

THE
CRAFTSMAN:

BEING A
CRITIQUE on the Times.

By CALEB D'ANVERS, of
Gray's Inn, Esq ;

V O L. II. *8^oE. 159. Linc.*

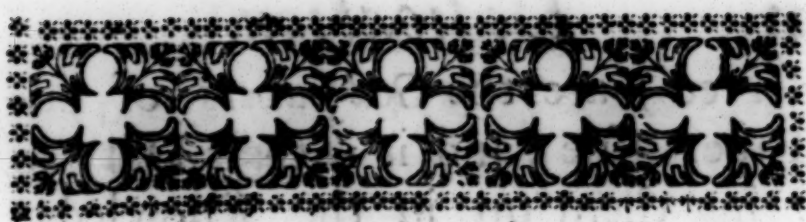
For the Y E A R 1727.



L O N D O N :

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To a CERTAIN
GREAT MAN.

DETUR DIGNIORI.

May it please your Honour,



THE original Design of inscribing Books to great and conspicuous Names (however modern Authors may have perverted it) was to recommend them, under their Patronage and Protection, to the Notice and Encouragement of the Publick, which is influenced in Literature, as well as in other Things, by the Countenance and Authority of *Great Men*.

Patrons therefore (as a very ingenious writer hath already observed)
A served)

served) are the *God fathers* of our Paper-Issue ; and it is their Duty to bring them up in the Knowledge of learned Men and to support them in the World, 'till they are of Age to shift for themselves.

If this be allowed, it must also be allowed that the worse any Book is *conceived*, the more occasion there is for a good *Patron* to supply its Defects ; just as a weakly Plant requires much Care and Nurture to bring it to Maturity.

Upon this Reasoning, I believe, even my Enemies will grant that I have a very good Title to your *Protection* ; for it is no more than to grant (what, upon all occasions, they have been ready to do) that I have been guilty of a multitude of *Transgressions*, and that *your Honour* hath abundance of *Merit*.

I do not think myself under any necessity of prefixing your *Honour's Name* to this Address ; for as it was *You*, chiefly, who prevailed on me
to

Dedication. *iii*

to engage in this Undertaking, so you have continued to give me such signal Encouragement ever since by your *publick Conduct*, that every Reader, at first Glance, will know as well to whom I am making this Compliment, as if I printed your Name in Capitals. The Reason is obvious ; for to whom can the Patronage and Protection of these Papers so justly belong, as to *Him*, who first gave them Birth, and every Day recommends them to *popular Esteem* ?

Give me leave to assure *your Honour*, that however a factious, grumbling, discontented Generation may repine at your good Fortune, and clamour against your Proceedings, I am peculiarly obliged to you, in the Character of a *Writer*, for having furnished me with a *Subject* so copious and fruitful, that, as far as I can see, it will *never be exhausted*.

I have had infinitely more success in the Course of these Papers,
than

than I could possibly propose to my self at my first setting out, both in the general *Approbation* which I have met with, and the *Contempt* with which almost every one of my *Opponents* hath been received. I am far from imputing this to any *superiour Abilities* (though, I believe, it would not be esteemed any great Degree of *vanity*) but to the *Justice* of my Cause, and a reviving sense of *Virtue* in the People ; to the Flagrancy of those *Practices*, which I have condemned and every honest Man must abhor, as well as to the Weight of those *Burthens* and *Calamities*, which every Man of *Feeling* will find occasion to lament.

I might also boast of several *particular Favours*, which I have had the Honour to receive from you, within these *two years past*, as an Excuse for the Liberty, which I take upon this occasion ; for it hath been always esteemed an indispensable Duty upon us Authors to make publick

Dedication

v

lick Acknowledgments of any obligations we lie under to *Eminent Men*, which carries along with it an Air of *Gratitude*, at the same time that it displays our own *Importance*, by letting the World into a Secret which perhaps they might otherwise have never discovered; namely, *that we are highly in the Favour of some considerable Personages.*

To this I might farther add, that *your Honour* is undoubtedly the *greatest Man* of the Age, as well as a remarkable Encourager of *Learning* and *learned Men*, and consequently ----- But my great Modesty will not permit me to proceed any farther: I must therefore leave the judicious Reader to find out the last Consequence for himself.

But I scorn to tread in beaten Paths or to use the vulgar Artifices of other *Dedicators*; that you are a very *great Man* (even a *Prodigy of Greatness*) is perhaps, too well known to the Publick; and I am sufficiently

ficiently deterred, by the Fate of a Brother Writer, *from informing the World of what it knows already, as well as my self.* Neither can I think it, with all due submission to better Judgments, any Apology for drawing upon a Gentleman in Print, that I have already received more *Obligations* from him, than I could expect or really *deserve.*

No Sir, I do not give *your Honour* this Trouble for any such impertinent and ostentatious Reasons ; but in order to clear up one Point, in which I seem to have had the Misfortune of differing from you ; *viz. that the LIBERTY of the PRESS can subsist under RESTRAINT ; or that VIOLENCE, in these Cases, ought to be allowed a reasonable and decisive way of arguing.*

I have already said so much, in the Course of these Papers, on the *Liberty of Writing*, in answer to some of your late doubty *Advocates*, and justified it so fully from your own
powerful

Dedication. vii

powerful *Example*, as well as that of all the *W H I G S*, in former Reigns, that I should be very proud to see a proper *Distinction*, as to this Affair, from your *own Hands*.

I was in great Hopes that what I observed upon this Subject, in two of my first Papers, might have had some weight with you ; particularly that passage, in which I took the Liberty to say *that, a M A N, who hath determin'd to sacrifice his Interest so far as to write against men in Power, ought to have Resolution enough to suffer any unjust Punishment which they can inflict.* It becomes only the awkward *Politicks* of Monks and Pedants to think of suppressing Truth and discrediting a man's writings or deterring an Author, conscious of his Innocence, from proceeding in his Studies, by arbitrary Penalties, Censures and Prohibitions.

But since Experience hath shewn that you thought me only in *Jest*, I must beg leave to assure you, in
the

Dedication. viii.

the most serious manner, that I am really *in earnest*; and I believe you will find that all applications of *Power* will not prove more effectual than your former Applications of *another nature*; but that whilst I continue to receive the general Approbation and Encouragement of my Fellow-Subjects, of all Ranks and Denominations, I shall but little regard the Displeasure, Menaces or Persecution of the *Greatest Man in Britain*; ONE only excepted, to whom all our *Submission* is due, and who is and desires to be the *common Father of all his People*.

Give me leave to conclude this *Dedication* in a very unusual Manner, by subscribing my self, without *Hopes* or *Fears*, without *Flattery*, *Hypocrisy*, or *Dissimulation*,

Sir, your most

devoted Servant

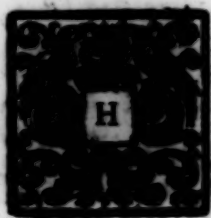
GRAYS-INN

May 1st, 1728.

CAL: D'ANVERS.



THE
PREFACE.



HAVING received Encouragement to publish another Volume of the CRAFTSMAN, we think it proper to premise a few words by way of Preface to the Reader.

This Collection begins from the Commencement of our Paper as a JOURNAL; in which we have inserted all the Essays and Letters of Wit, Humour or Instruction, which have appeared in it from that Time; excepting only one, relating to the R-----s, which we leave out with great Pleasure, as we find that it hath given
B *Offence*

The P R E F A C E.

Offence, perhaps very justly, though undesignedly by us, to that Family.

We have already explained the true Meaning of that Paper; which indeed was so generally understood, at its first appearance, that there seemed but little occasion for it.

We have also asked Pardon for the Liberty, which we took in making use of their Name in such a manner (though we were led into it by several other Papers) and are ready to make them any farther satisfaction that is just and honourable.

We do not mention this from any Apprehensions, that we lie under from the Prosecution, which is now depending against us on that Account; but as we think it our Duty to make all the Reparation in our Power for any real or supposed Injury, which we may have done any Gentlemen, however undesigned — We once more declare, that we had not the least ill Intention against any Gentleman of that Family

The P R E F A C E.

mily, but unhappily made use of a Story in their Name (as we found it in most of the Papers) to convey some strokes of Satire against an overgrown, wicked and insupportable Minister.

The World, I believe, is very well convinced of this ; and if Mr. R——che only is concerned, we doubt not that he will accept of this Explanation and Apology ; which we should not have condescended to make, if we thought that the Prosecution arose or was Spirited on from any other Quarter.

If any of our Readers think our Accounts of Foreign or Domestick Affairs worth preserving, they are desired to collect them from Time to Time ; it being improper to admit them into a Volume of this nature.

We have also omitted the several Copies of Verses, which have appeared in these Papers, excepting those, which immediately relate to the Subject in hand,
reserving

The P R E F A C E.

reserving the rest for a little Collection by themselves, which shall be published at the Beginning of next Winter.

We have only to add, that we design to continue this Work and to publish a Volume every Year, as long as the Occasion continues and the World is pleased to encourage us with their Favour and good Opinion.





THE
CRAFTSMAN, &c.

— *Alter et Idem* —

SATURDAY, *May* 13. N^o. XLV.



L I. Proposals, which seem really calculated for the Good of the People, either by promoting any valuable Branch of Trade, or easing them of any burthensome Tax, being generally received by them in a grateful manner; and the only Design of this Paper having been to discourage all *unnecessary Expences*, as well as to detect every Species of *Corruption*, it is not to be doubted that my Readers will be highly pleased to see my practice conformable to my Doctrine, and that I am resolved, upon all occasions, to contribute my utmost

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assistance, towards reducing the *national Expences*, at this *chargeable* Season, by publishing my Paper but *once a Week*; especially, since I hope that I shall lighten the burthen of the *Subject*, without diminishing the Revenues of the *Crown*. For tho' I can, with great Truth and Pleasure, reflect that I find no alteration in the opinion of the Town concerning my Writings, as far as I can form any Judgment by common discourse, or the sale of them; though, with equal concern, I must observe that I can foresee no probability of my wanting sufficient *matter* to continue them as often as I have hitherto done; and though I am firmly resolved not to slacken my *Zeal* in the Interest of my Country and the Cause which I have undertaken; yet I have been induced, by several Reasons, to appear in this manner; especially for the remaining part of the Summer; at the End of which, I may perhaps resume my former method.

In the first Place, as I must expect that the Recess of Parliament will carry a great number of my Readers out of Town into different and distant parts of the Country; so I am not unacquainted with the *Difficulties* and *Inconveniencies*, which they will meet with, in having my Papers regularly convey'd to them, from time to time, as they have been hitherto publish'd; whereas they will easily find their way,
once

once a Week, into most parts of Great-Britain, in the same manner that other Journals and News-Papers do.

For this Reason I have thought fit, by and with the advice of my *Bookseller*, *Printer*, and *Publishers*, to convert the *Craftsman* into a *Weekly Journal*, and sub-join to my usual Dissertations, which shall be continued in the same manner, a faithful account of all occurrences *foreign* and *domestick*; for tho', during the *Session* of *Parliament*, which detains the greatest part of the Nobility and Gentry in Town, where they are themselves at the Fountain-head of all Intelligence; (which it is to be presumed they are as capable of obtaining as any common News-writer whatsoever) there did not seem to be any great necessity for me to trouble either them or my self with such Narrations; yet being determin'd to continue my *political* and *moral* Essays, I thought it proper at the same time to accommodate my Readers, whilst in the Country, with all Transactions both publick and private, at home and abroad; which I doubt not will be kindly received on many accounts, and particularly, as it will save those, who take in this Paper, the expence of some *others*, in which they can expect to find nothing but the most *abject*, *ill-tim'd Flattery*, *mercenary Falshoods* and *political Legerd^m* *main*.

Indeed I have been often tempted to something of this nature before, by observing the shameless and abandon'd manner, in which several Writers have garbled the publick accounts, in order to serve certain, private Ends, which can be no secrets to the World; and the only Reason, which has hitherto dissuaded me from it, hath been the gross, palpable and bare-fac'd method of their doing it, which I apprehended could not impose on any Man of common sense and understanding.

But being, at length, determin'd to this undertaking, for the Reasons before-mention'd, I have chosen to distinguish it from other Papers of the same kind by the name of The COUNTRY JOURNAL; in which the Reader may depend on the most faithful, genuine and authentick account of all Occurrences, whether our fate be *Peace* or *War*, without any disguise, misrepresentation or party-view whatsoever: For as the only rational end of such a Paper is to set every thing, that passes in the World, in a true light, I conceive it would be much better for the World to receive no account at all of these matters, than to have them related in such a *false, partial and sophisticated* manner.

But, though my design be to adhere strictly to Truth my self, as well as to correct the mistakes and expose the falsehoods.

hoods of others, yet I cannot pretend to be *infallible* ; for as I shall be often obliged to mention current Reports, and the opinions of Mankind concerning things, which are in agitation, as well as to relate what shall have actually happen'd ; as there are several artful Rumours and fictitious Articles of Intelligence trump up, almost every Day, by *Stock-jobbers* and *others*, in order to carry on private views ; and as several *Foreign-News-Papers* may be reasonably suspected, as well as *some* of ours, of being written under *Influence* and *Direction*, so it will be absolutely impossible for me to preserve my self, at all times, free from wrong Surmises, Errours and Impositions.

All therefore that I can either promise or propose is, to make the strictest scrutiny into the Truth of what I hear and what I read ; to assert nothing for *Fact*, but what I certainly know or firmly believe to be so ; to mention *Rumours*, only as *Rumours* ; to form *Conjectures*, only by way of *Conjectures* ; and to relate every thing, according to the best Information I can receive, without *Hopes* or *Fears* from any Man, as becomes an impartial Lover of Truth and his Country.

In *foreign Affairs*, either with regard to the operations of the *Field* or the Intrigues of the *Cabinet*, I shall not only

consult all the publick Prints both at home and abroad, but likewise compare them with those *private Intelligences*, with which I have taken care to be constantly supplied; and extract, from both these, such materials for this Paper, as shall seem most agreeable to Truth, Reason or Probability.

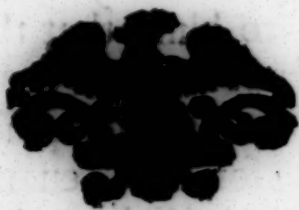
In matters of a *domestick* nature, my Bookseller hath provided a Person who, I hope, will have the same regard to veracity; tho' he may sometimes treat them in a different and more diverting manner than others; and will now and then, in a dearth of News, entertain the Publick with such little pieces of wit and humour, either in Verse or Prose, as may be occasionally handed about the Town, or with which our Correspondents shall, at any time, oblige us.

As I have always paid the utmost regard to the *fair Sex*, and am resolved to let slip no opportunities of entertaining them, in the most agreeable manner, consistent with that good breeding which is due to them, and that decency which becomes a man of my years, I cannot in the least doubt of their good opinion and candid acceptance of my writings.

In short, nothing shall escape my notice, that falls within the *Province*, which I have now undertaken; nor will I spare any
endeavours

endeavours to recommend my self to the favour of all Persons, of both Sexes, and of every Party ; except *Those*, whom I shall esteem it no dishonour to disoblige.

It may, perhaps, raise the wonder of some People, that a Man of my Age, Character and Fortune should condescend so far as to prostitute his Name at the Head of a *common News-Paper* ; to which I reply, that since I have been provok'd and in a manner, call'd up to this undertaking, by the unexpected Conduct of *some Men*, I think my self obliged to go thro' with it, and wear out the Remains of my Life in any manner, which I apprehend will be serviceable to my Country. Besides, I cannot help observing, that however mean or contemptible the business of a *Journalist* may have formerly been ; yet, of late Years, it seems to have been a Post of great *Credit* and *Honour* ; nor can I possibly see any Reason why I may not, without any Disreputation, hold the Property of a JOURNAL, *in Commendam*, as well as another.





The CRAFTSMAN, N^o XLVI.

Alieni appetens, sui profusus.

S A L.

SATURDAY, May 20.

To CALEB D'ANVERS, Esq;

SIR,

SOME few Years are past, since a small Collection of elegant little Essays were published at *Paris*, under the Title of *Persian Letters*; wherein a Gentleman of that Country, residing then at *Paris*, gives an Account to his Correspondents of the manners and customs of the *French*, &c. He happen'd, while at *Paris*, to fall into conversation with some of our Country-Men, and was so pleased with their character of our *Liberty* and *Laws*, things intirely new to him, that this learned *Asiatick* could not resist his curiosity to make us a Visit; I had the happiness and honour to have him for my Tenant; he lodged in my House more than three Years, to the third Day of this month, when he died;

died ; I found, in his Escrutore, a small Collection of Epistles to, and from himself and his Friends in *Persia*. When you have done with *Politicks*, perhaps they may be of service to you. I employ'd an Adept in the *Oriental* Tongues, who has as he says, render'd them literally into *English*. I have pick'd out this and send it you, because it gives an account of the fall of a *corrupt Statesman* ; an incident which I fancy'd might be of service.

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant, &c.

ESRIFF to USBECK at London.

HALI, this Morning, saw an End of all his Grandeur, having been accused, to the Lieutenant of our Prophet, of Imbezzling the publick Treasure ; I mean the Money levied upon the People for the support of the Government and Dignity of the Throne of *Persia*. This Man was of a sanguine, enterprizing nature ; his make strong and clumsy ; his Countenance bold, and the Muscles of it dilated and glaring, and not easily to be disconcerted. I re-
collect

collect to thee his outward appearance, because, they say, you Philosophers can discover the governing Passions in the lines of the Face. Never was any Man a *chief Servant* to a Prince and intrusted with all his affairs, and yet so little in the *esteem* of his Master as HALI. Perhaps too, never any Man deserved his esteem less. His *Confidence* he had, but not his *Affection*; and therefore was only used as a *Mechanical Tool*, to transact affairs of Government, without having his Prince's regard, in the least degree, on any other account.

From the Time he first enter'd upon the Administration, he laid this down as his *Fundamental*, that MONEY was the great and only Rule and Sinew of Government. By these means he soon, and without much difficulty, became *Rich*. The Empire, as Thou hast heard, hath lately been almost ruin'd by civil Wars; *Ispahan*, its Capital; being reduced by *Famine*; and the People, who surviv'd the Calamity, yet under apprehensions of a new Invasion from the Brother of *Mabmoud*, had all of them conceal'd immense quantities of Gold and Silver, to secure their retreat, resolving to forsake the City on the first appearance of a new Enemy; so terrible to them was the memory of the last Siege. These Treasures HALI contrived to make
his

his own, by a new and uncommon method. There were always in his pay *certain Slaves*, whose business it was, from Day to Day, to raise *fears* and *joys* among the People, in relation to the affairs of Government ; one Day the *Turks* were advancing to *Ispahan* ; then the Brother of *Mahmoud* was in full march ; The next Day Intelligence came, that both Armies were defeated ; then it was peace again ; one Day we were to be invaded by *Foreigners* ; the next a Conspiracy was forming at *home* ; and the poor and despicable Party of *Scban Hassain* was to put him upon the Throne. Thus the People, as their fears arose or were dissipated, would sell their immovable Estates, their Houses and their Lands one Day, at a great loss ; and the next Day perhaps draw out their Money from their secret Hoards and buy them again at the Purchaser's Price ; so that HALI, from Day to Day, by means of these his *Jobbing-Varlets*, put such a proportion of the Subjects Money into his own Coffers as he pleased. Some part of this ill-gotten wealth he bestow'd on the *Emirs* and other great Officers of the *Court*, who were content to receive part of the Spoils of the *Robber* and to connive at the Felony. The *chief Offices* of the Crown indeed he intrusted only in the Hands of his *Relations*, or *Creatures* ;
and

and many of the *under Offices*, of great profit and little trust, he bestow'd either on his *Flatterers*, or *Those*, who would be content to refund *half* the profits to such uses as he prescribed. Thus a considerable part of the profits of the Royal Offices, in their circulation, flow'd into HALI's private Exchequer; and he became so *rich* and *powerful*, that it was dangerous to murmur at his Administration; for he had *Spies* every where, and descended to corrupt the *lowest* of the People, even the *Servants* of the *Emirs*, to report to him the *Table-talk* of their Masters; tho' from thence he could collect little that would be of *use* or *comfort* to him; for never was any *Minister* more disagreeable to *all the People*, who were not his *dependents*; yet did he think it worth his while to squander money, even to hear *evil of himself*. He grew at last *swanton* with his wealth, and would frequently lavish the purchase of a Province on a *Picture* or a *Jewel*; tho' in these things he was *unknowing* and *imposed on*. He would never suffer any one, tho' near him; tho' he was himself in *distress*; tho' he knew *much better than he*, to offer advice in any affairs relating to his Administration; even tho' the whole was in his Hands, the *Armies*, the *Commerce*, the *Courts of Justice*, the *Publick Councils*, the

the *Sons of our Prophet*, foreign *Alliances* and the *Royal Revenues* of every kind : so that he imagined himself capable of executing solely the Offices of *Treasurer, General, Secretary, Musti, &c.* By these means, at last, he became so sufficient, as not to suffer *Those*, who were *named* to preside in any of these *Provinces*, to recommend one single *Officer*, or to know any thing of the merit of any man fit to serve his Prince, who did not fall in with his measures. Thus fortified, he fancy'd he should stand secure on the wide Basis, on which he had fix'd himself. He had, indeed, but two passions to gratify, *Avarice* and *Prodigality* ; but they were both craving, continually drawing upon him, and contributed not a little to his Ruin.

He had now for some time turn'd the Rudder in *quiet Waters*, when a Storm arose ; a *Storm* indeed wholly work'd up by his own ill-management. He was weary of the dulness of *Tranquillity*, and wantonly desired to see how the Ship of Government would ride it out in *bad Weather*. This curiosity began to awaken the Great Men of *Persia* ; and now, Those few among them, who were *uncorrupt*, endeavour'd to lay before the *King* the *condition* of the *Publick*, and the *bad state* of the *Revenues*, occasion'd by the Male-administration of *HALL*. The *King*, who
is

is a well-natur'd and equitable Prince; was troubled to find himself plung'd at once into *unexpected difficulties* from *profound security*. He saw himself, on a sudden, involv'd; nor could he imagine that it all proceeded from the *wantonness* or *incapacity* of his Servant; having long believed, from his free manner of *affirming all things* and *feigning many*, that he had *capacity* and *power*; and therefore, tho' in many things he knew him *criminal*, he did not immediately come into every charge alledged against him by his Accusers.

The *Chiefs* of the People, on the first whisper of HALI's Impeachment, began to murmur against him. They remember'd and return'd his *Insolence*. Many, even of *Those* who were in his pay, began to find out and to blush at their *Guilt*; and many more, who were his *mercenaries*, and made so by their *Luxury*, were so far from blushing, that they took this opportunity of *increasing their demands*. They even threatned to join in the *Impeachment* and to become *Evidence* against him, if they were not *satisfy'd* and their *Bribes increased*. HALI, who till now, as we have said, had known no trouble, began to *lose temper*, and to call even his own Creatures *false* and *ungrateful*; Those, whom he himself had made so, at the expence of the *Publick* and his *own Character*. In the mean time
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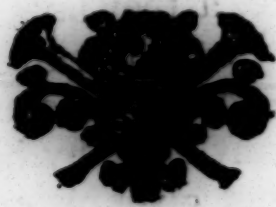
the common resentment increased, and the Male-contents against his administration became so numerous, that this Morning, upon the representation of the whole *Divan* to their Sovereign, HALI received a Sentence somewhat uncommon in this Country, where *Death*, thou knowest, is the usual punishment of *such Offenders*; which this man escaped more by the *Lenity* of his *Accusers* and the *Indulgence* of his *Royal Master* than his *own Deserts*, being only dismissed from all his *Employments*, and render'd *incapable* of holding any Office for the future; his Goods *consecrated* and his Person *banish'd* for Life to a little Province on the confines of *Russia*. His *great Riches*, perhaps, might hasten his *Fall*; for with us, thou knowest, a *fat Minister*, swoln with *Rapine*, is an agreeable Sacrifice both to the *Prince* and the *People*; the *People* have great satisfaction in the Punishment they see him suffer; and the *King* in the *Treasure* which he leaves behind him.

Thou art happy USBECK, who do'st now reside in the *Land of Liberty*; an happy Country! where, as they say, *Property* and the use of it is fenced in with *Laws*, made by the Subject; to the ordaining of which *Laws*, every individual, by himself or the Person he deposes, gives his consent; therefore it is impossible that the People should be liable there to the abuse of any overgrown

grown Power, or to the tyranny of any *one Minister*; no man there daring to abuse his trust, because the People have a right, as we are informed by the Merchants who reside here, to demand an *account* of the moneys expended by the *Servants of the Crown*, which they are obliged to give in publickly before the great *Divan*, or Assembly of the *Deputies* of the People; and to punish them for any *Abuse* or *Imbezelment*; nay even to make them *refund* what is *misapply'd*: Whilst with us, you see, tho' thousands are reduc'd to extream want, to satisfy the Ambition, the Luxury, or the Avarice of one *daring Robber*, his Disgrace or Life at most is all the satisfaction we can have, and the Treasure he has unjustly amassed is never restored to the Publick, but falls into the private Treasury of the Prince.

ISPAHAN, 5th of the
Moon, *Zilcade* 1726.

ESRIFF.



The

*The CRAFTSMAN*. N^o XLVII.SATURDAY, *May*, 27.To CALEB D'ANVERS, *Esq*;Honest *Caleb*,

I send thee another Persian Letter ; in which thou wilt see what Opinion my Friend Usbeck held of Stock-Jobbers,

I am Ycurs, &c.

USBECK to RICA at *Ispahan*:

AMONG the *Christians*, with whom I reside, there are a peculiar sort called STOCK-JOBBERS. The *Christians* themselves nickname them *Jews*, as a Mark of Reproach ; and they say that many of these People are actually descended from the antient Tribes of that disagreeable Race, now without any Kingdom and scatter'd over the Face of the Earth. Those, who are the natural *Jews*, may be known by their Complexions and a sort of *Lingua Franca*, in which they converse. The *Christians* hate them, and have forbidden them, every where, to purchase

chafe Land ; so that being obliged to deal in *Merchandize*, they have chosen that of *Gold* and *Silver*, and are now become the *Bankers* of *Europe*, having more of those Commodities in their Hands than any other People in these Parts. The *others*, who mix with them, and are called *Jews* only as they are their *Brother Usurers*, live and grow rich very unaccountably ; not by Traffick, not by Arts, or Science, or Industry, or Labour, or Mechanicks, or Navigation, or Warfare, or any other business of Use or Advantage to Mankind ; but, I will tell thee, *Rica*, their Commerce is *Lying*, *Political Lying* ; and tho' each Man knows the other to deal in this Commodity, yet no one Day passes, in which some of these strange Fellows do not grow rich, and others are undone, as they *out-lye* one another, or as the Lye of *one* gains more credit than that of *another*. They call the chief nominal Commodity which they deal in *SOUTH SEA STOCK*. This is worth more or less in *Idea only*, as the *Lye of the Day* takes or does not take. Thou wilt think I rave, that I talk idly, when I tell thee here are many People, whom I have convers'd with, and who appear, in other particulars, to be Men of *Reason*, and yet, on the first mention of these Syllables *South-Sea-Stock*, lose at once all Reflection and Comparison,

son. They told me that, in the Year 1720, they carry'd this Ideal-Value of their Stock so high, that what, in the beginning of the Year, was not valued at 1000 *Piaſters*, mounted to more than 10,000 in leſs than the ſpace of ſeven Moons; that is, every Man had agreed to call himſelf exceeding rich. At that time indeed the Malady was almoſt Epidemical, and the few among the People, who retain'd their reaſon and their original Subſtance, and would not agree to call it more than what it was *intrinſically* worth, were grown, by the madneſs of their Countrymen, very poor on a ſudden, and found themſelves at once, from a plentiful Subſiſtance, on the point of wanting the common Neceſſaries of Life; ſo dangerous is it for a man to keep his underſtanding in a general Frenzy! but at laſt, as I have ſaid, at the cloſe of ſix or ſeven moons, the People awoke from their golden Dreams, and a little time after condeſcended to call their Eſtates by their *real* Values; tho' ſome of them are ſtill as mad as ever. Theſe whimſical Fellows call themſelves BULLS and BEARS; not that thoſe noble Animals, *Rica*, have any reſemblance to theſe Monſters; but they make uſe of thoſe words to ſignify the particular Merchants, who deal in this *imaginary* Commerce. You may hear them and ſee

hem, every day, near the *Royal Burse*, uttering strange sounds in hoarse and inarticulate voices, and walking and talking in the wildest manner; tho' were you to take a prospect of them from any distance, when you see People so busy, and in a place of Traffick, you might fancy them to be a publick sort of industrious People, employing themselves in the general Welfare of the Society; whereas they are in reality only a sort of Wild *Gamesters*, endeavouring to trick one another out of their Fortunes. I do not conceive how this *imaginary Commerce* subsists with *solid Traffick*, by which these Christians do really grow rich and powerful, and which enables them thus wantonly to sport with great Fortunes. It is very happy for these People that the *great Ministers* here are *perfectly honest*, and free from all vicious desires of *unreasonable gain*; or else, as they are acquainted with all the secret springs of Government; as they could furnish *Political Lyes*, with more probability and with greater credit than *others*, what immense Treasures might they not heap together? as they see all the Cards, they might furnish themselves with what Sums they pleased, at the expence of these *Bulls and Bears* of the Commonwealth.

LONDON, 20th of
the Moon *Saphar*,

USBECK:

To

To CALEB D'ANVERS, Esq ;

Sir,

Inner-Temple, May 22d.

I Have been almost as many Years a Bencher of the *Inner-Temple*, as you have borne the same Dignity in *Gray's-Inn*; and tho' both these Societies are excellently constituted for the same good End, yet I have observed several little circumstantial Differences between them, in their Customs, Privileges, and municipal Laws; which, though not essential or perhaps material, are sufficient to excite an old man's Curiosity and Enquiry; particularly the following one, which I beg the favour of you to explain.

There is, Sir, in both our Societies of the *Temple*, an *Assembly* where the Business of the House is transacted; which we call, for that Reason, the PARLIAMENT; and I have been lately told that you have a Convention of the same kind in *Gray's-Inn*, which is call'd the PENSION; a Name, which carries so odd a *sound* and an *Idea* so contrary to the true nature of a *publick Council*, that I have not been able to determine in my own mind what could give Birth to it; and as I know nobody, to whom I can more properly apply than to your self

self upon this occasion, I beg your assistance in it ; by solving which Difficulty, you will do Justice to that learned Society, and particularly oblige,

*Sir, Your constant Reader
and humble Servant.*

H. B.

An Answer to the Foregoing.

S I R,

I am always willing to encourage an *inquisitive Spirit* in my Countrymen, because it naturally tends to the Discovery of *Truth* ; and therefore cannot but applaud your Curiosity in the Particular mention'd in your Letter, which I received with more pleasure, because I think myself able to give you full satisfaction about it, and to vindicate the Credit of an *Assembly*, of which I have long had the Honour to be a Member. I cannot indeed wonder that a stranger should be somewhat startled at the *Name* considering the changes to which all Language is subject ; but whatever obnoxious Idea the word *Pension* may convey, in the Sense, in which it
is

is, of late, generally understood ; yet, in truth, it hath originally a very noble signification, and may as properly denote a *publick Assembly* as the Term of PARLIAMENT amongst you ; which I cannot explain to you in any other manner than by a *critical* and *etymological* Derivation of the Word. PENSION, in the sense used by us for a PARLIAMENT, comes from the Latin verb *pendo*, of the *third* Conjugation, which signifies to *weigh*, *deliberate* and *determine* according to *Truth*, *Reason* and unprejudiced *Conviction* ; whereas the common notion of the word may be reasonably suppos'd to derive its meaning from the verb *pendeo*, of the *second* Conjugation, which imports to *hang* or *depend upon* or be *subservient* to the Judgment, Authority or Influence of *another*. I hope, Sir, this is sufficient to shew the Difference between a PENSIONER, consider'd as an *honest, independent Legislator* (if I may so say) in our Society, and a PENSIONER, in the other sense of the Word, who, for a *Bribe*, *Salary*, or *Reward*, implicitly submits his *Opinion* and *Conscience* to the Direction of his *Leader* and *Paymaster*.

I am, Sir, &c.

CALEB D'ANVERS,

Grays Inn, May 24th.

Advertisement for the PUBLICK GOOD.

Notice is hereby given that a certain *K——t of the Sh——e* and another worthy *M——r of P——t*, not many Miles from this City, having been for some Years afflicted with the most virulent Degree of the POLITICAL SPLEEN, which had emaciated their Constitution and brought them into a very low and declining Condition, and having had the Advice of the most eminent Physicians in this Town to no purpose, They at length apply'd themselves to Dr. ROBERT KING at his House near *Arlington Street*, who with his GOLDEN SPECIFICK work'd so perfect a Cure in a few Days; that every Symptom of that gloomy Distemper hath intirely left them, and there hath ever since appeared such continual Sunshine in their Countenances and such an engaging Hilarity in all their Behaviour, as excites the Joy and Admiration of all that know them.

N. B. Both these Gentlemen have fully *recompensed* the Doctor for his *Medicines*, and therefore lie under no *obligations* to him; but desire this may be published for the common Good and the Information of those, who labour under the same Distemper. Any Person who requires farther satisfaction of these great Cures, by applying to the said Dr. KING will be directed, by him, how they may write to the said *K——t of the S——e* or the other worthy *M——r*, who will (He doubts not) give such convincing Testimony of the Truth of them, as will put the Credibility of this Advertisement beyond all dispute.

The Doctor cures any Pauper (i. e. poor Person) of the said Distempers, if he comes well recommended by Certificates from the Minister, Church-wardens, Overseers and principal Inhabitants of the Parish to which he belongs; but not otherwise.

The



The CRAFTSMAN. Nº XLVIII.

Non persuadebis, etiamsi persuaseris

SATURDAY, *June 3:*



S great a Connection as there seems to be between *Confutation* and *Conviction*, they are two very different Things; for a Man may be fairly *confuted* or silenced by another, of superiour parts, in a *good Argument*, which he still believes to be so, though he hath not Capacity enough to defend it. This is really sometimes the Case; but it more frequently happens, that Pride, Obstinacy or Shame will not suffer one Disputant to yield to another. There are some men indeed so wrong-headed, that it is impossible to make them apprehend the plainest consequences; but there are infinitely more of the other sort, who will not give up a point, which they have once maintain'd, though their Antagonists have left them nothing farther to urge in its defence. Such men will not scruple to tell you, that *say what you will, you shall not convince them*; and this

this it is, which spins out most of our modern Controversies and Paper wars to so great a Length, as well as Disputes in private Conversation, or Coffee-houses, and sometimes in more *august Assemblies*.

But there are other obstacles to fair Reasoning, besides those which I have mention'd ; and in some Cases it becomes expedient for a man to be *convinced*, when he is not in the least *confuted* ; of which I design to give an instance or two in this Paper.

The Gentlemen of the *Blade* have introduced a method of arguing, which hath no relation to the Merits of the Cause, and, being founded on none of the Rules of *Aristotle*, frequently triumphs over Truth, Reason and Conviction. My old Friend, Colonel *Blunderbuss*, is a Logician of this sort, who thinks it his duty to behave in a *Dispute* just in the same manner, which he ought to do in a *Siege*, and to take a Question by *Storm*, if the Enemy does not, upon the first summons, *surrender it at Discretion* ; for having the misfortune of a very laxative Tongue, and a weak Head, join'd with a warm Heart and an insolent over-bearing Spirit, he is apt to dispute in a rigid, categorical manner, and to supply the defects of his Syllogisms with such thundering *Expletives*, as generally silence a common Disputant. I
have

have often seen him engaged in Dispute at a certain Coffee-house, which I frequent, and advance such weak, monstrous and absurd Propositions, as it is beneath the art of Reasoning to confute; yet, by the assistance of a stern, inflamed Countenance, a vehement threatening Accent and repeated vollies of the most exquisite, supplemental Oaths, he commonly gets the better of his Adversaries and obliges them to acquiesce under the force of such conclusive Arguments.

When a Man has once set himself up on this Foot, he endeavours to maintain an *ipse dixit* in all Companies, and assumes the same Prerogative of *deciding Controversies* by his *argumentum Bacillum*, which the Schoolmen allow in their Master *Aristotle*. He cannot bear the least contradiction or opposition, tho' in ever so modest and good-natured a manner; for he looks upon it as an Affront to his understanding, and thinks himself bound in honour to resent it as warmly as if you gave him the *Lye* or tweak'd him by the *Nose*. You may as well call him a *Coward* as prove him *in the wrong*. There is no *disputing* with such a Man, without *fighting* him; which it would be sometimes charity to do, provided there were any hopes that the loss of a little Blood would conduce to the abatement of his choler or the enlightening of his Mind. I

I have been told that the conversation of the *Scotch Highlanders* is formed much upon this Model, every Man sitting with a little *Durk* or Dagger drawn before him, in order to silence the first antagonist, who presumes to dispute or contradict his assertions.

Methinks it would be some improvement on this sort of Reasoning, for two Persons to fix on some Question of Dispute and decide it at Mr. *Figg's* Amphitheatre, with the usual Weapons fought on the Stage. They might also give out *Bills*, as other Gladiators do, with the same kind of *invitations* and *defiances* for the Entertainment of those Gentlemen, who frequent and admire such diversions.

This method of *polemical Reasoning* was long ago introduced into our Universities, there being frequent Instances to be found in their Histories of such Disputations, in which *Blows* passed for *Arguments*, and the usual *Modes* and *Figures* of controversy were forc'd to yield to the prevailing conviction of *Broomsticks* and *Cudgels*.

It is not, I think, unreasonable to suppose that from this learned manner of Debate proceeded those common Expressions of laying an *Adversary flat on his Back* and *knocking a man down in an Argument*; which ought frequently to be understood in a *literal* as well as a *metaphorical* sense.

Bue

But the Gentlemen of the *Universities* have for some time left off this unfair Method of Disputing, in which *Numbers*, or *Strength* or *Courage* prevail over *Sense* and *Reason*, to which they bear very little Relation ; and, if my opinion were of any weight, I would advise the *other Gentlemen* to discard it in like manner ; since however becoming or necessary it may be in *publick Contests* with the Enemies of our Country, it loses its virtue in *private Conversation* ; for this Reason, the late King of *France's Inscription* on his *Cannon* (which Mr. *Addison* translated the *Logick of Kings*) was very apposite to his purpose, the Disputes between Sovereign Princes being often to be terminated by no other sort of Arguments. But the Topicks of ordinary Discourse do not require so cavalier a decision ; for as the character of *good sense* seems to be the Ball of Contention, it will never be obtained by kicking and cuffing, which (if I may allude to a well-known story) is no proof of their *sense*, though it is of their *valour* ; it may convince us that they *will fight*, but not that they *can argue*.

Yet there are, it seems, in this Town several publick Seminaries, where young Gentlemen are instructed and trained up in this sort of *militant Learning* ; particularly one near *Charing-Cross*, where all

Dis-

Disputes are carried on by the point of the Sword; and where it is unsafe for a man to lay down any position, though it be only concerning the *hour of the Day*, or the *state of the Weather*, which He is not ready to maintain at the utmost Hazard of his life. I am farther assured, that a *Club of Desperadoes* is formed out of this *Nursery*, composed of all *tryed* men; that no person can rise to the chair in this Assembly, who hath not put at least *two men* to Death; and that the present worthy President (who formerly rode in the *Horse Guards*) hath already fought twenty different Battles, and killed *three* of his Adversaries, in single combat, very fairly and like a man of Honour.

I would not be thought to extend these Reflections to all the Gentlemen of the *Army*, nor even to the major part of them, who do not, in any sense, deserve such a character. I mean only *Those*, who having accidentally recommended themselves to Preferment, in our late wars, by a brutal kind of Courage, without any foundation of good sense, imagine that a *Soldier's* Business, like that of a *Butcher*, consists in hacking and hewing, and knocking on the Head. Neither is the *Army* to be blamed on this Account; for they would have been the same troublesome, ill-bred wretches in whatever station of
Life

Life they had happened to be placed. They would have been *Persecutors* in the *Church*, or *Tyrants* in the *State*; and the same Principles would have rendered them *Churls* and *Pedants* in a *College*, which makes them *Bullies* and *Bravo's* in the *Army*.

There is another method of *Debating*, equally *unphilosophical*, and much more *dangerous* than what I have been speaking of; I mean that which consists in *suborning* men to contradict their Reason, to shut their Eyes and prostitute their Consciences for *Hire*. The *swaggering Disputant* can influence only the *weak* and *pusillanimous*; but *Money* is a Thing of that prevailing and almost invincible Nature, that it will overcome a *wise Man* as well as a *Fool*, subdue the *strong* with as much Ease as the *weak*, and frequently finds less Resistance from an *Hero*, than it does from a *Coward*; the most *abundant wealth* hath often been unable to withstand its power; the wishes of mankind being so insatiable, that they seldom have *too much*, to refuse *more*; nay, we have some instances, where the greatest, natural *Virtue* and *Integrity* have not been proof against its Temptations.

For this Reason, it is ridiculous to argue against a *pecuniary opponent*, who receives a yearly stipend on purpose *not to be convinced*.

convinced. You may talk, reason, demonstrate; and all to no purpose; for there is more persuasion in an handful of *Bank Notes* or *Exchequer Bills* than in all the Orations of *Tully* or *Demosthenes*.

What therefore can be a greater farce, than to see men meet together in a *publick formal*, and *solemn* Manner (as they often do in *Rome*, *France*, *Spain*, and other arbitrary Countries) in order to debate upon any point, when a Majority of them are *absolutely pre-determin'd* to vote on one side, however the matter shall appear to them? Nothing can be more pernicious than this practice, when it gets into *Senates* and *popular Assemblies*; of which we meet with too many Instances in all Histories; for the *Liberties* of any Nation can never be safe, when the *Guardians* of them are blinded or laid asleep in this manner. — But I shall treat of this more largely in an *historical* and *critical Essay* upon PENSIONS, and the Methods, which *wicked Statesmen* have made use of, in all Ages, to *corrupt* and *enslave* Mankind.



*The CRAFTSMAN.* N^o XLIX.SATURDAY, *June* 10.

Xperience teaches us that nothing ought to be esteemed a greater Blessing to this Nation than a good understanding between the *King* and his *Parliament*, when it is established on a just and solid Foundation; that is, on their mutual Endeavours to preserve the *Dignity* of the *Crown* and the *Liberties* of the *People*; which is so remarkably our happy condition at present, that a good Subject cannot too often repeat his acknowledgements of the Obligations, which he lies under to his *Superiours* on this account; and it being the peculiar duty of a *publick Writer* to inculcate into the minds of his Readers a lively sense of those Blessings, which they reap from the Labour, Vigilance, Assiduity and uncorrupt Management of their Governours, I cannot, perhaps, employ my Time better, *at this juncture*, nor enter upon any Task more grateful to those in Power, or more agreeable

able to my Countrymen in general, than by laying before them, at one view, a short and faithful Abstract of the Proceedings of the *last Session of Parliament*, which was conducted, from the beginning to the end, with such a wonderful Harmony between his Majesty (or his Administration) and both Houses, as redounds unspeakably to the safety and honour of this Kingdom, as well as to the confusion of our Enemies both at home and abroad.

By an *Harmony* between the King and his Parliament, I cannot be suppos'd to mean the *unanimous Agreement* of every, individual Member to all the Proposals of the Court; it being well known that diverse Gentlemen, of both Houses, thought fit on several occasions, to dissent from the *majority*. There never was, at any time whatsoever, so perfect an *harmony* between any Prince and any Parliament, as to exclude all *difference of Opinion*; nor can such an *absolute Agreement* be ever reasonably expected in a *free Nation*, or desired by any Man of sense; for it is the most distinguishing Privilege and Glory of a *British Senator* to make use of his own Judgment and vote according to it, without any apprehensions of being censur'd or pointed out, for so doing, as a *Disturber of the Publick Tranquility*.

His

His Majesty was pleased to open the Session with a most gracious Speech ; in which he laid before both Houses a short view of the State of Affairs at that time, acquainting them with a *secret offensive Alliance* between the *Emperor* and the King of *Spain* ; one Article of which was, to place the *Pretender* on the Throne of *Great Britain* ; having, as he assured them, *certain* and *undoubted Intelligence* that it was resolved to attempt an *Invasion* of these Kingdoms, in his favour, by an Embarkation from the Coasts of *Spain* ; and that if the Siege of *Gibraltar* should be undertaken, it might probably be only to cover *another Design*, and disguise the *intended Invasion*, which He was *surely inform'd* had been, for some time, agreed to be the *first step* and *beginning* of the long premeditated Rupture.

This Speech was as dutifully received, as it was graciously design'd, and produced, after some Debate, a loyal Address of *Thanks* from each House; in which They acknowledged his Majesty's Goodness in acquainting his Parliament with the several Proceedings and Alliances, enter'd into by the *Emperor* and the King of *Spain* ; declared their *Resentment* at the unjust demands of the *one*, and the unwarrantable usurpations of the *other* ;

but, above all, express'd their highest Indignation at the Resolutions, and Engagements enter'd into for attempting to place the *Pretender* on the Throne of these Kingdoms; return'd his Majesty Thanks for his great Care in strengthening his Alliances and employing his royal Fleets so *usefully* for the security, advantage and glory of this Kingdom; and assured his Majesty, that they would not only chearfully and effectually raise the necessary Supplies, but also repose such a *Trust* and *Confidence* in his Majesty, as the publick utility should require.

To this Effect did both Houses address his Majesty; and the House of Lords, in particular, repeated the Assurance, which both They and the Commons had made the Year before, to *support him in the defence of his FOREIGN Dominions*.

Nor did his Majesty find these seasonable Resolutions to be only *fair Promises* as some of his Royal Predecessors (and particularly the late glorious King *William*) had done; but immediately found the good effect of them and saw his faithful Commons, *nemine contradicente*, turn their *loyal Addresses* into *Bills of supply*.

A Day or two afterwards, they granted *Twenty thousand Men*, with the same unanimity, for the *Sea service*, for the
Year

Year 1727, beginning from the first Day of *January* last.

The same Day, a motion being made that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give Directions, that a Copy of a *Memorial* presented to the King of *Sweden*, by Mr. *Poyntz*, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, relating to the Accession of that Crown to the Treaty of *Hanover*, &c. might be laid before them,—It pass'd in the *negative*, upon a *Division*, by a great majority.

It being likewise proposed that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that He would be graciously pleased to give Directions, that the *secret offensive Alliance* between the *Emperor* and the King of *Spain* (mentioned in his Majesty's Speech) might be laid before the House.—It pass'd in the *negative*, upon a *Division*.

About the same time, the House of Lords, having read several *Papers* and *Memorials*, resolved that the measures entered into, by the *British* Administration, for the security of our *Commerce*, the welfare of our Country and the preservation of *Gibraltar*, &c. against the designs concerted in favour of the *Pretender*, &c. were *honourable, just and necessary*.

Soon after this, the Commons resolved, upon a Division, that *Twenty six thousand Men* be allowed for the *Land service of Great Britain*.

It was likewise proposed and carried that *four Shillings* in the Pound should be raised upon *Land*, for the service of this Year.

On Monday *February* the 6th, it was proposed that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to communicate to the House Copies of the *Declaration, Letter or Engagement* which, in the Marquess *de Pozzobueno's* Letter to the Duke of *Newcastle*, of the 21st of *December* last, is asserted to be a *positive promise*, upon which the King of *Spain* founds his *peremptory Demand* for the *Restitution* of *Gibraltar* — and the previous Question being put, that That Question be now put — it passed, upon a *Division*, in the *negative*.

The next Day, a Motion being made to address his Majesty to direct Copies to be laid before the House of all such *Memorials* or *Representations* to his Majesty, from the Crowns of *Sweden* and *Denmark*, as induced him to send the Squadron of Ships, the last Year, into the *Baltick*, at so great an *Expence* to this King-

Kingdom, — it passed, upon a *Division*, in the *negative*.

On Tuesday the 14th of *February*, a Sum not exceeding *one hundred and seventy thousand Pounds* was granted to his Majesty for the payment of *twelve thousand Men*, which he had hired of the *Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel*.

The House of Commons having resolved, on Tuesday the 14th of *March*, to address his Majesty that He would be pleased to direct a *particular and distinct Account* to be laid before them of the Distribution of the sum of *one hundred and twenty five thousand Pounds, &c.* it was reported on the *Tuesday* following, by an honourable Member, that his Majesty had commanded him to acquaint the House, in answer to the said *Address*, (which passed *without any opposition*) that the sum of Money, mentioned therein, had been issued and disbursed for *necessary Services and Engagements*, which required the *greatest Secrecy*, and therefore a *particular and distinct Account* could not possibly be given, without a manifest Prejudice to the Publick.

Upon which, it being proposed that a *farther* humble Address be presented to his Majesty, humbly representing the *indisputable Right* of that House to have *particular and distinct Accounts* laid before them,

them, of the Disposition of all Money granted by them, for the service of the publick; and that they did most *earnestly beseech* his Majesty to order such an Account of the *one hundred and twenty five thousand Pounds*, said to have been expended for securing the *Trade* of this Kingdom, and preserving the *Peace* of *Europe*.—It passed, on a *Division*, in the *Negative*.

At the same Time, it was resolved to *address* his Majesty, and return him the *Thanks* of the House for his great *Care* and *Wisdom*, and to assure his Majesty that they wou'd stand by and support Him in all such *farther Measures* as He shall find necessary and expedient.

On Tuesday *March* the 7th, the Resolutions of the Committee of the House, relating to the Affair of the *Commissioners* of *Hawkers* and *Pedlars* were reported to the House, *viz.*

That it appears to this Committee, that no Money was paid into his Majesty's *Exchequer* on account of the Duties upon *Hawkers* and *Pedlars*, during the space of *four Years*, from *Midsummer* 1719, to *Midsummer* 1723, except the sum 1500 Pounds, although the Commissioners for managing the said Revenue are required, by Act of Parliament, to pay all the Money arising by the said Duties into the *Exchequer*, once every *Week*. That

That it appears to this Committee, that by Reason of the loose, careless, and neglectful Management of the late Commissioners for the Duties upon *Hawkers* and *Pedlars*, who were the Accomptants for the said Revenue, there is a Deficiency of the sum of *thirty six thousand, six hundred ninety three Pounds, thirteen shillings and five pence*, over and above *six thousand Pounds*, which Sum hath been paid by the Securities of *Thomas Tomkins*, late Cashier to the said Commissioners.

These Resolutions being reported to the House and agreed to, *nemine contradicente*, a Question was proposed that this *Loss to the Publick* was occasioned by a *neglect in the Treasury*; which was very wisely set aside, upon a *Division*, by a Motion for proceeding immediately on the *orders of the Day*.

On *Monday* the 13th of *March*, the Commons took into Consideration the *Memorial* presented to his Majesty in *Latin*, on Thursday the 2d of the same Month, by Mr. *Palm*, the *Emperor's* Resident, and also the *English* Translation of it, which he caused to be dispersed about this Kingdom, containing several insolent Reflections on his Majesty's *Speech*; part of which he thought fit, on his Master's *Imperial Word*, to *contradict*; and
likewise

likewise a most unjust charge against our *excellent Ministers*, that they were the *Authors and Promoters of the Troubles of Europe*.

Upon which the *Commons* resolved to *address* his Majesty, expressing their highest *Resentment* of this *Indignity*, and to assure his Majesty, once more, of their support : in which, the *Lords*, upon a Message from the Commons, were pleased to join ; and it was accordingly presented to his Majesty by both Houses.

On Wednesday the 12th of *April*, the Commons, in a grand Committee of the whole House, upon the MALT-BILL, ordered in a *Clause of Appropriation*, with a Power to his Majesty to apply *such sums of Money* as shall be necessary for answering and defraying such Expences and Engagements, as *have, at any time, been or shall* be made by his Majesty, *before* or until the 25th Day of *December*, 1727.

N. B. This is that famous *Clause of Credit*, so much talk'd of, which occasioned a very warm and long Debate in both Houses, and was PROTESTED against by several noble Lords; the Reasons for which are now published.

On Wednesday the 26th of *April*, the House of Commons, in a grand Committee on *Ways and Means*, came to the following Resolution, *viz.* That

That towards raising the Supply, granted to his Majesty, the sum of *three hundred and seventy thousand Pounds* be raised by *Loans* or *Exchequer Bills*, to be charged on the *SURPLUSSES* arisen or to arise from *Michaelmas 1726*, for the Duties on *COAL*.

This likewise met with a warm Opposition on two Accounts : *First*, as it was apprehended, by some Persons, that the Duties on *Coal* were part of the *Security* to the *South-Sea-Company* for the payment of the Interest of that part of the *National Debt*, which is subscribed into their Books. And *secondly*, as it was likewise understood, by the same Gentlemen, that the *Surplus* of these Duties did properly belong to the *sinking Fund*; and therefore ought to remain *unalienable* to any other Purposes. — But, upon a *Division*, it was carried, notwithstanding the unfortunate Indisposition and Absence of a *certain Gentleman*, who deservedly hath so great a weight in that honourable Assembly; which, to shew their Zeal upon all occasions for his Majesty's service, complied with this Motion, upon the Recommendation and Reasoning of another Minister, though of an *inferior Order*.

Thus concluded the publick Business of this Session; when his Majesty, in a most gracious Speech, returned his Parliament

Thanks

Thanks for the *Zeal* and *Dispatch*, with which they had proceeded on the several Points He recommended to them, and for the *Confidence* which They had reposed in Him.

He likewise told them that the SIEGE of GIBRALTAR proves, beyond all Dispute, the END and DESIGN of the Engagements entered into by the *Emperor* and the King of *Spain*.

But nothing ought to give an honest *Briton* more pleasure than that part of his Majesty's Speech, where He thanks his loyal Commons, for having raised the necessary Supplies upon such EASY TERMS; since there cannot be a more desirable Blessing to this Kingdom than a *Parliament*, who make it equally their Business to support the Honour of the *Crown*, and the Welfare of the *People*, whom they represent.

To CALEB D'ANVERS, *Esq*;

S I R,

SINCE our *publick Quarrels* are in so fair a way of being adjusted, I am sorry to see our *private ones* increase; and as you are deservedly the most popular Writer we have, I think you the most proper one to apply to, on so serious an Occasion.

I

I was last night at the *Opera*, and, in the middle of one of the finest Songs, was surprized at an Instrument, which I had never heard before. As it was new to me, it was likewise disagreeable. I looked upon it as an awkward Design to improve and fill up *Bononcini's* Musick, which is condemn'd by some of our very fine Gentlemen for its too great *Simplicity*. I observed that it was intended to accompany *Cuzzoni's* Voice; but thought it very ill judged to single out hers, which has too much sweetness in it, to want so untuneful and harsh a Pipe. Besides, the Performers on it were wretched ones, being as much out of time, as they were out of tune. Indeed they were only some of the Gentry of the upper Gallery or the Pit, whose merit is a *Toupet—& prateræa nihil*. I apply'd at last to one, who sat by me, for Information; who told me it was a *Cat-call*; that it never was design'd as an Instrument to give any Pleasure, but made use of only *martem accendere cantu*; as a sound to Battle between the *Rival Queens* and their contending Parties.

As I have always, from the natural indolence of my Temper, kept myself a stranger to all disputes between *Sovereigns*, whether *real* or *imaginary*, I was at a loss to know what he meant, till he let me into the secret of the *Quarrel*, which it seems
is

is the right of *Pre-eminence*. Each pretends to it. The Adherents on both Sides are very numerous: *Faustina's* are the most powerful; but *Cuzzoni's* the most judicious. As great numbers, of either Party, have no taste of their own to judge by; so they have no temper to dispute with. They applaud or condemn, as their affection, or spleen, or the fashion directs them; by which means, these *two Singers*, who are perhaps the most excellent in their different Ways of any in the Universe, are denied by some of their Opposites to have any merit at all.

I have ever looked on *Musick* as an *Amusement* only (though indeed it is a fine one) and was therefore surprized to hear that it was the *Business* of so many; but since it is so, and a *Rupture* seems to be drawing near, in which both the *Rivals* may suffer, I think it expedient, Mr. *D'Anvers*, that you propose a *Congress* for adjusting their Rights, and beg leave to offer some *Preliminary* Articles.

1. That *Senesino* be desired to assist as *Mediator*, and to use his well-known *Abilities* to lay the Passions of these fair *Antagonists*.

2. That, as in all other *Congresses*, the *longest Heads* are thought the most proper for *Plenipotentiaries*, the *longest Ears* shall carry it here, being the best qualified for so important a Charge.

3. That

3. That it shall be debated in the *Congress*, whether *Cuzzoni* has a *Voice* or not ; and if she has, whether the Property of it is in *herself*, or in the *Academy*.

4. That it be decided in the *Congress*, whether the *first Part* in the *Opera*, which has been for some Years in possession of *Cuzzoni*, and of which no *Singer* cou'd ever justly dispossess her (tho' she has been warmly attacked *this Winter*) shall remain with her, or be given up to the *Faustina*, either for or without an *Equivalent*.

5. That all *Rights* and *Possessions* in the *Academy* shall remain on the Foot of the former *Treaties* and *Conventions* between the contracting Parties ; unless *either* of them hath departed from her Right, by any *secret Engagements*, which shall be decided at the *Congress* proposed.

6. That from the first meeting of the *Congress* there shall be a cessation of *Cat-calls*.

7. That within *four Days* after the said Parties have signed the *Preliminaries*, the *Congress* shall be opened at the *Opera-House* in the *Hay-market*, and the *Ratifications* shall be returned, if possible, in *two Days* afterwards.

8. That the Conferences shall be carried on with *Harmony* on both Sides, which shall mutually abstain from all
frivolous

frivolous Disputes, which can only tend to prolong Debates, and obstruct the good Design of the *Congress*.

I have here given you, Sir, in these *Preliminary Articles*, a faint Sketch of a Plan for the *ensuing Congress*. If you have no Objection to them, I have as many to add, as will make the number *twelve*, all *equally* conducive to the *Interest* and *Glory* of the *Academy*. I doubt not but they will prove acceptable; for I believe every Man, who has the *Musick and Good* of his *Country* at heart, will agree with me, that it is a pity such Dissentions shou'd arise in a Christian Country, and that any *Discord* shou'd prevail in the House of *Harmony*.

I am, S I R,

Your humble Servant,

PHIL—HARMONICUS;



*The CRAFTSMAN.* N^o L.SATURDAY, *June 17.*

HE *Tranquility of Europe* is so essential a Circumstance to the Prosperity of a *Trading Island*, that as it ought to be the constant endeavour of a *British Ministry* to preserve it themselves and to restore it, when broken or disturbed by others; so it cannot be surprizing that the least Glympse or most distant Prospect of such a Blessing, either after an *actual War*, or such a *middle State*, as carries along with it all the Inconveniencies of a War, should be viewed with Emotions of Joy by the major part of my Fellow-Subjects.

Nor is it of any consequence to the Kingdom in general, from whence this agreeable Prospect arises, or from what *Causes* such a promising Turn of Affairs may be derived; whether from the skill, address, probity and publick-spirit of our Superiours; or meerly from chance, unforeseen accidents, and the kind interposition of Heaven, which seems of late to

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have

have signaliz'd itself very remarkably in our behalf ; for tho' nobody shall be more ready than my self, to acknowledge the *Abilities* of our present excellent Ministers ; and though I am equally averse to the wanton practice of introducing Providence, upon all occasions, to solve the Difficulties of human Affairs ; yet when I reflect on some late *Incidents* and *lucky Events*, I may, I think, without the least Imputation either of superstition or any design to derogate from the Capacities of those in power, look higher for the Author of this unexpected Turn and impute our present Condition to the gracious and seasonable Mediation of a superiour Agent.

I shall not trouble either the Reader or my self with an Enquiry, how and by what *means* we were involved, all on a sudden, in so *melancholy* a situation, without any *visible Cause* ; but certain it is, that it seem'd out of the reach of any human Power to extricate us from the Calamities of a War. Here therefore was,

———*dignus vindice* nodus,
which a divine hand only seem'd able to untye ; and, perhaps, there never was a more proper Field for the Power, Goodness and Wisdom of Providence to display itself in.

The *Czarina's* Death, at this critical Juncture, (which I am willing to believe was

was in a *natural* way, notwithstanding what some of our News-writers have suggested) hath doubtless had some influence on the Affairs of *Europe*; and if it be true that her Demise was *concealed* for some Days, till advice of it could be sent to the Emperor of *Germany*; it probably might have no small effect on that Court, and induce his Imperial Majesty to accept the *Preliminary Articles*, which hath occasion'd so much Joy in this Kingdom.

Indeed some Persons seem to triumph and elate themselves too much on this occasion; for though we undoubtedly are in a *better* condition than we were *sometime ago*; yet we are not surely in such a *peaceable state* or on so *certain a foundation*, as every honest *Briton* ought to wish. One step indeed is already taken, towards a general Pacification, by *some* of the contending Parties (in which we hope they are *sincere*, without any Design meerly to *gain Time*) and it is not doubted that they will be soon followed by *others*; without which, all that hath been hitherto done will avail but little. There is certainly a wide difference between *Preliminary Articles* and a *formal Treaty*; or between an *actual established Peace* and a *temporary Cessation of Hostilities*, which will hardly relieve us from the expence of *Fleets, Armies and Taxes*. The Business of a Congress may

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may be protracted from Time to Time, and spun out for several Years together (as we but lately saw it done at *Cambray*) without coming to any *salutary Conclusion*. This often hath been the case, and may be again, notwithstanding any Precautions, when the most *essential* and *favourite Points* are not adjusted by *Preliminaries*, but left open to *Debate*.

Besides; tho' PEACE is the Thing, which our present Circumstances oblige us so earnestly to desire, I hope we shall prove ourselves better *Britons* than to accept *any thing*, which our Enemies may offer us under *that Name*. We ought, I think, to expect not only a *Peace*, a meer cessation of Arms and Hostilities, but a *safe, lasting, and glorious Peace*, established on a solid foundation, and attended with several advantageous Terms to *Great Britain*, as some Recompence for that *unequal* charge which we have been at, for restoring the Tranquility of *Europe*, beyond all our *Neighbours* and *Allies*.

I shall not presume to point out what, in my opinion, these *Terms* ought to be; tho' every *free Briton*, who bears a part in the *Expence*, seems to have a Right to deliver his Sentiments on so important an occasion; but I chuse rather to decline it my self, not doubting that the utmost care will be taken of our Interest by *Those*, who
have

have already conducted our Negotiations with such consummate prudence, integrity and approbation.

They will however indulge me so far as to observe, that a *just War*, even under our present unhappy circumstances, is much preferable to an *ignominious Peace*; for which I refer them to the whole Body of the *Whigs* at the latter End of the Queen's Reign; and particularly to *those Gentlemen*, who, at the beginning of the last, drew up the Articles of Impeachment against the Earl of *Oxford* or were in any wise, concern'd in his Prosecution. We may therefore reasonably expect that the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle* will conclude much more honourably for *Great Britain*, than the Treaty of *Utrecht*; which, however, contain'd some Articles, not altogether dishonourable nor insignificant to this Kingdom; particularly the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, which had annoy'd us so much during the War, and the possession of *Port-Mahon* and *Gibraltar*, which prove of so much *Importance* to our *Trade, Navigation* and *Maritime Power* both in *Peace* and *War*.

But farther; supposing that the ensuing *Congress* shou'd go on with ever so much success, and end as gloriously for this Nation, as the Hearts even of the most sanguine amongst us could wish; I am afraid

that it will not, even then, leave us in a much *better* Condition, than we were in *before* these Troubles and Confusions were brought upon us. We have already felt most of the *Calamities* of a War, which could affect us, in case of a *general Rupture*; I mean the *Expence* of it and the interruption of our *Commerce*; for as we live in an *Island*, we are in no danger of seeing our Country made the *Seat* of Hostility, unless by our own *intestine Divisions*, which are always most promoted by *foreign Wars*, *want of Trade*, *Poverty*, and *burthensome Taxes*.

I will suppose that the *Spaniards* are now ready to depart from their Demand of *Port Mabon* and *Gibraltar*, and that they will likewise refund us the *Expences*, which we have been at on their account; but I cannot help doubting, whether they will make us ample amends for all our Blood and Trouble, as well as for the great Damage, which we have sustained in our Trade, either by an handsome present out of their *Galleons*, or by the addition of any *valuable Dominions* to those, which we already possess.

What therefore we have chiefly to apprehend from a *War*, is the *Expence* of it, and the stagnation of *Commerce*, which always attends it; for as a *War* naturally begets *great Charges*, and occasions *heavy Taxes*,

Taxes; so the Interruption, which it constantly gives to *Trade*, incapacitates the subject to pay them with any tolerable Ease, and consequently with any good Will; for it is impossible to make a *free People*, and especially hearty *Britons*, in love with *Poverty* and *short Commons*.

It is to be wished, therefore, that the speedy Conclusion of a *general Peace* (to which Providence hath been graciously pleased to contribute so much) will ease us of all *extraordinary Burthens*, revive our drooping *Manufactures*, and restore our *Commerce* to its former flourishing Condition; I say this is to be *wished*; for it is not to be certainly *expected*; because Experience teaches us, that it is a difficult Matter entirely to reduce *Trade* to its antient channel, from which it hath been for some time diverted; especially when several neighbouring States are endeavouring to *rival* us in the most valuable Branches of our *Manufactures*, and have taken this opportunity to establish their own.

Let us then, for once, fairly examine and state our Case. We have been, for these two years past, at all the *Expence* of a War, by having been obliged to fit out large *Fleets*, and maintain a strong *Land Army* for our Defence. One of our most valuable possessions hath been vigorously *besieged* for several months, and perhaps

still continues to be so. The most beneficial Branches of our *Trade* have been, for some time, intirely cut off, and our *Commerce* to other parts rendered very precarious. Several of our *Merchant-ships* have been taken, and some in our own Channel. Others have been rendered incapable of going out, or returning home, by the *Impress* of their Seamen. Our *Manufactures* have *declined*, and our *Taxes* have been *increased*. Great Sums of Money have been already raised, for the necessary support of our Government; and perhaps *more* will be made requisite, by the *malignancy* of our Enemies, before the publick *Tranquility* is fully restored.

Whereas our *Allies* have all along continued in perfect *Tranquility*; or, at worst, only in a state of slow Preparation for *War*. They have carried on their *Trade* without any molestation abroad, and have improved their *Manufactures* at home. None of their *Possessions* have been attacked; none of their *Ships* have been taken; and none of their *Ministers* have been insulted as the *Disturbers of Europe*.

But, at length, by the good Providence of Almighty God, the hopes of *Peace* begin to dawn upon us, and we have some prospect, at least, of being, in a short time, in the *same* Condition, which we were in *some Years ago*; unless the late Troubles,

as I have said, should happen to prejudice our *Trade* and *Manufactures*, in any Degree, or intail, perhaps, some small Addition to the *National Debt*.

For these Reasons, I cannot yet see any cause for so much *Exultation*, as some Persons have expressed upon the late Turn of Affairs; which I sincerely wish may prove more in our favour than it hitherto appears; much less can I agree with them, in making it the subject of *personal Panegyrick* upon any men whatsoever. It is not my way to apply *publick Events* to the Interest of *particular Persons*, nor to gratify their pride, by imputing the meer effects of *Chance*, or the secret Dispensations of *Providence* to *human Wisdom* and *Policy*. I congratulate my *Country* (which will, I hope, reap the Benefit of them) and not this or that *Great Man*, because such *Incidents* flatter his ambition, or prove favourable to his Designs.

Nor do I believe that any *Man in Power* can be proud of the *Incense*, which hath been offered to him upon this occasion; for though we cannot help rejoicing in *good Luck*, yet they must be men of a low and groveling Genius, meer Poachers for Reputation and Popularity, who should endeavour to exalt their characters by such methods, and impute the Effect of *lucky Hits* and *unforeseen Accidents* to their
own

own Contrivance and *Penetration* ; or make a *personal merit* of that, which was brought to pass without their Means, Knowledge or Expectation.

Had these *Great Persons*, indeed, been really the *Authors* of our late Disturbances (as their Enemies have unjustly suggested) or had they, by rash Counsels, or for ill Ends, involved their Country in such Difficulties, as, without the interposition of Providence, were judged insuperable ; it would be no wonder that men, in such circumstances, should impute every *fortuitous Event* to their own Sagacity, and catch hold of any Twig to keep up a sinking Reputation. But since this is demonstrably foreign to their case ; as our *late Troubles* do not seem, in any Degree, to be occasioned by their *management*, any more than the present posture of our affairs, it would be ridiculous to compliment them on *this account*, in so gross and palpable a manner ; which I am confident would be so far from pleasing men of their refined Taste and excellent Understandings, that they would reject it with the utmost Contempt ; for, as they do not stand in need of such aukward Panegyrick, so they would modestly attribute our *present Situation* (whatever it is) to the true cause, and piously break forth in the words of the Psalmist,----*Not unto U S, O Lord, not unto*

*

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*unto US, but unto thy name give the
praise.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

For the Publick Good,

THIS is to give NOTICE, that the celebrated
Dr. **ROBERT KING**, who has per-
formed so many wonderful Cures in this Nation,
designs in a short time to retire from *publick Busi-
ness*, having acquired a *comfortable Subsistance* by
his Practice, and spend the Remainder of his Days
in the Country. All Persons therefore who are
troubled with any Degree of the *Spleen* or *Vapours*,
are desired to apply to him forthwith at his House
in *Arlington-street*; otherwise they will be exclu-
ded from the Benefit of his Remedies.



The

The CRAFTSMAN. N^o LI.

SATURDAY, June 24.



WE ought frequently to distinguish between a *bad Reign* and a *corrupt Administration*. A *bad Reign* is properly That, which proceeds from the *personal*, ill Qualities of the Prince, whether natural, moral or religious; and indeed such a Reign is hardly ever attended with a *good Administration*. But a Prince, of the best Disposition, and even of great Abilities, may be imposed on by wicked Counsellors, and thereby involve his People in all the Calamities of a *bad Reign*, without any vicious Design.

Though both these are certainly very grievous *national Evils*, and are sometimes equally prejudicial to the welfare of the Community; yet as all Men have allowed a Difference between *premeditated*, *wicked actions*, and *involuntary Errors*, I thought it proper, in the course of these Papers, to do Justice to the memory of diverse great, virtuous and well disposed

ed Princes, by discriminating between the *personal Tyranny* of the Sovereign, and the *arbitrary Proceedings* of corrupt and self-interested Ministers.

The Effects of a tyrannical Disposition in the *Prince* commonly break out in a publick, undisguised manner, avowed openly with authority, and supported by power ; nor indeed is it almost possible for a Prince to conceal his ill Designs, or palliate his arbitrary Measures ; because no *Minister* will venture to take the *odium* upon himself. Whereas the Mischiefs of an ambitious, tyrannical, or rapacious Spirit in *Favourites* and *Great Ministers* are generally more artfully concealed, in order to screen themselves from the Displeasure of their Royal Master, and the Resentment of their injured Fellow-Subjects. As they always pretend *one Thing*, and design *another*, so the Effects of their pernicious Schemes are not immediate, but consequential and remote, being many times fully accomplished and executed, long before they are either felt or apprehended.

For this Reason, it cannot be improper to furnish the Reader with some *Marks* or *Notes*, by which he will be able, at any Time, to discover a *wicked Administration* ; premising only thus much farther, that as I have collected them impartially

partially from my Reading and long observation on this Subject, so I now publish them for the common Good, without having any private View or ill-natur'd Design of alluding to *particular Persons*.

I. The first *Note* I shall mention is the visible Dread of *Examination*, and constant Endeavour of *Men in Power* to keep their actions *in the Dark*; by which, I would not be thought to imply that *Ministers* ought to make the World acquainted with all their Designs, and the Schemes which they have in Embryo, or to publish their Negotiations, before they are concluded; for this would often frustrate their Designs, or render them abortive. There are certain *Mysteries* and *Arcana* of Government, which require the closest *Secrecy*, till they are brought to Maturity, and put in Execution. On the other hand, by *Secrecy* I do not mean, that *one self-sufficient* and *overgrown Minister* should keep these affairs wholly to *Himself*, without communicating them to, or consulting with *any Persons*, who are joined with him in the Administration; for this would be, in effect, declaring *all Counsellors* useless, *except Himself*, and hazarding the Fate of a Nation on the Judgment, Passions, or Interest of a *single Person*. It is therefore matter of just suspicion against any *Minister*, who carries

ries on his Negotiations in such a *dark-covert* and *clandestine* Manner, that He is not guided solely by the publick Good, but hath some private Ends to serve, which will not bear the Light. This observation will hold much stronger with regard to the *publick Accounts*, which are so far from requiring *Secrecy* at any Time, or in any Degree, that it is always demonstrably for the interest of the Nation (though perhaps not always of the *Ministers* in being) that the true State of our *Debts*, *Taxes*, and *Expences* should be generally known and understood; especially by *those Persons*, whose peculiar Business it is to provide for them, upon all real Emergencies, and to lay hold of every opportunity to lessen and discharge them. It is therefore a certain *Mark* of a *corrupt Administration*, when Persons at the Helm endeavour to make a *Mystery* of these matters, and conceal the *publick Accounts* from *those Men*, who have an undoubted *Right* to *inspect* them; and cannot indeed discharge their *Duty* to the Publick without doing it.

I may, for the same Reason, mention under this head the *Liberty of the Press*; which being the chief Bulwark and Support of *Liberty* in general, hath been constantly looked on with an evil Eye by *wicked Ministers* in all Ages and in all Countries,

Countries ; as well as restrained or discouraged, in some degree or other, according as their Power has prevailed, — But I have already treated this subject so fully, that I presume it may be needless to insist on it any farther in this place.

II. The second *mark* of a *bad Administration* is, when we see Statesmen endeavouring to practise on *Senates* or *popular Assemblies*, and making use of any unwarrantable methods to influence the *Members* or impair the *Freedom* of those *honourable* and most *august Bodies*.

III. Another *Mark* is a general encouragement of *Luxury*, and a prevailing Fondness for *Effeminate*, *costly* or *Libertine Entertainments*; for as *Luxury*, of every kind, tends to enervate the Mind, and divert it from all Thought or Consideration, which does not relate to the *sensual Appetite*, (by which means *evil Ministers* have an opportunity of doing what they please, without observation or controul) so the *Expence*, which attends it, renders those few, who see thro' the Design, *Slaves* and *Dependants* on the Will of *Great Men*, for the support of themselves and their Families.

IV. It is another certain *mark* of *corrupt Management*, when the People are constantly alarmed with *Plots*, *Conspiracies*, *Rebellions* or *Invasions*, without the
least

least *proof*, *colour*, or *foundation* ; and are put to the Expence of keeping up formidable Armies in times of Peace, under the pretence of defending the State ; but in truth only to support *selfish Ministers* in the Execution of their unwarrantable schemes.

V. To this, we may likewise add all measures, which tend to abridge *publick Liberty*, or unjustly to deprive any subject of his Life, Freedom or Estate, by forging or suborning *Evidence*, packing *Juries*, corrupting the learned *Fathers of the Law*, and other vile practices of the same kind, which were so loudly complained of in the *Crown-Prosecutions* of King *Charles* and King *James the Second*.

VI. We may also conclude That to be a *bad Administration*, in which all the *prime Offices* and *Honours* of the Kingdom are engrossed by one *Man*, *Family* or *Tribe* ; and when we see the rest, which they do not think worth accepting themselves, conferr'd on worthless Wretches and Tools, of *known Incapacities* or *infamous characters* ; for, in the first place, the great Preferments, annexed to the Crown, ought to be *equally* distributed and *justly* bestowed, for the Encouragement of *Virtue* and *Merit* ; so that although no *particular Person* hath a Right

to them, yet the publick, or whole collective Body of the People have. In the next place, as such a *Monopoly* and partiality to *Demerit* naturally excite the Hatred and Jealousy of the People in general, as well as the Resentment of *knowing* and *deserving* Men in particular; so it must be presumed that no *Minister*, of good sense, would risque all his Honours, Interest and Acquisitions, by *engrossing* a nation in this manner, without some *particular Reason*; which, upon *Enquiry*, will, I am afraid, appear to be, that he is engaged in some *Designs* or *Measures*, which no Man of *Honour* or *Understanding* would promote, and with which he dares not trust any Body, but his own *Relations* and *Creatures*, whose *characters* and *fortunes* depend absolutely upon him.

VII. A seventh *mark* of a *corrupt Ministry* is, when they endeavour to excuse themselves by throwing the *odium* of their unpopular actions upon their *Royal Master*, and making him the *Author* and *Promoter* of them; for as all *Apologies* imply some *Guilt*, so this is no Extenuation of *bad Measures*, even supposing it to be true (as it frequently is not) that they were entered upon in pursuance of the Recommendation or Command of their Sovereign; because it was their *Duty* to advise him

him to the contrary, and not to follow him in any Measures, which they knew to be unjust, illegal or mischievous to the Publick.

I could add some other *Marks*, concerning *War* and *Peace*; but I think these sufficient to direct the unskilful Reader in his Judgment. When *any* of them appear in the management of public affairs, the Prospect is by no means promising; but when they *all* concur, we ought to condole our unhappy Country, and unanimously lift up our hands to Heaven for a *speedy Deliverance*.

I should be wanting both in Duty and Gratitude, to an inexcusable Degree, did I conclude this Paper without turning my Eyes to the THRONE, and applying what I have said to that most excellent PRINCE, who now fills it; for as we cannot justly have the least apprehension of Danger from his *personal Disposition*, which we know, by long Experience, to be mild, gentle and clement; so He hath discovered several Royal *Qualifications* and *Endowments*, which seem peculiarly adapted to guard him against the Influence of *evil Counsellors*, and the Dominion of *arbitrary Ministers*. During the many Years, which He hath now constantly resided amongst us, the *Language, Manners, Laws*

and *Constitution* of our Country have been so much his study, that they are become as dear and familiar to him, as if *Great Britain* could have boasted of the Honour of his Birth. That excellent *O Economy*, which appeared so remarkably in the management of his former Household, will now display itself in a much larger Sphere ; and we may confidently promise ourselves, in general, that the whole Course of his Reign (which I hope may be as long and glorious as that of any of his Predecessors) will be one continued Comment on the gracious *Declaration*, which He hath already made, *that the Preservation of our Constitution in Church and State, as it is his first, shall always be his chief Care.*



*The CRAFTSMAN. N^o LII.*

The Race is not to the Swift, nor the Battle to the Strong ; nor yet Power to Men of Understanding, nor Favour to Men of Skill. *Solomon.*

SATURDAY, *July 1.*To CALEB D'ANVERS, *Esq ;*

S I R,

SINCE you allow *Translations* a place in your Journal, I hope the following Extracts out of a favourite Piece of the celebrated Monsieur BALSAC, intituled ARISTIPPUS or of the COURT, will not be unacceptable ; especially since you have already published some observations on the subject of *lucky Incidents* and *fortuitous Events*.

This penetrating Author begins his *second discourse* of the *Court* by observing that *Princes* cannot live without *Favourites* any more than they can without *Ministers*; and apologizes for them by the Practice and Authority of the best and

wisest of Princes, such as *Augustus* and *Antonine*, who had an esteem for some *Persons* more than for *others*; nay he does not scruple to strengthen his Argument, by quoting the Example even of *God Almighty* and our *blessed Saviour* themselves, as having some *particular Affections* to particular *Persons*; but being apprehensive that such Arguments may be thought to border on *Prophaneness* or to be urged with too much *Freedom*, I have for that Reason omitted them in the following Abstract, which I have made as short as possible; and tho' I have not always scrupulously adhered to the *Letter*, yet I think that I have no where varied, at least not materially, from the *sense* —
He goes on thus;

“ Since then the *Author* and *Finisher*
“ of *Virtue*, as well as *Faith*, had these
“ *particular Regards* and *Partialities*,
“ and gave way to the calls of innocent
“ *Nature*; Princes may, upon the au-
“ thority of this high and incontestable
“ Example, have their *particular Confi-*
“ *dents* and *Favourites*.

“ It must be own'd indeed, that the
“ case of *earthly Princes* and that of the
“ *Prince of our Salvation* is vastly diffe-
“ rent; the divinity of our blessed Savi-
“ our could search the inward parts of
“ the *Ministers* of his Kingdom, and could
“ either

“ either discern them to be at first inclin-
“ ed to be faithful in their office, or pow-
“ erfully dispose and influence them to
“ Habits of virtue and integrity. But the
“ case of earthly Princes is very different;
“ the *Favourites* and *Creatures* of their
“ *Confidence* are but as *Clay* in their
“ Hands, of which they are the *Artifi-*
“ *cers*. They may indeed make it more
“ *beautiful*, but cannot make it a jot in-
“ trinsically the *better*. They may mould
“ it into a more agreeable *outside* and
“ *figure* than they found it in at first; but
“ cannot give it any *inward goodness*.
“ They may indeed make it an *Idol*, a
“ *false God*; but cannot improve it into a
“ *Living, Thinking, Rational Man*.

“ Such *Idols* as these often meet our
“ Eyes even in *Christian* Countries. We
“ almost daily see Instances of Men, who
“ are *unworthily* Great and *unjustly*
“ buoy'd up by the favour of their Prince.
“ Thus the *Ægyptians* (as wise and learn-
“ ed a People as they were) placed *Beasts*
“ upon their Altars, and, notwithstanding
“ their *Imperfection* and *Deformity*, paid
“ them the highest duties of Prayer and A-
“ doration.

“ Behold the good works of *Fortune* !
“ Behold likewise the extravagant Capri-
“ ces of that Goddess, without Eyes and
“ without Judgment ! To whom antient
“ *Rome*

“ Rome gave so many different Names
“ and dedicated so many Altars. You
“ have often heard of melancholy, giddy-
“ headed Queens who have fallen in love
“ with *Dwarfs, Blacks* and *Monkies*.
“ *Fortune* seems to be of the same humour
“ with these foolish Princesses, often court-
“ ing to her Embraces the most *unworthy*
“ and *undeserving*, and, in the Election
“ of a *Prætor*, preferring the villanies of a
“ *Vatinus* to the virtues and publick-
“ spirit of a *Cato*. It is to this injudicious
“ *Beldame* that the *Creatures* of the great-
“ est Princes owe their rise and grandeur
“ and the vast returns of their Rapine and
“ Oppression. And as their rise and be-
“ ginning was a *lucky hit* and a kind
“ cast of *Fortune*, so they govern by the
“ Influence and wanton motions of that
“ blind *Goddeſs*, at hazard and adventure.
“ They make themselves meer *Phætons*
“ in their Administration; and for want
“ of Judgment to manage the Province,
“ which they have undertaken, dispense
“ unequal Light and Heat in the World;
“ *scorching* up part of it and leaving the
“ other to starve with *Cold*. Such igno-
“ rant *Administrators* are scared at their
“ own *Blunders*. They daily run the for-
“ tune of that unhappy Youth, just menti-
“ oned, being perpetually alarmed at the
“ impending Ruin of their Country, in-
“ volved

“ involved in their own; and when they
“ have somewhat refined their *ignorance*
“ and fear’d their sense of *Reflection*, by
“ a constant attendance at Court, as well
“ as by the servile Fawnings and Ap-
“ plauses of a croud of Flatterers; and
“ when one or two *luckey hits* (the Ef-
“ fects of the provident and watchful Ge-
“ nius of their Nation) have given them a
“ good opinion of themselves, they boast
“ of what they have received, as if they
“ received it not, and place all their *for-*
“ *tunate accidents* to their own *foresight*
“ and *Sagacity*.

“ All their Actions are out of season.
“ They are *false Measures* from a *false*
“ *Rule*. Instead of acting in the article
“ of opportunity, so much observed by all
“ wise men, and so necessary for the per-
“ fection of Affairs, they pass it by, or
“ cannot come up to it. They are always
“ either *before* or *behind*. One day they
“ declare *War* in Pett; and the next sue
“ for *Peace* out of Cowardice and fear of
“ Miscarriage. They affront the *antient*
“ and *inseparable Friends* of the Crown,
“ and smile upon the *natural* and *well*
“ *known Enemies* of their Country. If it
“ be their fortune to rule in *Spain*, they
“ are for granting *Liberty of Conscience*;
“ if in *France*, they are for introducing
“ the *Inquisition*. The *Frontiers* lie o-
“ pen

“pen to insults and defenceless ; whilst
“they are hurrying themselves in forti-
“fying the *Mid-land* Towns. They are
“for giving up the Citadel of *AMIENS*
“and building one at *ORLEANS*.

“And as their own Greatness is owing
“to meer *Fortune*, so the same blind God-
“dess (unless some *detestable Motive* inter-
“ferres) sways them in the choice of their
“*Subalterns*. For an *Embassy* to *Rome*
“they recommend a *Captain of Light*
“*Horse* ; one that hath perhaps signalized
“himself in several Battles. At the Head
“of the *Finances* they place some *OLD*
“*SPENDTHRIFT*, who squandered away
“his Estate *in his Youth*, but *talks well of*
“*O Economy*. They recommend to an
“*Abbey* or — a Man of the *Gown* in-
“deed ; but of the same Reach of *Capaci-*
“*ty* and *Depth of Learning* with Him,
“whom our Ancestors saw at *Paris*,
“when the *Polish Ambassadors* arrived
“there. These Ambassadors made their
“Compliments to him in *Latin* ; upon
“which he desired to be excused from an-
“swering in the *same Language* ; for that
“he never had the Curiosity to learn the
“*Polish Tongue*.

“The same venerable Sage took *Seneca*
“for a Doctor of *Canon Law*, and thought
“that he had written his Book *de Benefi-*
“*ciis* professedly on the subject of *Eccle-*
“*siastical*

“*fiastical Benefices*. A shrewd Wag of
“those Times made him believe that the
“*Morea* was the Country of the *Moors* ;
“and it is certain that he spent a whole
“Day in looking for *Aristocracy* and
“*Democracy* in the Map; and at last
“thought his Labour fully answered,
“when he accidentally fell upon *Croatia*
“and *Dalmatia*.

“It is, no doubt, a great Advantage to
“be *knowing* and *learned* under *such*
“*Reigns* ; and the *Muses* have a great
“deal to expect from the Protection of
“*such Ministers*.—But we shall pass over
“this particular, and trouble our selves no
“farther with the Interest of the *Muses*,
“whose Destiny it is to be *poor, neglected,*
“and *ill treated* under all sorts of Reigns;
“and all kinds of Administrations.

“These men, you see, are perfect *Con-*
“*noisseurs* in men and business. After
“having squandered away the Revenues
“of the Publick in the most *ridiculous*
“or *corrupt* manner, they take upon
“themselves the character of *prudent Ma-*
“*nagers* and *just Stewards* ; and to give
“them the last Touch of Refinement, a
“certain *Politick Doctor* assists at their
“Consultations, and repeating every Day
“some incoherent scraps out of a translated
“*Tacitus*, recommends to them, above
“all Things, *Secrecy* and *Disimulation* !
“This

“ This Doctrine being inculcated into
“ them, they become all *mystery*, and ne-
“ ver express themselves but by a wink of
“ the Eye, or a nod of the Head. At
“ most, they do but whisper; not even
“ when they compliment their *Master*,
“ and tell him that he is the *greatest*
“ *Prince* upon Earth.

“ They are so much wrapt up in this
“ *religious silence*, that they make a scru-
“ ple of giving out the necessary orders to
“ *Those*, who are to execute them, for fear
“ of discovering some secret of State. They
“ devour, with greedy Ears, the *wild*
“ *Schemes* of *Political Alchymists* and
“ *Projectors*, who promise them *Moun-*
“ *tains of Gold*. They receive, with open
“ arms, any fugitive, abandoned Traytor,
“ who will discover to them the secrets of
“ his Prince, and point out to them the
“ method of distressing him in some tender
“ point; and, depending on the Attach-
“ ment of such a Villain, they embark
“ themselves in some *grand Enterprize*,
“ and begin a *big War*; which, in two
“ Days after, they grow sick of, and en-
“ deavour, by all the *lowest arts*, to dis-
“ engage themselves from. A thousand
“ other Instances might be given of the
“ *Wisdom* and *Integrity* of such Ministers;
“ which, if they do not happen in *this*
“ *age*, have certainly happen'd in *former*
“ *times*;

“ *times* ; and if there are none of these
 “ *presumptuous Blunderers* and *ridiculous*
 “ *Atalls* in *France* and *Germany*, there
 “ certainly have been such in *Italy* and
 “ *Spain*.

“ By these exquisite Maxims, and this
 “ *Anti-politique*, of which I have given
 “ you a short sketch, do these men go-
 “ vern their deluded Country. They o-
 “ verturn what they would maintain. They
 “ wound where they would heal. They
 “ ruin what they would establish, and
 “ destroy every thing that comes within
 “ the Grasp of their management. The
 “ Dishonour of their Prince, and some dan-
 “ gerous shock to the Constitution of their
 “ Country justly excite the Resentment
 “ of both ; so that Death, Banishment or
 “ Disgrace, and a forced Restitution of
 “ their wicked plunder, are commonly
 “ the End and Result of their Admi-
 “ nistration. Being arrived, by the fa-
 “ vour of meer *Fortune*, and some *lucky*
 “ *Distress* of their Country, at a kind
 “ of KINGSHIP, they make the same
 “ use of it, which Children do of *Knives*,
 “ who cut their *own Fingers*, not know-
 “ ing how to use them, and make their
 “ Mothers and Nurses angry with them;
 “ which commonly ends in a *sound*
 “ *Whipping*.



The CRAFTSMAN. N^o LIII.

SATURDAY, July 8.

TO CALEB D'ANVERS, Esq;

S I R,



WHILST all parts of the Kingdom are daily sending up their Compliments of *condolance* and *congratulation*, to his present Majesty, on the Death of his royal Father and his own happy Accession to the Throne, and seem to vye with one another in the most loyal and dutiful *Addreses*, it cannot be thought unseasonable to present the Reader with some cursory observations on that subject.

As I write in great haste, it cannot be expected that I should ascertain the particular period of time, in which this laudable custom took its rise, or deduce the regular progress which it made, from its first origin, to that general vogue, in which it now prevails ; for this would require
such

such a careful Review of the *English* History, as the present shortness of time will not allow. I shall therefore only observe, as to this point, that it hath been the practice, time out of mind, for the City of *London*, the two *Universities*, the Societies of the *Temple*, *Lincoln's-Inn* and *Gray's-Inn*, as well as other considerable Bodies of this Kingdom, to *petition* or *address* the Throne, upon all great and extraordinary emergences ; in which they have been imitated, for some Reigns past, by most of the *inferiour Corporations*, which have certainly an equal right to do it, if they think proper.

The first design of this practice was manifestly to make the Prince regnant acquainted with the *genuine sense*, and *opinions* of his people ; so that he might know how to regulate his measures, according to their true *interest* and *wishes*, which will always confirm them in their *allegiance*, and procure him their *unfeigned affection*. This design therefore was of the most excellent and useful nature ; for as Sovereign Princes, by the eminence of their station, and that Majesty which it is necessary for them to maintain in their deportment, are in a manner secluded from the World, and cannot have the advantage of hearing the various sentiments of mankind, by mingling in ordinary conversation, it is highly expedient

that the *general sense* of their Subjects should be communicated to them in this publick manner, upon all great occasions, in order to direct their judgment and secure them against the misrepresentations of *selfish* and *ill-designing* Ministers.

This being the true intention of *addressing*, it follows that all declarations of that kind ought to be perfectly *voluntary* and *free* from every sort of *influence* *direction* or *management* whatsoever; for *Addresses*, procured in another manner, can serve only to mislead the judgment of the Prince, instead of informing it, and to alienate the affections of his People, by pursuing measures, which, in his apprehension, were recommended to him by their concurrent voice.

Artifices of this kind, which are of the most dangerous nature, and deserve the most infamous name, have been frequently practiced in some *late Reigns*; in which the People have been unwarily or knavishly made the Tools and Instruments of ambitious men, contrary to their own interest, judgment or inclination.

My Lord *Clarendon* and other Historians inform us that, in the beginning of the *Civil Wars*, several factious Petitions, Memorials, and Remonstrances were set on foot in the City, by the contrivances of artful men, and signed by vast multitudes

tudes of Apprentices, Porters and others of the same rank, which greatly contributed to the troubles of those times.

After the *Restoration*, the Court, who had observed the influence which those papers had on the Nation, and what disservice they had been of to the Royal Cause, resolved, if possible, to turn the stream, and to spirit up *Subscriptions* of the same kind in favour of their proceedings ; in which they were so successful, that in a few years, all the faction, malevolence and discontent, which used to issue from thence, to the great annoyance of the Court, was turned into the grossest flattery, panegyrick and adulation. In that Reign it was a common practice for the *Ministers*, when they had any favourite point to carry, or any flagrant measures to palliate, to get them recommended by a *loyal Address* from the City of *London*, which I have been told used to be managed in this manner. They first of all made it their business by their *influence* in the City (which indeed was not half so considerable in those times, as it is at present) to get a majority in the Court of *Aldermen*. By the same methods they usually prevailed in the election of such persons for *Sheriffs* as were at their devotion ; and some other leading men were also retained in their interest, by pensions,

F places,

places, or large dealings on the Crown account. Whenever therefore they had done any vile action, and thought it convenient to be justified and flattered, they drew up such an ADDRESS as they thought proper themselves, and gave it to one of their trusty friends and creatures to broach it in the City; to get it sign'd by a sufficient number of Hands and presented in form. The same Gentleman (who, I found, had been privy to some of these transactions) told me that he had seen *Addreses* of those times, which had been subscribed and promoted in the most vigorous manner, signed by *Coblers*, *Porters*, and the meanest of the Rabble; for as the *number of hands* was the chief point in view, they cared but little of what rank or condition they were. He farther observed that, upon looking over some of the Rolls, he saw but few subscribers, whom he had ever heard of before; that several *odd names* seemed to be written by the *same hand*, and several others in *disguised* and *counterfeited characters*.

It is obvious to take notice, in this place, of the different state of the City at *that* and the *present* time, when it is so far from being under management, or adapting it self, as it formerly did, to the views or inclinations of *Ministers*, that they have lately taken the liberty to express

press their warmest zeal and affection for his Majesty's person and government, without any of those compliments on men in power, which used to swell the addresses of former Reigns.

It is indeed to be lamented that any dissensions should arise, in the performance of so necessary a duty, and that the congratulations of this loyal City should be less universal than their Joy seemed to be on his Majesty's Accession.

Far be it from me to make myself a judge of the dispute between the Court of *Aldermen* and *Common Council*, or to determine the distinct privileges of those two great Bodies; though I have been inform'd that the *concurrence* of the *latter* hath been always hitherto thought *necessary* in every *address* to the Throne; and, I confess, that Right seems to be established by an Act of the 13th of *Charles* the Second, in which it is provided that no Person should solicit, in the City of *London*, any *Address* to the King, unless the matter thereof have been first consented unto and ordered by the *Lord Mayor, Aldermen* and *Commons*, in
COMMON-COUNCIL ASSEMBLED.

As to the ADDRESS, which hath made so much noise, and given so much offence to some Gentlemen, I cannot, upon the strictest examination, see any thing

in it, which can be justly esteemed inconsistent with the character of the most loyal Subject, or the truest lover of his Country; and if any part of it should be thought to bear the least reflection on the *late* Administration; yet, as it breaths such a spirit of loyalty and affection to his present Majesty, such an early testimony of commendable zeal ought not surely to have been suppressed on that account; for as the tenour of all *Addresses* should be directed to the *Person* of the *Prince*, so every *virtuous Minister*, who prefers his Master's interest to his own, will scorn to take offence at any little exceptions to his conduct, which he knows himself able to justify.

And as to *those Gentlemen*, who have thought fit to censure this *Address*, as *dictating* measures to his Majesty, tho' there does not seem to be the least foundation for that objection, we shall refer them to a certain *juncture of time*, when the *Bank of England* (which is but a small part of this opulent City) thought fit to present an *Address* to her late Majesty Queen *ANNE*, recommending to her, in *the strongest terms*, the *continuance* of a Ministry, which she had determined to part with. Who were the principal *Advisers* and *Promoters* of that expedient is no secret to the world; and therefore

fore it is presumed that none of *those* *Gentlemen* can act so inconsistently with their former practice, as to give any countenance to objections on this head.

I shall say nothing of the *Address*, which is substituted in the room of this; nor of the *methods*, in which it is said to have been set on foot and encouraged; but I could heartily wish that matters had been brought to an accommodation, so that no contentions might have remained amongst the worthy Citizens on so joyful an occasion.

I am S I R,

Your humble Servant;

U R B A N I C U S.



*The* CRAFTSMAN.N^o LIV.SATURDAY, *July*, 15.TO CALEB D'ANVERS, *Esq*;

S I R,



Y your Paper of this Day, I apprehend that, among other Letters, you have received mine on the Death of that NOBLE LORD, to whom you pay so handsome a compliment. After your saying that you have not room to insert them, what can I offer on that head? but forgive me, if I trespass on you at this time, and impute the Fault to the over-flowings of an Heart, whose love and reverence for that NOBLE NAME will be more easy for you to conceive, than for me to express. Believe me, Sir, I am not vain of the Piece which I sent you; but Virtue, like his, demands those Honours; and it is the business of so great a Lover of *Patriotism*, as Mr. *D'Anvers*, to do him
Justice

Justice. If therefore you have any regard to that *Virtue*, which made him the *Great Man* we have lost, dedicate one paper to his memory and fill it with the best Essay on that subject, in your hands ; for unless you do this, it can never be said that you have answer'd *your own*, or treated *his Character* according to the dignity of either, on this occasion ; and I dare say farther, that the Publick will think the *Glorious Patriot* before-mention'd as illustrious a Subject in *Politicks*, as any which you can at this time present them with. When the *Freeholder* spoke to the immortal Memory of the Great Lord SOMMERS, and the *True Briton* did the same Justice to that of the late Earl COWPER, Mankind thought they acted a noble Part. What then would be said, should the CRAFTSMAN neglect the Theme of so sublime a Character as that of Lord LECHMERE ? Pardon me, if I have said any thing improper herein, and be assured that I am,

S I R,

Your very humble Servant

*Middle - Temple,
Saturday July 1st.*

A. B.

Ducit Amor Patriæ.

PATRIOTISM has, in all Ages, and among all Nations, been acknowledged a glorious virtue ; and the more generous the Genius of a People is, the more exalted Honours do they pay to those Fathers of Mankind, who, being actuated by the noble Principles of universal and unconfi'd Benevolence, have made the welfare of their Country their great and early Care, and dedicated all their Abilities to the service of their fellow Creatures, promoting their valuable Interests, with the most hearty and disinterested Zeal, and sacrificing their own particular ease and enjoyments of Pleasure and Plenty to the more general concerns of the Publick, and the Peace and Prosperity of Mankind,

If we carry our Enquiries farther into this Quality, which has so remarkably distinguish'd some of the most shining Names in History, we shall find that none but great Souls are capable of so sublime a virtue, and that only men, of the most elevated understanding, can soar so high. A little Genius has narrow Laws prescribed to it and acts within such Limits as are suitable to itself ; it may study its own Interests, or make the Concerns of a few
its

its principal Care ; but is never susceptible of that laudable Ambition, which rouses the latent Powers of the Soul, influenced by which it exerts itself for the sake of Society, and endeavours to bless Multitudes and improve the welfare of Thousands.

Great and noble resolutions result from a sedate and manly way of thinking, from wise and careful enquiries, and are never form'd on sudden and hasty reflections ; they indicate a great and masterly mind, which apprehends things with all their Relations, and leaves no intricate part of the Question unsearched, but industriously follows Truth thro' every Meander, as far as human faculties can pursue it.

Such was the Character of that GREAT MAN, who chose for his *Motto* that noble Sentiment, which stands at the Head of this Paper ; whose uncommon Abilities had enabled him to trace the most intricate Labyrinths of Knowledge ; whose inquisitive Genius had led him thro' the most abstruse Enquiries ; and who, when he sat down to reflect on things, form'd that remarkable resolution, which actuated every step of his Conduct, and acquired him the glorious Name of a *true Patriot*, and will transmit his memory with the most illustrious honours to all succeeding Ages.

No Man, who knew the great Lord LECHMERE, can mistake the Person I mean, or be at a loss to find him out. All Lovers of Truth and their Country are undoubtedly well acquainted with his distinguished Character, and will readily own the Merit of the *mighty Dead*, whose generous Labours now cease from amongst us, and whose fame is the glorious Charge, which he has left to our Care, which in gratitude to a long Series of zealous Endeavours to improve the happiness of our Country and in justice to Excellencies which struck the most Envious dumb, we are obliged to preserve with all possible reverence and regard.

The *Noble Lord*, to whom we now pay deserved honours, was born a Gentleman, and of a Family which had given many of its Sons to the *Law*; one of whom, in our time, wore the *Scarlet Robe*. He acquired, in his early Years, by the means of a liberal and ingenuous Education, a vast fund of curious and polite Learning, and apply'd all his great Abilities in that useful and difficult Study. He master'd so abstruse a Science with uncommon expedition, and an ease peculiar to himself, and honoured the *Gown*, even in his Youth, by the great reputation which he gain'd at the Bar, for his masculine Eloquence and uncommon Judgment.

In thinking, in speaking, and acting, he was happily superiour to most of his Contemporaries ; was blest with such a quick apprehension, and had so comprehensive a way of Reasoning, that Nature had evidently acted her noblest Part to form in him as great a Genius as ever pass'd from her Hands.

A Lawyer of his Distinction was soon elected by his Country to sit in a *Senate*, which, by its wise and publick-spirited Councils, had raised the glory of the Nation to as great a height as former Ages never knew, and Times to come will hardly equal.

In this station the *Great Man* was seen in every Transaction, distinguished by his unwearied Diligence in all Parliamentary Affairs. In his attendance on the House, and application to its weightiest Concerns, he was never wanting to his Country or Character ; but, with indefatigable Labour, in the most solemn Deliberations, and by the finest Arts of Elocution, served the Nation, and powerfully supported its Interests on all Occasions.

Thus in the *Senate* and at the *Bar* did this excellent Man pursue the Publick Good, and acquire such vast Applause, as regularly procured him all the Honours of the *Long Robe*, till but *one* remained equal to his illustrious Merits, and worthy his Acceptance ;

Acceptance ; and tho' he never enjoy'd it, yet such was the regard paid to his Abilities, Virtue and Integrity, which had been so long experienced, and so greatly honoured, that the Wise, the Learned and Unbiass'd Patriot was, with the universal Applause of his Country, created a *Peer of Great-Britain*, and summon'd to sit in that august Assembly, which is the standing Council of the Nation, and the *Dernier* Resort of Justice.

Here his Toils among the lower Order of the People were determin'd, but not his generous Benevolence to all Men : He now devoted himself altogether to an universal Interest, and it became his chief Care to secure those Laws and Liberties, which he had so long studied, to his Country, and to unborn Posterity.

By his extensive Learning in our Laws he had gained so great an Insight into the nicest parts of our Constitution, that none understood it better than himself. He was well acquainted with its invaluable Excellencies, always held it very dear to him, continually consulting its preservation, and never suffering its Welfare to be absent from his Thoughts. To his Honour, to his eternal Honour, be it remember'd, that, tho' he was a *Minister of the Crown*, and had an immediate *Dependance on the Court*, yet, notwithstanding all the Temptations,

tations, which the favours and frowns of some powerful Men could suggest, he firmly adhered to what he thought his Country's Interest in that great and never-to-be-forgotten Struggle to save the Law for TRIENNIAL Parliaments ; which was at last repealed against the learned Arguments and Vote of that *Great-Man*, who exerted his utmost Power to maintain it. I do not mention this with any Design to reflect on the *Septennial Act* (for the Continuance of which several *irrefragable Arguments* might be produced) but only as an Instance of the Lord LECHMERE's inflexible virtue, and to shew that no *Ministry*, or any set of Men whatsoever could awe him in his Conduct, or induce him to alter it, for he was obstinately just, and as He never feared ill-designing Persons, of what Power soever, so he scorn'd to seek their good Graces by unworthy Methods ; but honourably and immoveably bent to serve a nobler and more extended Interest, he spoke with undaunted Courage the wise and generous sentiments of his Heart, whenever National Affairs were under Deliberation, and thought it his greatest Glory to act the part of a *Briton*, wherever he was concerned, and by whomsoever opposed.

Amidst these uncommon Virtues, which I have mentioned, we might also observe
the

the manly Morals which adorned this *noble Lord's* private Life ; the great *Sobriety, Temperance, OEconomy* and *Justice*, which all must acknowlidge, who knew him, or had dealings with him in any part of his Life.

In short, his masterly Acquaintance with our Laws ; his quickness of Apprehension ; his Strength, and Fire, and Clearness of Expression ; and, above all, his exact Knowledge of our Constitution and of all Parliamentary Proceedings, made him the delight of good Men, and a Terror to all wicked Ministers. He was, perhaps, apt to be a little *too warm*, and too much transported upon some occasions ; but this proceeded from the upright Zeal of his Heart, and his sincere Detestation of *Knaves, Tools, and Hypocrites* of all kinds. We must also do him the justice to own, that he was of *no Party*, nor attached to any Interest, but that of his Country, which he constantly made the Rule and Measure of all his Actions.

The natural Concern, and just grief, in which the Nation was involved by the Death of our late most gracious Sovereign, made the Loss of this *great Man* to be less observed than it otherwise wou'd have been ; but that noble, that Godlike Spirit of *Patriotism*, which inspired every Action, and shone thro' the whole Series of his

his Life ; that generous disinterested Love of Mankind, and hearty Desire to do Good to his Country, his Friends, and to Merit in any Condition ; his great Benevolence, which rose superior to all the low Arts, that are made use of to gain *Popularity*, and unworthy of his great Soul, will make him the Honour of the Age and Nation in which he lived, and the Wonder and Envy of Times to come.

To CALEB D'ANVERS, Esq;

— CONCORDIA DISCORDS.

The Hay-market, July 11th, 1727.

S I R,

YOU seem to have the *Royal Academy of Musick* so much at Heart, that I cannot forbear troubling you, a second time, with some farther account of the melancholly declining State, in which that Society is at present involved.

The dispute between the two celebrated *Rival Singers*, concerning the *first part* in the *Opera*, is so far from being accommodated, that although the *Preliminaries* for a Pacification (which I sent you some time ago) are since sign'd by both Parties and a *Congress* is agreed on, yet most People are very uneasy for the Event, because one of the *most material Articles* is worded in such a *dark and mysterious*

rious manner as gives too much Ground to suspect that it was done on purpose, in order to conceal a *Difficulty*, which it will be hard to get over. The Case, it seems, stands thus. The *Right of Possession* is certainly in *Cuzzoni*, which she hath enjoy'd, without molestation, for some Years, and is confirm'd to her by diverse *Treaties* between her and the *Academy*. *Fanfind*, on the other hand, insists that *Cuzzoni* hath consented and promised to yield up that *Right* to her, by a *secret Stipulation*, under her *own hand*, which she is ready to produce. *Cuzzoni* seems to prevaricate a little in this *Affair* ; for as she cannot well deny her own *hand writing*, she would persuade the World that it is only a *sort of a Promise* ; or, as she terms it amongst her Friends, an *artful Finesse* and *Expedient* to make *Faustina* easy for the present. But as much as all true Judges of *Musick* desire that *Cuzzoni* may maintain her Preheminence, yet this rash and inadvertent Step hath given such a manifest advantage to her Antagonist, that even her *Friends* are in pain for the Consequence and are almost ashamed to countenance the *Evasion*. Besides, most of the *Foreign Singers*, whom we have brought over to us at so great an Expence, as well as some of our *Directors* at Home are suspected, for what Reasons I know not, of being secretly in the Interest of *Faustina* ; and it is even said that *Senesino*, who has offer'd himself as *Mediator* in this affair, is too much inclined to her demand ; so that nothing, in all human probability, could have given *Cuzzoni* the least hopes of success at the ensuing Congress, but a late unexpected and important Incident,

Incident, which is supposed to be very much in her Favour.

In the mean time, the Clamours against some of the *late Managers* increase daily; whose *profuse* and *vain-glorious* Administration of our Musical Affairs hath put the *Opera-State* to so great an expence, under the pretence of supporting its *Dignity*, and providing for its Safety, that the *Contributors* are quite wearied out, with paying to no purpose; as may be seen by an Advertisement in the *daily Courant* of *Thursday* last. At the same time, tho' vast sums have been raised, and very little seems to have been applyed, yet the publick Coffers are almost empty; our *Tradesmen* at home complain of bad payment, and the *Foreign Singers* threaten to *leave us*, unless their *Arrears* are immediately satisfied. It is also said, that let either *Cuzzoni* or *Faustina* prevail in the Dispute, the *Academy* will be a great sufferer by the Bustle, which hath been already made about it.

This is the more surprizing, when we consider the frugal Management and unblemished Integrity of Mr. *Kiplin*, the Treasurer, whom every Man acquits of any bad Design, who hath read your Character of him, and throws the Blame upon *another Gentleman* in the Direction, whom I need not name, because every Body's Mouth is open against him; and it is said, that he hath, been of late, publicly insulted by the Populace in the Street.

In short, Sir, so universal is the Resentment grown against this *Gentleman* (whether he deserves it or not, I shall not determine)

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that

that it is thought, nothing will pacify the true Friends of the *Opera* and redeem their Affairs, till They see him removed and the management put into other Hands ; which is so true, that They have, for some time, fix'd their Eyes upon a *certain worthy Gentleman*, who is said to have declined it, through a *Modesty* and *Diffidence*, peculiar to great Minds. In the mean time, the *late Plunderer* (for so he is publickly call'd) makes an advantage of this *Backwardness*, and it is feared, will strengthen himself so much by the Receipt of the next *Contributions* (if they should come into his Hands) that it will be afterwards very difficult to remove him ; upon which the well-being of the Society and the honour of the *Directors* so essentially depends, that I hope every *honest Man* and *Lover of Harmony* (whose Eyes must be now open) will join his Hand, his Heart and his Voice in the Defence of our *common Cause*.

I am Sir, &c.

PHIL - HARMONICUS.

Advertisement for the PUBLICK GOOD.

THIS is to give Notice to all *Gardeners*, &c. who have heretofore dealt with Dr. ROBERT KING, at his *Physick Gardens*, *Nurseries*, and *Plantations* near *Chelsea*, that the *Doctor*, being obliged to leave the said *Grounds* in a short Time, the effects on the premises will be dispos'd of at much easier rates than formerly ; the *present Landlord*, who takes great pleasure in Gardening, intending

intending to look after his Estate himself ; by which means it is generally thought that the same will, in every respect, be vastly *improved* ; tho' it may require some time before it is brought into right order ; it having not a little suffered by the *Pranks* and *Experiments* of the said *Doctor*, whilst in his management, who delighted too much in *Mazes*, and *Labyrinths*. He would frequently take Plants fit for a *dry* Soil, and place them in a *moist* one, removing others from *low, marshy* Places, most suitable for them, and set them on the *high* Grounds ; the *Winter-Fruit* to front the *South*, and the *Summer-Fruit* the *North*, with many other such like Fancies.

N. B. There are a great number of *Trees*, &c. of the *Doctor's* own raising, many of them from very *mean* Stocks, some of which are on the *best* Grounds, and may be easily known from any others, that may be cast out, by their having many *Suckers at their Roots* : Of these sorts, there are none, as the *Doctor* saith, (when flung out) worth taking up, having no Vertue nor good Quality in them, and only of Service to himself, whilst in the Places he had set them, for preparing his *Catholicon Aureum Basilicum*.





The CRAFTSMAN.

Nº LV.

MONSTRUM horrendum, informe, ingens, cui
Lumen ademptum! VIRGIL.

SATURDAY, July 22.

To CALEB D'ANVERS, Esq;

S I R,



AMONGST the many Qualities, which distinguish this Nation from others, there is none that does it so strongly as that insatiable *Curiosity*, for which our Countrymen are, upon all occasions, so remarkable. Whether this proceeds from our living in an Island and being, in a manner, secluded from the rest of the World, and so consequently fancying every thing strange, which We do not see among our selves; or whether it is inherent in our Natures, I cannot determine; but that the Fact is so, nothing can be more certain. I have known a *Bear* and a *Monkey* raise the *Posse Comitatus* sooner than

than the *Sheriff* could have done. A *Morocco Ambassador* seldom stirs abroad without a considerable Guard of my Country-men to attend him. *Shews* of all kinds levy Contributions upon the Subject with greater Ease than an *Act of Parliament*, and are the only *Taxes* paid without the least Reluctancy. A man shall chearfully give half a Crown to see *Solomon's Temple*, who would grudge a Shilling towards building one of the *fifty new Churches*. The *Hungarian Twins*, but a few years ago, raised more money in this Kingdom, than would formerly have been sufficient to have married a *Daughter of England*. The *three young Lions* brought almost as much money, last Year, into the Tower, as the *Mint*, within this Twelve-month, hath sent out of it ; and it is a Question, whether the *South Sea Company* did not clear more by shewing their *Dog-fish*, than by all the rest of their *Whale-fishery*. Nay, it is even said that the *speaking Dog* got more, with three Words, in his Time, than the most copious *Orator* in Parliament could have done, or the most florid *Council* at the Bar.

This insatiable *Curiosity* for whatever is extraordinary in Nature, persuades me that nothing can be more welcome to my Countrymen than an Account of the *famous Monster*, which was lately shewn in

Channel-Row near *Westminster*, and raised greater sums on the People than any Monster ever did before.

The Body of this Creature covered at least an *Acre of Ground*, was *party-colour'd*, and seemed to be swelled and bloated, as if full of *Corruption*. He had Claws like an *Harpy*; his Wings resembled *Parchment*, and he had above *five hundred Mouths* and as many *Tongues*; from whence he took the Name of *POLYGLOTT*.

Antiquaries tell us, that this Species came originally from the *Northern* Parts of the World; but that the Breed there is now intirely lost; and it is said that no Country hath been known to produce them, except *England*, for some Ages past. They pretend to shew us some of them in *France*; but they are of a quite different sort. This Animal was grown very old, and had lost almost all his *Teeth*, so that he could not *bite*, as he used to do; but his *Appetite* and *Digestion* were as good as ever. He greedily swallowed every thing that his *Keeper* gave him; but as *Ostriches* eat *Iron*, his favourite Diet was *Gold* and *Silver*. He wou'd carry a prodigious Weight, and was much more serviceable in War than *Elephants*, so much used in former times. I have known above *two hundred thousand*

Land Men ride at once upon his Back ; but, by these Tricks of his Youth, he had almost broke it. They are in one Respect, like the *Phœnix* ; for the *young ones* rise from the Death of the *old ones* ; which used to be formerly every *three* years ; but now it is generally *seven* ; and it is very remarkable that whereas most Creatures grow *better*, the longer they live, He constantly grows *worse*. His *Mane* and his *Tail* were tyed up with *red Ribbons*, at a vast Expence ; but he was usually led by the Nose with a *blue one*.

This sort of Animals, which I have been describing, used to be very fond of *Englishmen*, and have done them many good Offices heretofore ; but of late, by the Management of their *Keepers*, They have proved very mischievous and dangerous to By-standers.

The *Person*, who had the keeping of the last, tho' he had it not above *five* or *six* Years, is grown most immensely rich ; for he had taught him to pick the Pockets of all the Spectators ; out of which he retained a considerable Share for himself ; but he was obliged to keep POLYGLOTT well fed, lest he should grow hungry, and, for want of other Victuals, devour his own Master, as *Acteon's* Dogs did of old. He was the more aware of this, because it once happened that, smelling *Gold*

about him, he bit him very severely ; and though the wound is long since healed up, yet the Scar still remains very visible, and will do so to his dying Day. Indeed he had, at last, so intirely got the mastery of him, that he managed him, as he pleased. He could make more than *three hundred* of his Tongues, at once, lick his Foot, or any other part about him, and, at the Word of Command, perform almost any Trick like a Monkey. He could make him leap over a Stick backwards and forwards for the King. He could make him roar against the *Emperor*, and lye down for the *French King* ; or roar against the *French King*, and lye down for the *Emperor*. He generally kept him *hoodwinked*, like an *Hawk* ; and yet obliged him to do every thing, as if his Eyes were *open* ; but it was observed that he could do no Mischief in any other Posture than *sitting*.

A farther Description of this *Creature* is unnecessary, since he hath been so lately exhibited to the Publick, on such *easy terms* as *four Shillings*. I shall therefore conclude with taking Notice that this *Monster* grew at last so savage, and mischievous by his own Tricks and the Management of his *Keeper*, that it was judged highly expedient, and even necessary

cessary for the Good of the Publick, to
knock him o'th' Head. He hath just re-
ceived his Death's-wound ; of which He
is now expiring ; and it is to be hoped that
no such *Monster* will ever be seen in
Westminster again.

I am, Sir, &c.

Westminster July 16th.

B. G.

ADVERTISEMENT.

This Week was publish'd,

ROBIN's Panegyrick on *Himself* and his
Friends at *Westminster* ; modestly proving
that they are all very *honest Fellows* and *deserving*
Patriots ; with a full Confutation of the Charge
of *Bribery* and *Corruption*.

Offered to the Consideration of the *Freeholders,*
Citizens, Burgeesses, and Freemen of *Great-Britain*.

— *Populus me fibilat, at mihi plaudo. Hor.*

Printed for *S. B. W. W.* and *T. W.* Printers to
the *Robinocracy*,



The



The CRAFTSMAN.

N^o LVI.

*Remember, O my Friends, the Laws, the Rights,
The generous Plan of Power delivered down,
From Age to Age, by your renowned Fore fathers,
So dearly bought, the Price of so much Blood!
O let it never perish in your Hands,
But piously transmit it to your Children. CATO.*

SATURDAY, July 29.



THE Parliament now drawing near its *Dissolution*, and Interest being every where making for a *new One*, I should be inexcuseable to my Readers, If I did not offer them some considerations on so important and critical a *Conjuncture*.

The most essential Circumstance, which constitutes the Happiness of a free People, consists in their being governed by Laws of their own making, or to which their consent is necessary, by the *Deputies* whom they chuse to represent them; for as it is impracticable to collect the suffrages of every individual Person in a populous and extended Kingdom, so the *House of Commons* is properly speaking, no more than

than a *Court of Delegates*, appointed and commission'd by the whole diffused Body of the People of *Great Britain* to speak their sense, and act in their Name, in order to secure their Rights and privileges against all incroachments of ill-disposed Princes, rapacious Ministers, or aspiring Nobles.

The *House of Commons* being invested with an unlimited power for this purpose, and having, in almost every Vote, the *Liberties* and *Properties* of a whole Nation at their disposal, every man who hath any regard himself for his Country, or his Posterity, ought to take the utmost Care in the choice of his *Representatives*, and contribute all his endeavours towards filling that August House with Persons of *integrity* and *ability*, who are duly qualified and properly disposed to execute the great trust, which is reposed in them; for if *Corruption* should ever prevail, to any great degree, in that illustrious Body, farewell to all that is dear and valuable to a free People! Our *Servants* will then grow infamous *Tyrants*, and *Task-Masters* over us; and, instead of being the Guardians of publick Liberty, will join with the first *bold band* to take it away, for the sake of sharing in the Plunder. *Corruption* is a poison, which will soon spread itself thro' all Ranks and Orders
of

of Men, especially when it begins at the *Fountain-head*. A spirit of baseness, prostitution and venality will universally prevail; Luxury and Extravagance will introduce Want and Servility of Mind; and the common People, at length, by the influence of lazy Habits, decay of Trade, and powerful examples, will consent to give up their birth-right, like *Eſau*, for a *Mess of Porridge*.

This was the case of the *Roman Commonwealth* of old, and of others of much later date: Luxury and Profuseness led the way to Indigence and Effeminacy; which prepared the minds of the People for corruption; and corruption for subjection; as they have constantly succeeded one another, and will do so again, in the same circumstances, in all Countries, and in all Ages.

The welfare of this Nation so essentially depends on the Virtue and the Probity of our *Representatives* in Parliament, that the preservation of our constitution is intirely owing to the noble Struggles, which have been made for it, from time to time, in the *House of Commons*; and History will inform us that whenever, by force or fraud, we lose that Bulwark, our Liberty will not long subsist; for when the freedom of that Parliament, which had so strenuously opposed the proceedings of
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of King *Charles* Ist, was afterwards invaded by the Arms and Stratagems of *Cromwel*, the subversion of our Constitution in *Church* and *State* immediately followed; and the attempts, which were made to corrupt Parliaments, after the Restoration, were thought to be of such pernicious Consequence, that they have produced several excellent Laws and Orders for preserving the Liberty of those Assemblies which might perhaps still admit of some *farther Provisions*.

I am not yet grown so wild and enthusiastick in my zeal for Liberty and the good of my Country, as to expect that these Laws should be strictly put in Execution, or that we shall ever see a popular Election carried on without some kind of Influence, and unwarrantable Methods; but it may not, at this time, be improper to review some of the Laws, which the Wisdom and Virtue of our Ancestors thought fit to enact concerning *Elections*; from whence we may judge what an high Opinion they entertain'd of *free* and *uncorrupt* Parliaments.

The vile Arts, which had been practiced in the Reigns of King *Charles* and King *James* the Second, in order to procure a *mercenary, Court-serving* House of Commons, were grown so notorious, and occasion'd so much Uneasiness in the Minds
of

of the People, that they contributed not a little to the subsequent, *glorious Revolution*, under the Conduct of our immortal Deliverer, King *William*; who, in his *Declaration*, was pleased to assure the Kingdom that one of the chief Motives to his coming over hither was to procure a *free and lawful* Parliament; that is, one chosen without any *Court-Influence, Management or Direction*.

I have contracted such an Aversion to all impracticable Schemes, that I shall not, for the Reasons before-mentioned, insist much on the several Laws, and Orders which have been made to maintain the *absolute Freedom of Elections*; to prevent *Bribery and Corruption*; to prohibit *Peers* from intermeddling, &c.----But there are some Practices, which were complain'd of in former Reigns and have been since prohibited by the Legislature, under severe Penalties, which I cannot forbear mentioning at this Juncture.

As the unfortunate Exigencies of some late Reigns (which involved these Kingdoms in a necessary War for the Preservation of the Liberties and Balance of *Europe*) have intailed upon us an heavy Burthen of *Debts and Taxes*, and a numerous Army of expensive *civil officers* for the Receipt and Application of these Revenues, who by the Largeness of their
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Salaries are supposed to be under the Direction of the Court, and by the Multitudes of inferiour Officers who are at their Command, must have a great influence in this Kingdom; the Legislature hath thought it expedient, for preserving the Liberties of the People, to forbid all such Persons (especially the *Commissioners, Collectors, &c.* of the *Customs* and *Excise*) to intermeddle or concern themselves, *directly* or *indirectly*, in the Election of any Member of Parliament, under the Penalty of one *hundred Pounds*, the Forfeiture of their *Employments*, and *Incapacity* to serve the Crown in any Office whatsoever for the future.

The *Post Masters General* are included in the *same Prohibition*, under the *same Penalties*, and for *same Reason*: and though we never had less Reason to suspect *Persons* in these Offices, than at present; yet, for the Sake of common Prudence and Vigilance, it is hoped that every *Candidate, Freeholder* and *Burgefs* will keep a strict Eye on the Conduct of *these Gentlemen* at the ensuing Election.

But there is a Practice still more illegal and dangerous, which was complained of in former Reigns; I mean, that of issuing great Sums of Money out of the *Treasury*, for electing such Persons into Parliament, as would act agreeably to the Views
and

and Inclinations of *Men in Power*, and *amply reimburse* what had been profusely expended on their Account. As I lived myself in those Times, I remember the Clamour which it occasioned, and the Apprehensions, which all People were justly under for their Liberties; for that could not be certainly esteemed a *free Parliament*, which was *packt* and *suborned* in this Manner. But these Practices are now wisely provided against by divers wholesome Laws; and it will not, I hope, ever be in the Power of any *overgrown Minister*, for the future, to sit magisterially in his *Arm-Chair*, and chuse a Parliament by his *Fire-Side*; threatening some, who have displeased him, with *opening the Floodgates of the TREASURY* upon them; and obliging others to make their Applications to *Him*, instead of *Those*, whom they are to represent; disposing of *Boroughs, Cities and Counties*, according as his Vanity, Interest or Ambition shall direct him. A Parliament in *France* is as much a *free Parliament* as one chosen in this Manner, which cannot be so properly called the *Representatives* of this or that Body of People, (to whom they never *applied*, and to whom their *Persons*, or perhaps even their *Names* are Strangers) as the *Tools and Instruments* of THAT MAN, who *bought* them
at

at the Expence of *Liberty* and *publick Virtue*.

N. B. I shall, in my next, take the freedom to give my Opinion concerning the proper Qualifications of *Candidates*, and the Duty of *Electors*.

To CALEB D'ANVERS, *Esq*;

Inner Temple, July 25. 1727

Sir,

I have just been reading ROBIN'S *Panegyrick on HIMSELF and his FRIENDS at Westminster, &c.* advertised in your last Paper; which puts me in mind of a Scene in *Shakespeare*, where the famous Sir *John Falstaff* applauds himself in the same *modest* manner; part of which is so delicate and finely touch'd, that I desire you to publish it in your next Journal, as a Pattern to all *Self-Panegyrists*.

Falstaff. ——— and yet there is a *virtuous man*, whom I have often noted in thy Company, but I know not his Name.

P. *Henry*. What manner of Man, an it like your Majesty.

Falstaff. A goodly portly Man i'faith, and a corpulent; of a chearful look, a pleasing eye, and a most noble carriage, and, as I think, his age some fifty, or, by'r Lady, inclining to three-score; and now I remember me, his name is FALSTAFF; if that Man should be lewdly given, he deceives me; for, *Harry*, I see virtue in his Looks. If then the Tree may be known by the Fruit, as the Fruit by the Tree, then peremptorily I speak it, there is

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Virtue

virtue in that FALSTAFF; him *keep with*, the rest *banish*.

P. Henry. That villainous, abominable misleader of Youth, FALSTAFF, that old white bearded Sathan.

Falstaff. My Lord, the Man I know.

P. Henry. I know thou dost.

Falstaff. But to say I know more harm in him than in *my self*, were to say more than I know. That he is old the more's the pity; his white hairs do witness it; but that he is (saving your Reverence) a Whoremaster, that I utterly deny. If Sack and Sugar be a fault, God help the wicked; if to be old and merry, be a sin, then many an old Host that I know is damn'd; if to be fat, be to be hated, then Pharoah's lean Kine are to be loved. No, my good Lord, *banish* PETO, *banish* BARDOLPH, *banish* POINS; but for sweet JACK FALSTAFF, kind JACK FALSTAFF, true JACK FALSTAFF, valiant JACK FALSTAFF, and therefore more valiant, being as he is old JACK FALSTAFF, *banish* not him thy HARRY's Company; *banish* plump JACK, and *banish* all the World, *I am,*

SIR, your humble Servant,

PHILO-PANEGYRICUS.

Shortly will be published,

MATCHIAVEL REDIVIVUS; Or, The MODERN POLITICIAN. In Six Parts. Shewing, 1st, That it is the indispensable duty of a *wise Minister* to prefer his *own Interest* to that of his *Master*.

2^{dly}, The advantages of governing by a PARTY, (which as it is defined by a late excellent Wri-

Writer, is the *madness* of *many* for the benefit of a *few*) and the folly of suffering a *Prince* to grow *too popular* amongst his Subjects.

3dly, The Art of managing a *Chief Favourite* and of *tripping up his heels* when the purpose is served.

4thly, The secret methods of retaining a MAJORITY; with some reflections on *Places*, *Pensions* and *Promises*; shewing how the *former* may be *properly* bestowed on *improper* Objects, and how the *latter* may be either justly kept or dispensed with, as occasion shall require.

5thly, The use of MONOPOLIES in a *free Government*, considered with respect both to the *Court* and *City*; shewing how they manifestly improve *fair Trade*, promote *Industry*, and encourage *Merit*; with an irrefragable Answer to all the Objections of some late *Whig-writers* on this head.

6thly, The new method of NEGOTIATION; or the History of *Foreign Affairs* unraveled; in which several prevailing errors concerning *Alliances*, *Treaties*, *Ambassadors*, *Commerce* and the *Balance of Europe*, which have been propagated by the most eminent political Writers, are exposed and rectify'd.

To this work will be prefixed a large *Preface*, in praise of *Dullness*, chiefly with regard to *political Affairs*; and an humble *Dedication* to a certain *Great Man*.

Written, originally in French, by Father *Cartoucke*, of the College of *Jesuits*, at the request of a *foreign Ambassador* then residing in *Paris*; and translated into *English* by an *eminent Prelate* of this Church.

Proximus sum ipse Mibi.

Printed for T. W. in Pater-Noster-Row.

CORRESPONDENCE *General for improving Money, Trade and Estates, &c.*

SEVERAL Houses in the Borough of *Southwark* to be let, *Rent-free*, for *half a Year*, to *trusty Persons*, H 2 The

The Magistrates of several Boroughs and Corporations, which want new *Churches, Organs, Galleries, Town-houses, Work-houses, Bridges, Repairs of High-ways, &c.* are willing to treat with any Gentlemen on these Heads.

The worthy *Livery-men* of *London*, who deal in Goods proper for the *East-Indies* and the *South-Sea*, or in *Sails, Cordage, Victualling, &c.* will find good Encouragement, by applying to the Advertiser hereof.

A Gentleman, of *Whig-Principles*, is willing to join an old reputed *Tory*, who can prove his Loyalty for one Session.

Another, of *Tory Principles*, desires a Compromise to prevent Expence and Contention.

Some Persons want to buy,

A Gentleman wants to buy a good *Seat*, for seven Years, in any part of *England*.—Another is willing to treat for only a *Return*.—Another is willing to lodge 2000*l.* in proper Hands, to be paid on security of being a *sitting Member*.

Some Persons want to sell,

Several Freeholds in *Kent* and *Surry* are to be sold gratis for a limited time. The perpetual Advowson of a *Seat* in the County of *Bucks* to be disposed of.—The next Presentation to several *Seats* in *Cornwall* to be had on easy Terms.—A certain *Mayor*, within forty Miles of *London*, has a *Return* to dispose of, giving a reasonable premium, and the usual Security.—A Gentleman, under some Misfortunes, is willing to dispose of a considerable Interest in the County of *Wilts*.

The Particulars will be given by Mr. ROBERT GOLDSMITH, Broker and Agent for Persons who want any such Business to be done; he is daily to be spoke with from 12 to 3 at Garraways, in Exchange Alley; and from 6 to 10 in the Evening at White's Chocolate-House, St. James's-street; he answers Letters, Post paid, and advertizes if desired; not otherwise; all at his own Charges, if not successful.

The

The CRAFTSMAN. N^o LVII.

SATURDAY, August 5.

To the Freeholders, Citizens, and Burghers
of Great Britain.

GENTLEMEN,



THE late ingenious Mr. *Addison* was pleased to begin his Paper, called the *Freeholder*, with an Introduction concerning the Importance of your Denomination, and the particular Privileges of a *British Freeholder*, which he sets forth in this just and beautiful Manner.

“ I have rather chosen this Title, *says*
“ *he*, than any other, because it is what
“ I most glory in, and what most effectually
“ calls to my Mind the Happiness
“ of that Government under which I live.
“ As a *British Freeholder*, I should not
“ scruple taking place of a *Frenob Mar-*
“ *quis*; and when I see one of my Coun-
“ trymen amusing himself in his little
“ *Cabbage-Garden*, I naturally look upon

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“ him

“ him as a greater Person than the Owner
“ of the richest Vineyard in *Champagne*.
“ The *House of Commons* is the Re-
“ presentative of Men in my Condition.
“ I consider myself as one who give my
“ Consent to every Law which passes :
“ A *Freeholder* in our Government being
“ of the Nature of a Citizen of *Rome* in
“ that famous Common-wealth ; who, by
“ the Election of a *Tribune*, had a kind
“ of remote Voice in every Law that
“ was enacted. So that a *Freeholder* is
“ but one Remove from a *Legislator*, and
“ for that Reason ought to stand up in the
“ Defence of those Laws, which are in
“ some Degree of his own making. For
“ such is the Nature of our happy Con-
“ stitution, that the Bulk of the People
“ virtually give their Approbation to e-
“ very thing they are bound to obey, and
“ prescribe to themselves those Rules, by
“ which they are to walk.

I thought fit to quote the Authority of
so great a Man (who was not, I think,
ever esteemed either a *Jacobite*, or a *Male-*
content) to justify the Liberty, which I
design to take in this Paper, and to obvi-
ate any Charge of *Presumption*, which
might possibly have been brought against
me, for taking upon me to direct you in the
Choice of your Representatives ; for if the
meanest Freeholder, as that excellent
Writer

Writer observes, is but *one Remove from a Legislator*, by having a Vote in the Election of a Legislator, he hath certainly a Right to give his Opinion concerning the Persons who are proper to be elected into that high Trust; and even to influence his Fellow-Subjects, as far as *good Advice, Reasoning, and persuasive Arguments* will go. Happy would it be for this Kingdom, if no other kind of *Influence* were to be made use of at the ensuing Election!

Having therefore, in my last Paper, described the vast Power and Importance of a *British House of Commons*, by shewing that the Preservation of our Constitution, with all our Rights and Privileges, both in Church and State, absolutely depend on the *Freedom and uncorrupt Fidelity* of that august Body; I shall proceed, without any farther Preamble or Apology, to offer you some Advice on this important Occasion, by pointing out to you *Those Persons*, who, in my poor Judgment, are proper, as well as *Those*, who are not proper to sit in that illustrious Assembly.

In the first place let me beg of you to give the finishing Stroke to all *Party-Distinctions*, by voting for such Persons as are well-affected to the present happy Establishment in *Church and State* (agreeably to his Majesty's Recommendation in
his

his Speech) and thereby frustrate the last wretched Argument of our *worst Enemies*.

I am indeed somewhat at a Loss, against whom to forewarn you under this Head, except such Persons as are under a *legal Incapacity* of being chosen ; all the rest of his Majesty's Subjects having made a voluntary tender of their Allegiance ; which his Majesty was pleased very graciously to accept ; and I hope it is not the Interest of any *Minister* to encourage a Spirit of *Division* or *Disaffection* ; or, at least, that He will have more Virtue than to do it by *unreasonable Jealousies*, and *provoking Imputations*.

It will, I suppose, be expected that the next Branch of my Advice shou'd relate to Persons, holding *Places* of great Profit from the Crown ; who were formerly thought such improper Guardians of the Liberties of the People, that the general Complaint, which this Practice occasioned, procured an Act of Parliament to be at last made, which would have absolutely excluded such Persons from sitting in the House of Commons, if an *Expedient* had not been luckily thought of, just in the nick of Time, to qualify the Bill by a Clause of *Re-election*.

It is, perhaps, to be wished that this *Bill* had passed without any such *Expedient* (which, God knows, hath very little Effect)

Effect) were it only to quiet the Apprehensions of those stubborn old *Englishmen*, who are naturally jealous of their Liberties ; but as things stand at present, I shall not use any fruitless Endeavours to dissuade you from chusing any of *these Gentlemen*, who usually come recommended to you in the most *engaging* and *irresistible* Manner.

I cannot fully agree with some Persons, who seem to imagine that *Court-Employments* will necessarily corrupt all Natures, and influence them to conform their Judgments and Consciences to the Measures of *Those*, from whom they received them, or at whose pleasure they continue to hold them. At the same time, I cannot dissimble my Apprehensions, that, considering the Frailties of human Nature, the Necessities of some Men, and the Avarice or Ambition of others, such Temptations have too often an Effect, not altogether consistent with the *Freedom* of popular Assemblies, or the true Interest of the Publick.

I should be very glad if these Fears could be proved groundless ; but as such powerful Obligations have been evidently attended with mischievous Consequences in former times, even within our own Memory, so I cannot be perfectly satisfied that they never will again.

The

The same Observations will hold with regard to *military Persons* ; for as there are many Gentlemen of great Worth and Honour, as well as plentiful Fortunes, at present in the *Army*, who have, upon many Occasions, proved their inviolable Attachment to our old *civil* Constitution ; so, I am afraid, there are others, who have been too much swayed by their *Commissions*, and by the Hopes of Plunder and Preferment ; especially when the Subject of *Peace* and *War* hath come under Deliberation:

All therefore that I can presume to advise, concerning these Gentlemen, is, that you wou'd have a particular Regard to their Character and former Conduct ; and that you will not, at least, give your Votes for chusing any Persons, whose Fortune depends absolutely on their Offices or Employments, whether *Civil* or *military* ; or for *Those*, who hold such Offices, without any known *Merit* or *Pretension*, unless a servile and prostitute Devotion to *Him*, from whom they receive them. — This is, I think, so reasonable a Proposal, that I hope no Person, who pretends to the least Regard for his Country, will think it impertinent.

It is certainly, in general, a very good Rule to chuse Gentlemen of great *Abilities* and *Estates*, if any such offer their Service ;

Service ; because as the *former* will not suffer them to be imposed on by crafty and designing Men; so the *latter*, will, in a great measure, secure them against Temptation ; but such Persons are not to be met with in every County ; and therefore I think a neighbouring Gentleman, of a moderate Income and but a middle-siz'd understanding, (if he be withal a Man of known *integrity*) is much preferable to the most artful, insinuating Flatterer, who comes to you from *London*, with an Insolent Recommendation from *Men in Power* and a great Bag of *ill-gotten Guineas*.

I shall not endeavour to persuade you against taking of *Presents* (which the Law calls *Bribes*) on these occasions, however pernicious and dangerous to our Liberties that Practice may be ; because it hath been so much countenanced and in a manner legitimated by Custom and ill Example, that it would be ridiculous for a private Person to oppose it ; but since the *truest Patriots* who have no other End in being chosen than the service of the Publick, are obliged to make use of the same methods ; I hope, Gentlemen, that you will, at least, prefer their Money to that of *others*, who make their Country a Stalking-horse to their own Interest and Advancement.

As

As for you Gentlemen, who have a Right to vote for Members in this great and honourable *Metropolis*, or in any other *Trading City* or Corporation, I need not, I hope, use many Arguments to persuade you to bestow your Interest on those Gentlemen and Merchants, who have most eminently distinguished themselves, by promoting our *Staple Manufactures* and extending the *proper, beneficial Commerce* of these Kingdoms.

Above all, let me intreat you to beware of *Brokers* and *Stock-Jobbers*; of those Men, I mean, who have acquired large Fortunes, in a few Years, by dealing in the *Alley*, and still carry on that infamous practice, to the Destruction of all *fair Trade* and the true Interest of *Great Britain*.

I have, in my last Paper, said enough concerning the unwarrantable Methods, which evil Ministers have taken, in former Reigns, to chuse such Persons into Parliament, as would act conformably to their Views upon all Occasions; but I have the Pleasure to observe that our present *most incomparable* Ministers lye under no Temptation to have Recourse to such Measures; since the unblamable Conduct, during their *last Parliament*, will sufficiently recommend *Those*, who acted under
their

their Influence, to the Esteem of every honest *Briton* at the ensuing Election.

The subordinate *Clergy* of our *established Church* lye under such peculiar Obligations to these Gentlemen, for the Regard which they have constantly paid to Learning, Piety and Merit, in the Disposal of *Ecclesiastical Dignities* and *Preferments*, that they cannot possibly stand in need of any Exhortations on this Head.

The Sum of what I would humbly propose is, that you will have Regard to the former *Conduct* of *Those*, who have *already represented you*; and to the general Characters, Interests, and Dispositions of *new Candidates*. That you will confer your Favours on *Those*, who have been found *faithful in the Land*, and reject others, whom you have the least Reason to suspect of contributing to the Calamities of their Fellow Subjects, by giving their Voice for *unnecessary Expences*, *romantick Expeditions*, and *exorbitant Confidences* in great Ministers; for increasing the *publick Debt*, under the Shew of reducing it, and invalidating the *only Provision*, which hath been hitherto found out, for easing us of that vast Load, and rendering us a *rich* and a *flourishing* People.

I shall be obliged to trouble you once more on this Subject, and am, upon all Occasions,

GENTLEMEN,

*Your most affectionate humble Servant,
and hearty Well-wisher,*

CAL. D'ANVERS.

To CALEB D'ANVERS, Esq ;

S I R,

I Send you a Piece of very strange News. I have very good Authority to tell you, that some *Candidates* for the ensuing *Elections* have carried down with them several droves of *mad Oxen*, in order to bribe their *Electors* ; and that one Gentleman has already given each of his Voters a *Mad ox*, of at least *twenty Pounds* in Value. This is a very odd and dangerous Practice and ought to be exposed ; it is said that many of these mischievous Beasts were seen to issue from the Sign of the *Lattice* in *Westminster*, and that they were born and bred in *Grocer's Alley*. I cannot conceive from whence this extraordinary kind of Corruption should come. I have read, indeed, that the *Greeks* used to stamp the Figure of an Ox upon some part of their *Coin* ; from whence both amongst them, and the *Romans* afterwards, that famous Proverb arose, *Bo v e m habet in lingua* ; that is, when a Man was corrupted by Money to give
any

any Candidate a Votc, they used to point at the Mercenary, and cry, *He bath an Ox up-on his Tongue*; but I did not know that it was a *Mad ox* before.

I am Yours

Monday, *July* 31. 1727.

ADVERTISEMENT.

*W*Hereas it hath been falscly and maliciously reported that the famous, new-invented Court-Ear-Knots were going out of Fashion, and that the Gentleman, who sold them, had left off his Business; this is to acquaint the Publick that he only shut up his Shop for a few Days, on his late Majesty's Death, and hath Since open'd it again; where all Persons, who have any occasion for those Commodities, may be accommodated with them, at present, on reasonable Terms; but the Price will be considerably advanced in the Winter, when the Company comes to Town.

N. B. persons, who can dispose of any quantity in the Country, will have a large allowance.



The



The CRAFTSMAN. N^o LVIII.

SATURDAY, August 12.

TO CALEB D'ANVERS, Esq;

Sussex, August 7th.

S I R,



A M now with a Gentleman, who stands Candidate for a certain Borough in this County, where he hath been successively chosen for almost twenty Years past, it having always been a very famous *Whig Corporation*; but several of the Leading-men having taken Offence at *some Proceedings* of the last Parliament, in which he concurred, they are grown very mutinous and intractable. Upon this occasion, my Friend desired me to bear him Company down hither, where we have now been about a Fortnight; during which time, He hath done every thing usual on such occasions, to reconcile Himself to the *Electors*; the Streets have constantly swum
in

in Ale, and the good Women have been a most cloy'd with Kissing. In short there hath been such a continual Scene of *Drunkenness*, *Rioting* and *Insolence* on one Side; and of abject *Flattery*, *Cringing* and *preposterous Adulation* on the other, that I am already heartily sick of the Place, and am resolved to leave it the first handsome opportunity I can lay hold of to excuse myself; for whatever pleasure some Persons may take in these Contentions, it gives me nothing but the most sensible pain, and makes me almost ashamed of my Species, by being a constant Eye-witness of the Corruption and Depravity of human Nature ——— But I forget my self, and am going to *Philosophize*, where I only design'd to send you a plain Relation of Fact.

One Day last Week my Friend made, according to Custom, a circular Visit to all the Inhabitants, and personally asked them for their Votes and Interest. It would be impossible to recount all the various sort of Answers, which we met with on this occasion; but there was something so extraordinary in a Conference between my Friend and a saucy pragmatical *Shoe-Maker* (who seems, like the *Upholsterer* in the *Tatler*, to mind *Politicks* more than his Business) that I have sent you their *Questions* and *Replies*, as near as I

I
can

can recollect them, Word for Word, from their own Mouths, thinking that it might be no disagreeable Entertainment to your Readers at this Juncture.

I am, Sir, Yours

T. P.

A DIALOGUE between Sir EDWARD COURTLY, Knt. and RALPH BRISTLE, Cordwainer.

Scene a Shoemaker's Shop.

Sir Ed. **M** After *Bristle*, your humble Servant.

Bristle. Yours, Sir.

Sir Ed. I hope Mrs. *Bristle*, and all your Family are in good health.

Bristle. Ay, ay, they're well enough for that Matter ; better in Health than in good Conditions, as the Saying is.

Sir Ed. Well, Mr. *Bristle*, I hope I may depend on your Favour at this Election.

Bristle. I don't know that, Sir — there must be more Words than one to that Bargain.

Sir Ed. Say you so, Mr. *Bristle* ? I hope you are not in earnest.

Bristle. Indeed, but I am, Sir.

Sir

Sir Ed. I thought that you would never have deserted your old Friends.

Bristle. Desert my Friends, Sir! — what do you mean by that?

Sir Ed. Why, you always used to favour me with your Vote, Mr. *Bristle*.

Bristle. That's true, Sir; because I always took you for an honest Gentleman.

Sir Ed. I hope you have no Reason to think otherwise of me now.

Bristle. May be not, Sir — I don't love to meddle or make, d'ye see, with any Body's Character; much less with my Betters — I thank God, I know better than all that comes to.

Sir Ed. you seem to be angry, Mr. *Bristle*.

Bristle. What if I am? — you care much for that, I suppose.

Sir Edw. Indeed, Mr. *Bristle*, you wrong me very much. I always had a great Respect for you and your Family (as, I am sure, I ought) and shou'd be very loth to fall under your Displeasure.

Bristle. Yes, no doubt on't — you are all plaguy full of your Compliments and fine Speeches at these Times; but as soon as your Turn is served, you think no more of us; we may all go and hang ourselves then for you.

Sir Ed. What did you ever ask of me, Mr. *Bristle*, that I refused you.

Bristle. Nothing that I know of ; for I never asked any thing of you—I don't speak for that, Sir—I had rather work hard for my Bread, and maintain my Family by the Sweat of my Brows, than depend on any of you *Great Men*.

Sir Ed. Why indeed they are generally too neglectful of their Friends ; but, for God's sake, don't let me suffer for other People's Faults.

Bristle. Nay, for that matter, I believe you are all much alike.

Sir Ed. Indeed, Mr. *Bristle*, you judge too hardly. Why don't you try me ?

Bristle. Try you ! no, no, Sir—I hope in God I shall never come to that ; for then I shou'd think myself in a fair way of starving.

Sir Ed. How can you entertain such an uncharitable Opinion of me ?

Bristle. Because, d'ye see, I can never believe that a Man, who breaks his Trust to the *Publick*, will ever think himself bound to keep his Word with a *private Man*. Look'ee, Sir *Edward*, though I am a poor Man, I am an honest Man, and perhaps have the Good of my Country as much at heart as some of you rich ones. What I say, let me tell you, is'nt so much for my own Interest as the Service of the *Publick*.

Sir

Sir Ed. Pray, Mr. *Bristle*, be so kind as to let me know what it is, that hath given you Offence.

Bristle. Pshah ! what signifies what such an *ordinary Fellow* as I take Offence at ?

Sir Ed. *Ordinary Fellow*, Mr. *Bristle* ! what do you mean by that ? for my part, I know no Difference that the Law makes between one *free-born English-man* and another ; we are all *Equals*.

Bristle. Ay, ay, Sir, I know very well that we are all *free-born* alike, and so they say, the *Law* calls us — but —

Sir Ed. Nay you, who chuse Members of Parliament, are certainly greater than *Those*, whom you chuse. We are only your *Representatives* ; that is, your *Creatures* and *Servants*.

Bristle. O, yes, no doubt on't ; so you tell us before you are chosen ; but as soon as you get up to that special Town there, our *Servants* become our *Masters* and use us accordingly.

Sir Ed. But why, Mr. *Bristle*, won't you let me know what hath given you so much Disgust ?

Bristle. 'Tis no matter ; what have I to do with State-Affairs ? my Complaints, I suppose, won't mend them.

Sir Ed. How do you know, Mr. *Bristle* ? let us hear them.

Bristle. Why, to be plain with you then, I don't like so many *Duties* and *Taxes*; which are come to that pass, that an honest Man can hardly live by his Labour. I warrant you now, you didn't vote for the *four Shillings in the Pound*.

Sir Ed. Upon my Word and Honour, Mr. *Bristle* I did not.

Bristle. Look'ee there now; so I thought; for I can't hear of one Man who will own he did. I wonder how the Devil the Bill came to pass.

Sir Ed. I must confess indeed, 'that I voted for the *Previous Question*; but as to the *Bill*, I would never have come into it.

Bristle. *Previous Question*! I don't understand what you mean by your *Previous Questions*; but I am sure we pay *four Shillings* in the Pound; and I dare lay a Wager that, if a Body was to make any Inquiries about it, we should find that it comes to much the same thing.

Sir Ed. But supposing, that I did actually vote for it, Mr. *Bristle*; you know that I have a good Estate in *Land*; and do you think that I would give my vote for such a Tax, unless it were *necessary*?

Bristle. Nay, God knows that, Sir; perhaps you may love *Taxing*; and if, you do, much good may't do you; or, be-like, you have found out some method of
licking

licking yourself whole again ; as I am told many of you do with round Interest. — Some men have given their wives leave to cuckold them, in order to be paid for it.

Sir Ed. You are very smart Mr. *Bristle*.

Bristle. Not so smart as honest, Sir. I am a plain Man and none of your *London Wits*.

Sir Ed. Did you ever hear that I have either a *Place* or *Pension* ?

Bristle. I don't say I did ; and God forbid that I should charge any Gentleman with 'it ; tho' I believe a great many have them, whom no body hears of.

Sir Ed. But how does the *Land Tax* affect you, Mr. *Bristle* ?

Bristle. Look'ee there again ; because a Man has no land of his own, therefore you'd fain make us believe that it does not hurt us ; but we Country Bumkins, as you call us, an't such Fools neither. I'll tell you, Sir, how it affects us. When I went last with some Money to my Landlord, he told me, the *Taxes* lay so heavy upon him, that he must raise my Rent, and that he should do the same by all his Tenants. Now, Sir, if the *Farmer* pays more for his Land, he must sell his *Corn* and *Cattle* the dearer ; which will make *Meat* and *Drink* and *Bread* rise ; and so, Sir, it will circulate, and come about to us poor Fellows in the End,

Sir Ed. Why truly, Mr. *Bristle*, I must confess, that there is something in what you say — you seem to understand matters.

Bristle. No, Sir, I don't pretend to much Learning ; but, to speak in my own way, it is an easy matter to know *where the Shoe pinches*.

Sir Ed. Very true, Mr. *Bristle*.

Bristle. Why, 'Sblood, Sir, we can't step to Market, nor into any Shop in Town, without being put in mind of *Taxes* and *King's Dues* ; we feel it in *Soap, Candles, Sugar, Salt, Starch, Spices* and *Indigo*, and, in short, in every thing we make use of. We cannot send for a Pot of *Beer*, nor an Ounce of *Tobacco*, [without being made sensible of the Burthen we labour under.

Sir Ed. This is too true, indeed, Mr. *Bristle* ; but I hope you are a better Subject than to grumble at the *necessary Expences* of the Government.

Bristle. Sir, though I say it, King *George* and his Royal Confort have not a truer Subject this Day in *England* than myself — God bless them both with all my Heart !

Sir Ed. Then you would not, I presume, desire to see them reign in less Splendor than their Predecessors have done.

Bristle.

Bristle. By no means, Sir. Let them, I say, have rather more than less; because they seem to excel most of those Princes, who have gone before them, in their Royal Virtues and Endowments.—But pray, Sir, how comes it to pass, that of late Years, almost *three* times as much is grown necessary to support the Dignity of the Crown as in former times?

Sir Ed. You don't seem to consider the vast *Debt* of the Nation, Mr. *Bristle*, for which we are obliged to pay Interest.

Bristle. O! I ask your Pardon, Sir; but indeed I thought that our *Debts* had been almost paid off by this time. I am sure you told us, several Years ago, that they were in a *fair way* of being so.

Sir Ed. I did so, Mr. *Bristle*; and indeed some part of them hath been *paid off*; but the Troubles of *Europe* have put us to so many *extraordinary Expences*, that the Diminution of the *old Debt* is rendered almost invisible by the Addition of those *new contracted ones*.

Bristle. At this rate, Sir, I can't see how it will be ever paid off; for though a Man may, for some time, keep up his Credit by *paying one Bill under another*, yet it will never get him *out of Debt*, as long as the World lasts.

Sir Ed. But it is to be hoped, Mr. *Bristle*, that the Differences between the Powers

Powers of *Europe* will not continue *for ever*; and when they are adjusted, and the general Tranquility fully restored, we have nothing to do, but to apply our selves heartily to paying off our Debts.

Bristle. I shou'd be glad to see that time come; for though such a good Work can never be begun too late; yet I think the sooner it is done the better.

Sir Ed. Have a little Patience, and all things will go right,

Bristle. Zounds Sir, I think we have had a great deal of Patience.

Sir Ed. Matters wou'd have been made easy long ago, if it had not been for the ambitious and dangerous Designs of the *Emperor* and the King of *Spain*.

Bristle. Sir, I consider all that; as well as the Designs of some *other Enemies*, which I take to be full as dangerous.

Sir Ed. I don't know what you mean, Mr. *Bristle*.

Bristle. Then I shan't tell you.

Sir Ed. I hope, Mr. *Bristle*, you have not *turned your Coat*; you always was an honest *Whig*, and I hope will never give your Vote for a *Tory*.

Bristle. I was always for *Liberty* and *Property* Sir, and so I am still; and that I thought was a *Whiggish* Principle; but if Parties change Sides; 'tis none of my Fault, d'ye see. I shall always follow the *Principles*

ciples, whatever the *Persons* may be that espouse them — But since you speak of *Turncoats*, look *above*, and cast your Reproaches on some of your *Friends* there, whom they'll become better — Not vote for a *Tory* quotha ? ha, ha, ha ! — What, I pray, have the *Whigs* done for us to deserve so much Favour ? no, no, that bite is grown too stale to take any more ; it hath served many a good Job ; but its now high time to have done with it — Sure you *great Men* must have wretched Opinions of us Country People, to think that we should be for ever quarreling with our Neighbours, losing our Business, and going to Loggerheads with our best Friends about *idle Names* and *Distinctions*, which you make a Jest of in Town. No, no, Sir *Edward*, I have seen too much of that already ; and, for the future, shall only endeavour to chuse honest Gentlemen, as near as I can judge, wherever I can find them, and by whatever *Name* you may please to call them.

Sir Ed. You seem to be very angry, Mr. *Bristle*, with the *late Parliament*, and with the Conduct of *some Persons in Power* ; but do you really believe that *others* would mend the Matter ?

Bristle. Perhaps not, Sir ; but if it was not for *Hope*, you know, the Heart would break. Every Man ought to be esteemed *honest* till he hath been *tryed* ; and if he
should

should prove *otherwise*, we shall be, at worst, but just as we were before.

Sir Ed. Come, Mr. *Bristle*, let us drop this Dispute, and shake Hands.

Bristle. With all my Heart ; I scorn to bear any Man ill Will.

Sir Ed. Will you give me leave to treat you with a Glass of Wine.

Bristle. No, Sir, there's no Occasion for that. I always keep a Barrel of sound Beer in my House ; and that's better to my Mind than all your Tavern Brewings.

Sir Ed. Odso, now I think on't, I want a *Pair of Boots* and *some Shoes*. Pray do so much as take measure of me Mr. *Bristle*.

Bristle. Sir, I am obliged, to any Gentleman for his Custom ; but had rather serve an honest Tradesman, who deals with me all the Year round, than one of you rich Men, who never think of me but at these times.

Sir Ed. I must own, indeed, that I have been guilty of some Neglect, in not coming oftner among you — but if you'll oblige me this time, you may depend on my constant Regard for the future.

Bristle. So you said last time, — but you may do as you please, Sir.

Sir Ed. Will nothing prevail on you ?

Bristle. How can you expect it shou'd ?

Sir

Sir Ed. I am afraid somebody hath been tampering with you ; if that be the Case, Mr. *Bristle*, I can afford to give you as much as another.

Bristle. No, Sir ; though I am but a poor *Shoe-maker*, have a large Family, and could justify taking a *Bribe* much better than *some Persons*, whom I could mention, yet let me tell you, Sir, that I despise to get Money in that Manner, and wish that my Example were of Weight enough to discountenance that scandalous Practice in others. Nay, I could almost wish that the old Custom was to come in Fashion again, and that we were to *pay our Members*, instead of taking Money from them ; which would be much the safer Practice, in my Opinion — Methinks, poor as I am, I should not grudge *ten* or *twelve* Shillings a Year towards supporting a worthy Gentleman, who would not betray us.

Sir Ed. I hope you don't think us all Tools to *Courtiers* and *Ministers*.

Bristle. I don't say that any of you are ; but I know what I think.

Sir Ed. What, Mr. *Bristle*.

Bristle. Why, I think, Sir, that its very civil of you to come and spend *fifteen hundred* or *two thousand Pounds*, besides being obliged to keep Company with a Parcel of dirty, drunken, ill-manner'd Fellows

lows for two or three Months together, without any other Design, but *servicing your Country.*

Sir Ed. Well, I see it is in vain to talk to you any farther at present; but I hope to find you in a better Humour another time.

Bristle. You are welcome, Sir, to try, if you please.

Sir Ed. Well, Mr. *Bristle*, good morrow to you.

Bristle. Good morrow to you, Sir.

To CALEB D'ANVERS, Esq;

Cheshamside, August 4th.

S I R,

I AM a *Livery-Man* of the City of *London*, and am thereby intitled to a *Vote* at the ensuing *Election*. Tho' I am intirely a Stranger to the *Persons* of all the Gentlemen, who have offered their Service, yet I am pretty well acquainted with their respective *Characters*, and am determin'd, notwithstanding any applications or importunities, to give my voice for *Those*, who have, upon all occasions, stood up for our *antient Rights* and *Privileges*. But I cannot help making one Remark on the *extraordinary Method*, which some of these Gentlemen have taken to commend

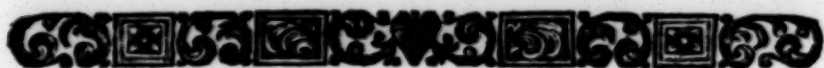
commend themselves to their Fellow-Citizens, by implying, in their Advertisements, that no Persons *can have any Regard for the Peace and Welfare of the City*, who do not vote for them ; which hardly leaves us at *Liberty* to chuse any Body else. Whereas I apprehend that the *Peace and Welfare* of the City may be as effectually promoted by the Election of diverse other Persons ; being very unwilling to believe ourselves in such a *desperate Condition*, that it is *only* in the Power of *four particular Persons* to keep us out of *Misery and Confusion*. In short, Sir, I cannot understand this *Advertisement* in any other sense than as a *Threatning*, that they are resolved *never to let us be at Peace, unless we chuse THEM*.

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

CIVICUS.



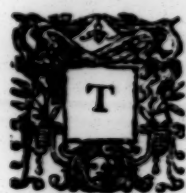


The CRAFTSMAN. Nº LIX.

SATURDAY, August 19.

To the Freeholders, Citizens and Burghers
of Great Britain.

Gentlemen,



THE old Parliament being now actually *dissolved*, and the *Election* of a new One already begun, I beg leave to trouble you once more with some Thoughts on this important Crisis of Time.

It may, perhaps, be expected that I should give you a short Survey of the Conduct of the *last House of Commons*, and set their *good* and *bad* Actions in an impartial Light, as the best Guide to direct you in the Choice of *another*.

But though it must be confessed, that all human Assemblies are subject to *Errors* and *Miscarriages* (not to mention *Fraud* and *Corruption*) yet it being an established Maxim of *Charity*, *Decency*, and *good Manners*, to *speak nothing ill of the Dead*,

I chuse to be silent on the *Failings* and *Blemishes* of this illustrious Body, which is now *politically deceased*, and say with an ingenious Writer, on much the same Occasion, *Peace be to the Manes of the Parliament !*

Besides, though we are not oblig'd to *approve* every thing, which hath regularly passed into a Law, yet We are bound to submit to it ; and, for that Reason, I must desire to be excused from *specifying* those *Acts*, which I cannot help *disliking*—Let every *Electer* consult his own *Memory* and his own *Feeling*, concerning these Points, which will make any Recapitulation from me as *needless* as it is *improper*.

But there was so great a Majority of *Patriots* in this Assembly, and their *publick-spirited Deeds* so much out-numbered Those, which may be esteemed *otherwise*, that it would be the most shameful Ingratitude to the *Memory* of these worthy Gentlemen, should we suffer all their glorious and popular Actions to pass without any Observation at this Season.

It is, indeed, matter of great Grief to me; that the Limits, to which I am confined in this Address, will not suffer me to do such *eminent Assertors* of the Liberties of their Country that ample Justice, which they deserve ; but the glorious and immortal Transactions of the *last House of*

Commons were so numerous, and fruitful of good Effects, that it would require a Volume to particularize and explain them all. Even the Proceedings of but *one Session*, viz. that just before his late Majesty's Death, abridged in the most compendious Manner, filled up the utmost Space that could be allowed in * one of these Papers; to which I refer the Reader.

I must therefore content myself, in so large a Field, with just hinting at those remarkable Particulars of their Conduct, which at this time require the Notice and Consideration of all my dear Countrymen and Fellow-Subjects.

It is to be hoped, Gentlemen, that you, who have the Honour of being *British Freeholders*, and have any Property in *Land*, will have the *Candour* to remember how unalterably attached the last *House of Commons* (that is to say, the *Majority* of them) were to *your Interest*; with what unwearied Diligence and incorruptible Fidelity they maintained your Cause against the continual Attempts of your new Rivals, the *monied* Men; and with what remarkable Caution and Difficulty they came into any Measures, which could possibly affect your declining Interest, in the minutest Article.

* *Vide* the CRAFTSMAN, N^o XLIX.

I recommend it, in like Manner, to your Gentlemen, who are in any wise concerned in *Trade*, to reflect on their constant and successful Endeavours for enlarging our *Commerce*, securing our *Navigation*, and encouraging the *Staple Manufactures* of this Kingdom.

I need not, I presume, put the worthy Citizens of *London* in mind of the repeated Obligations which they lie under to these Gentlemen, for maintaining, strengthening and extending their *most valuable Rights, Privileges and Immunities*; particularly by the *Pot Act*, the Bill for *excising Tea, Coffee and Chocolate*, and that commonly called the *City Bill*.

As to the *last* of these, I find myself prevented by a certain *courtly* and most *judicious Writer*, who hath already recommended to you the *Advantages* of this *Bill*, and urged it as an Argument in behalf of *those Gentlemen*, who were the chief Instruments in setting it on foot, and carrying it through the House—— and, no doubt it will be a very prevailing Topic with the *Commons* of this honourable City; especially the famous *Negative Clause*, by Virtue of which their late *loyal Address* was rejected by the *Court of Aldermen*!

The *grievous Debt of the Nation* being the only pretended Reason for all our

extraordinary Duties and Taxes, of every kind, from which we shall never be relieved as long as that remains; you cannot, I think, ever forget your Obligations to the last Parliament for the *surprizing Progress* which they made in the *Discharge* of it, even under the *Apprehensions* of a War, and for their religious Regard to that *wise Provision*, which their *Predecessors* established for that Purpose.

Such Considerations will, I believe, sufficiently recommend *these Gentlemen* to your Favour,—and as for *others*, I cannot warn you against them better than in the Words of a late ingenious Writer on this Subject, who commonly passes under the Name of the *British Cato*.

“ Let us not therefore, my Country-
“ men, desert or deceive ourselves; or
“ think we can be safe, if ever such Men
“ can get into Power. Let us not again
“ be deluded with *false Promises*, and
“ *deceitful Assurances*; but let us judge
“ what Men *will do* by what they *have*
“ *done*. What warm and plausible Re-
“ monstrances have you formerly heard
“ and received? What impetuous Storms
“ and Hurricanes of false and counterfeit
“ Zeal against *Oppressions* and *Miscar-*
“ *riages* in the late Reigns; against *ex-*
“ *orbitant Pensions*, *outrageous Taxes*,
“ *wild and expensive Expeditions*; a-
“ against

“ gainst *increasing* the *publick Debts* ;
 “ against *standing Troops* quartered up
 “ and down your Countries ; against *op-*
 “ *pressive Companies*, to the Destruction
 “ of your *Trade* and *Industry* ; against
 “ private Men’s raising *immense Estates*
 “ upon your Ruin ; and against their *brib-*
 “ *ing* and *corrupting* the Guardians of
 “ the publick Liberty ! — And are you, at
 “ last, perfectly easy in every one of those
 “ Complaints ?

“ Now, therefore, my best Friends, is
 “ the Time to help yourselves. Now act
 “ honestly and boldly for *Liberty*, or for-
 “ get the glorious and charming sound.
 “ Let not a *publick Traytor* come with-
 “ in the Walls of your Cities and Towns,
 “ without treating him as an Enemy to
 “ your King and Country deserves. Throw
 “ your Eyes about your several Conntries,
 “ and chuse your Patrons, your Protectors,
 “ your Neighbours, and your known
 “ Friends ; chuse for your Representatives
 “ Men, whose Interests are blended with
 “ your own ; Men, who have no hands
 “ dipt in the *publick Spoils*, but have suf-
 “ fered by them as much as you yourselves
 “ have suffered ; Men, who have not job-
 “ bed for Stock, nor for Wages, nor for you.

“ Make not so foolish a Bargain, as for
 “ a little loose Money to give up despe-
 “ rately all you have ; your *Liberties*,

“ your *Estates*, your *Families*. Is it for
“ your sakes, think you, that these *Job-*
“ *bers of Stacks*, of *Honesty*, and of their
“ *Country*, come to caress you, flatter you,
“ and bow to you? Do you, or, can you
“ believe, that they come to impair their
“ *own Fortunes*, to increase *yours*? or,
“ think you not that they will have their
“ Pennyworths out of you? Depend upon
“ it they will; and, for every Bucket of
“ Water thrown into your Wells, they
“ will pump out Tuns.

“ Forget, therefore, Gentlemen, the
“ foolish and knavish distinction of *Highb-*
“ *Church* and *Low-Church*, of *Whig* and
“ *Tory*; Sounds which continue in your
“ Mouths, when the *Meaning* of them is
“ gone, and are now only used to set you
“ together by the Ears, that Rogues may
“ pick your Pockets. I own myself to
“ be one of those, whom one side, in
“ Respect, and the other, in contumely,
“ call *Whigs*; and yet I never discoursed
“ with a candid and sensible *Tory*, who
“ did not concur with me in Opinion,
“ when we explained our Intentions. We
“ both agreed in our Notions of *Old En-*
“ *glish Liberty*; in a Passion for Freedom
“ to ourselves, and to procure it for every
“ one else. We were both for preserving
“ the *English Monarchy*, and the legal
“ Constitution of the *National Church*
“ against

“ against its enthusiastick *Friends* and
“ *Enemies* ; and were for giving *Liberty*
“ of *Conscience* to those, who, through a
“ prejudiced Education, or, as we be-
“ lieved, a less Capacity of judging, were
“ so unhappy as to think differently from
“ our selves, in an Affair which concern’d
“ us not, and which we had nothing to do
“ with.

“ We both honoured and resolved to
“ preserve on the Throne our most excel-
“ lent Sovereign King *GEORGE*, and
“ to endeavour to continue him a glorious
“ King over *honest Men* and *Freemen* ;
“ and not to attempt to make him what
“ he scorns to be made, a *Patron of Pa-*
“ *rasites*, and a *Lord of Slaves* ; and we
“ thought we could not shew our Duty to
“ him more effectually, than in bringing
“ to *exemplary Punishment* all, who had
“ betray’d him and us. We wished the
“ old Names of *Distinction* and *Faction*
“ buried deep as the Center, and nothing
“ heard in their Room but *Court* and
“ *Country*, *Protestant* and *Papist*, *Free-*
“ *men* and *Slaves*. It will lie at your
“ Door, Gentlemen, to put an end to the
“ above silly and wicked Gibberish. Chuse
“ those, who have no Interest to continue
“ it, and it will not be continued.

“ Consider, my dear Friends and Coun-
“ trymen, what I have said, and think

“ what you are doing, while you are raising
“ Hue and Cry after Men, who will
“ betray you ; while you are sending afar
“ for *Courtiers*, for *Directors of Bubbles*,
“ for *Company-men*, *Stock-Jobbers* and
“ *publick Pickpockets* to represent you ;
“ while you are giving up, perhaps for
“ ever, to the Mercy of *Blood-Suckers*,
“ your honest Industry and the just Pro-
“ fits of your Trade, for a poor momen-
“ tary Share of their infamous Plunder ;
“ and thereby bringing a Canker upon
“ your Subsistence, and the just Resent-
“ ment of Heaven upon your Endeavours.
“ Shew your selves once, and once for
“ all, *Britons* and *Freemen*, and not fo-
“ reign and saleable *Slaves* ; shew that
“ you know how to honour your King,
“ and yet to keep your Liberties ; that
“ you obey him out of choice and not out
“ of servile fear ; that you know how to
“ distinguish your *Loyalty* to your Prince
“ from a *blind Submission* to his and your
“ own *Servants* ; and that you can make
“ your *Duty* to him consistent with a vi-
“ gorous Resolution to *punish* All, who
“ betray him and you.

“ If you did but know, Gentlemen,
“ how you are used above by *These*, who
“ think it worth their Time to *flatter* you
“ below, and to your Faces, you would
“ not want my Advice and Admonitions.

“ You

“ You are called the *Mob*, the *Canal*, the
 “ *stupid Herd*, the *Dregs* and *Beasts* of
 “ the People ; and your *Interest* is never
 “ thought of by *Those Men*, who thus
 “ miscall you ; Men, who have *no more*
 “ WIT and *much less* HONESTY than
 “ your selves ; and Men, whose *Insolence*
 “ and *Sauciness* are owing to *Wealth*,
 “ which they have *plundered* from you.
 “ It depends now upon your selves, whe-
 “ ther you will deserve these *base* and *re-*
 “ *proachful Names* or not. Shew that
 “ you are *Men*, and you will be *used*
 “ like Men ; but if you *sell your selves*,
 “ like the *Beasts* in the Field, the *Pur-*
 “ *chasers* will have a Right to sell you
 “ again, and make honest Gains out of a
 “ villainous Bargain.

“ For a Conclusion : Consider, Gentle-
 “ men, Oh ! consider what you are about,
 “ and whether you will bring Life or
 “ Death upon us. Oh ! take care of your
 “ selves, and of us all. We are *all* in
 “ your Hands, and so at present are your
 “ *Representatives* ; but very quickly the
 “ Scene will be shifted, and both *You* and
 “ *We* shall be in *Theirs*. Do not judge
 “ of them by their present *humble Speeches*
 “ and *condescending Carriage* ; but think
 “ what they are like to be, when they
 “ are no longer under your Eye ; when
 “ they are no longer suing to you, nor
 “ want

“ want you. These *bumble Creatures*,
 “ who now bow down before you, will
 “ soon look down upon you ——— Oh!
 “ chuse such as are likely to do it with
 “ most *Pity* and *Tenderness*, and most
 “ likely to relieve you of those Burthens,
 “ under which we all sadly groan, and
 “ under which we must certainly sink,
 “ never to rise again, if we are not speed-
 “ ily relieved.

*I am, Gentlemen,
 Your most affectionate,
 Humble Servant and Wellwisher,*

CALEB D'ANVERS.

TO CALEB D'ANVERS, Esq;

S I R,

Cornhill, Aug. 15.

AS it is one of the avowed Designs of your Paper to correct the Mistakes and Falshoods of others, I desire you to print the following Particulars.

It was some Time ago published, in a certain Paper, that the *London Address* (commonly called, by way of Derision, the *Coffee House Address*) was attended by the *Lord Mayor*, &c. and by *One Hundred Common-Councilmen*; whereas there were but *Forty One Common-Councilmen* who went with it. I shall say nothing to what hath been alledged in order to prove that it was *no Corporate Act*, viz. That it was done without the *Concurrence* of the

the Court of *Common-Council*, which seems to be required by an old Act of Parliament, mention'd in one of your Papers; and which was supposed to be the Reason why the *Chamberlain*, *Town-Clerk*, *Common-Serjeant*, *Common-Crier*, all the *Counsellors*, and all the *Attornies* refused to go with it.

But having, some Time ago, observed, in the publick Papers, the Name of *John E---s*, subscribed at the End of a *Letter*, in which he says, that his *sole Dependance* is on the Favour of his Fellow-Citizens, it is to be hoped that no *Liveryman* of *London* will be so far *misguided*, as to vote against this honourable *Corporation*, but readily put a *Negative*, by way of *Retaliation*, on any *Candidate*, who hath set such an *Example*, and wherever he sees the *Letter*, remember the *Address*.

I am, S I R, Tours,

Corporation-Liveryman.

ADVERTISEMENT.

This Day is published,

POLYGLOTT's *Elegy*: Or, *ROBIN's* Lamentation over his *deceased Friend*. To which is prefixed, A large *PREFACE*, in Vindication of that *Noble Creature* against the *Aspersions* which have been cast upon him in a *Letter* publish'd in the *COUNTRY JOURNAL*.

Quis Desiderio sit pudor aut modus

Tam Cari Capitis?

HOR.

Printed for *T. W.* in *Pater Noster Row*, Printer and Publisher to the *ROBINOCRACY*.



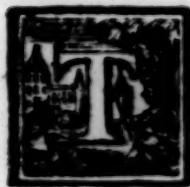
The CRAFTSMAN.

Nº LX.

O veri Principis, *reconciliare* æmulas Civitates, tum-
mentesque Populos *non imperio magis quam Ra-
tione compescere*; *intercedere* Iniquitatibus Magis-
tratum; *infectumque reddere quicquid* fieri non
oportuerit; *postremò, velocissimi fideris more*, om-
nia inviscere, omnia audire, & *undecunque, invo-
catum statim velut numen, adesse & assistere!*

P L I N.

SATURDAY, August, 26.



THE Condition of a Sovereign Magistrate is attended with so many Cares and Difficulties, especially in a *free* Country, that it requires several peculiar Virtues and Qualifications to support it with any tolerable Degree of Glory to Himself, or Advantage to his People.

Having therefore, in a former Paper, distinguished between a *bad Reign* and a *bad Administration*, and pointed out the Marks of the *latter*, I shall endeavour, in this, to furnish the Reader with some *Notes, Tokens or Presages* of a *good Reign*.

And

And this I design to do in the most general Terms, and without any particular Application ; so that it may serve as a Mirrour for the Princes of any Age, and a Lesson of Instruction to the People of all Nations.

The first and surest Omen of a *good* Reign is the Prince's natural, *good Inclination*, of which we may be, at any Time, assured when He visibly directs all his views to the Welfare and Prosperity of his Kingdom ; when he constantly endeavours to cultivate the good Opinion of his Subjects ; and looks on their *Affections* as the best *Support* and *Security* of his Government. This is, indeed, the fundamental Point and Groundwork of a *good Reign* ; for it is impossible that a man, of an evil, tyrannical or ambitious Temper, should ever reconcile himself to the stubborn Virtue of a free People : whereas a Prince, who centers all his Ambition in the *Love of his Subjects*, and studies this kind of *laudable Popularity*, gives them the utmost Reason to promise themselves a just, prudent, and gentle Administration of Affairs, so far as it comes immediately within his own Power.

But the personal *good Disposition* of the Prince is not, of itself, sufficient to secure the Welfare and Privileges of the People ; because, notwithstanding the most gracious Intentions,

Intentions, he may be misled into Errors, and sometimes very fatal ones, either by his own *wrong Judgment, Incapacity,* and *want of Knowledge*; or by the evil Counsels and Influence of *designing Ministers*, who are never wanting in their Endeavours to make both their King and their Country subservient to their own private Interest.

It is therefore another happy Circumstance for any Nation, and a very promising Indication of a glorious Reign, when there is a Prince on the Throne of *known Experience, Sagacity and Penetration*; who hath, for many Years, applied himself to the study of the Laws, Manners and Customs of that Country, over which Providence hath placed him; for, as *Machiavel* justly observes, *that Prince who hath no Wisdom of his own, can never be well advised.* — Whenever therefore *this Circumstance* is added to the *former*, the Hopes and Expectations of a Nation may be justly raised; for, as his own *good Disposition* will prevent him from making any *personal Attempts* on their Liberties, so his *Knowledge of their Constitution* will secure both *Him* and *Them* from the Impositions and Designs of *mischievous Statesmen*.

It is likewise of great Advantage to any Nation, to have a King of *approved Valour,*

Valour, Conduct and *Skill* in military Affairs ; the Reputation of which will make the People easy in a Persuasion that none of their *Rights, Privileges* or *Acquisitions* will be tamely given up ; at the same time that it will deter their ambitious Neighbours from offering any Violence to them. This noble Endowment is still more valuable, when it happens to be so well tempered with *Prudence* and *Moderation*, that it does not inspire Him, like some Princes, with extravagant Notions of *Heroism* and *Knight-Errantry* (which have been the Ruin of so many States) but exerts itself only on *proper* and *necessary* Occasions, when his own Honour and the Safety of his People are immediately concerned.

OEconomy is another excellent Virtue in a Sovereign Prince ; especially, when the *Exigencies* and *Necessities* of that Community, over which he presides, require *Frugality* and *good Management*. — By *OEconomy* I do not mean a sordid, niggardly, and avaritious Spirit, which is highly unbecoming the Character of a great King ; but only such a *political Parsimony*, in the Disposition of the Publick Treasure, as will most effectually conduce to lighten the Burthen of the Subject, without eclipsing the Lustre of the Crown, or retrenching from the just Dignity

nity and Grandeur of Him, who wears it.

But the most certain, and indeed almost infallible Token of a *good Reign* is, when the Prince applies himself personally to Business; examines the State of publick Affairs; makes himself easy of Access; and is always ready to receive the Representations, Complaints or Requests of any of his Subjects; when He takes the Disposition of Offices, Honours and Preferments into his own Hands, and bestows them according to *Merit* and *former Services*.

This Conduct in a Prince is highly adviseable on a double Account; as it tends to make the People easy, at the same time that it will secure to himself a Number of faithful and lasting Friends, in whose Service and Counsel he may always depend; whereas, when a *Minister* gets the Ascendant so far over his Master, as to engross the Disposal of all Favours to himself, He will either *sell* them to the best Bidder, or confer them on such Men, as will become the *Tools* and *Instruments* of his *own Corruption*; both equally destructive of the Interest of the Prince, and the Welfare of the People!

Indolence is a Rock, which several great Monarchs, of excellent Virtues, have split upon; for it will generally happen in *Courts*, just as it does in *private Families*,

lies, which are seldom seen to flourish where the *Master* never looks into his own Affairs, but gives himself up intirely to the Management and Direction of his *Servants*. — The Case of a *Royal Household* is just the same in an higher Degree ; and we shall find, upon Enquiry, that as several great Kings have obscured the other Glories of their Reigns by *Negligence*, *Supineness*, and reposing too much *Confidence in Ministers* (which They commonly make use of to the aggrandizing of Themselves and their Families, without any Regard to the Publick) so there scarce ever was a Prince of *political Inquisitiveness*, *Application* and *OEconomy*, who does not make a shining Figure in History ; for such a *commendable Jealousy* of his Ministers implies a Concern for the Good of his People, and is as necessary in a *good Prince* (who desires to reign in their *Affections*) in order to secure him against the Snares and Treachery of *Selfish Ministers*, as it is in a wise People, to guard their Liberties against the Designs and Machinations of a *bad Prince*.

All therefore, which any Nation hath to apprehend under the Reign of a *good Prince* is the Influence of *evil Counsellors* ; and it being equally *his* Interest to guard himself against these Deceivers, They may,

in a great measure, banish all fears of this kind, when they are so happy as to live under a King of *great personal Knowledge, Experience, Resolution and Circumspection* : for tho' even the *worst of Ministers* should find means to insinuate themselves into some degree of Favour with *such a Prince*, yet they will not be able to maintain it long, against the strength of so many Royal Virtues, Qualifications and Endowments.

Machiavel takes notice that there is an *infallible Rule* for finding out a *bad Minister*. "When you observe your
" *Officer*, says he, more careful of *himself* than of *you*, and all his Actions
" and Designs pointing at his *own Interest*
" and *Advantage*, that Man will never
" be a *good Minister*, nor ought you e-
" ver to repose any *Confidence* in him ; for
" he, who hath the Affairs of his *Prince*
" in his Hand, ought to lay aside all
" thoughts of *Himself* and regard *nothing*,
" but what is for the Profit of his *Master*.

Though this Doctrine is, I am afraid, a little too hard for the Digestion of most *modern Ministers*, and what no Prince must expect to see strictly practised in this Age ; yet when any great *Court-Officer* goes directly counter to this Rule, and, instead of *regarding nothing but what is for the Profit of his Master*, seems to
pursue

pursue nothing, but what is for his own Interest, it is a certain sign that he is not a proper Person to be intrusted with the Honour of a Prince and the Interest of a whole Kingdom.

To this excellent Rule of *Machiavel* may be added several others for discovering a *bad Minister*, particularly the following ones, *viz.*

When he endeavours to supplant a *well-known, faithful* Servant, who justly deserves the Favour of his Prince and the Esteem of his Country, from the long Experience, which they have both had of his *Integrity* and *Ability*.

When he strives to make a Merit of *services*, which any body else could have done as well, and values himself upon *fortunate Events* and *accidental Advantages*.

When he sets *Schemes* and *Projects* on foot, in which no honest or unbiassed Person can be willing to concur; and never cares how unpopular he renders his *Master*, but endeavours to secure himself in his Employments, by promoting such measures as no Man of *Sense* and *Probity* would undertake to carry on.

When he hath manifestly negotiated his Prince into such *Distresses* and *Dependence* on other Nations as will not only enable them to give him the Law in foreign Af-

fairs ; but may also prompt them to concern themselves in matters of a *domestick Nature* ; Good Policy requiring them to exert their utmost for the continuance of a *Minister*, if he appears the least in danger, who hath made them so valuable a sacrifice of the Interest of his own Country.

When he grows *infinitely richer* than his Fellow Servants, with whom he receives but *equal Wages* ; nay richer than any of his *Predecessors* ; or even *all his Predecessors* put together for *several Years past*.

When he discovers a *Terrour* upon the least appearance of being *called to Account*, and will *submit to any thing* in order to maintain his *Master's Favour*, not out of any *Love* which he hath for him, but from an apprehension that the loss of his Protection will bring him under a severe Examination.

When he endeavours to make his Prince *slight, neglect* or even *mal-treat* Men, whom he *personally dislikes*, notwithstanding that they may be remarkably zealous and affectionate to their Sovereign, in hopes that continued *Provocations* and *ill-usage* will, at length, make them so desperate as to become Enemies to his *Master* as well as *Himself*.

When

When he does every thing in his power to foment *Divisions* and keep up the Spirit of *Party*, in order to turn off the Eyes of the Nation from his own Actions — Against a *Party-Spirit*, *Solomon's* Judgment will hold good ; for, as *she*, who would *divide the Child*, could not be the *Mother* of it, so we may as certainly conclude that he is not the *Father of his Country*, who would *divide* it.

All these are infallible Symptoms of a *bad Minister* ; nor is it, at any time, to be feared that such an one will continue long in the favour or esteem of a *wise* and a *good King*.

I can add but one Circumstance more to the Prospect, which any Nation may be said to have under the Reign of *such a Prince* ; and that is, when he happens to be blessed with a *Bosom Friend* and *Confident*, of the most exquisite Virtues and Abilities ; to whom he may freely communicate his Thoughts, express his Doubts or intimate his Designs ; and in whose Counsel he may safely confide, their Interests being for ever *inseparably united*.



The CRAFTSMAN. Nº XLI.

Θρασύς δ', δυσιατὸς, καὶ λέγειν οἷοι τ' ἀνὴρ,
Κακὸς πολίτης γίγνεται, ὅν κ' ἐκ ἔχων.

Eurip. Bacche.

SATURDAY, September 2.

To CALEB D'ANVERS, Esq ;

The History of the NORFOLK STEWARD



IR GEORGE ENGLISH, our *Landlord*, is lately dead ; and being a very good-natur'd Gentleman, he is generally lamented, tho' he lived but little among his *Tenants*, and had been used to leave the whole Management of his Estate (the finest and most improvable in our County) to his Steward Mr. LYN. The *Tenants* shewed an uncommon Joy upon the Succession of his Son, our *present Landlord*, to his Father's Estate, which was intailed upon him ; and their Joy was reasonable and just, not only as young Sir George is, in the Opinion of every Body, one of the finest Gentlemen

in

in *Europe*, and qualified every way to make a Figure in the World ; but likewise my Lady is high in their Esteem. She is the best natur'd and most hospitable Woman in our Country, and beloved by every Body. She delights to talk with Freedom and Humility to the Poor, and, as the Country Folk say, has not one bit of Pride about her. Besides this, she is the Mother of several most *beautiful* and *well-educated Children*, which gives us a Prospect of *good Landlords* for ever. Another thing, which very much contributed to heighten the Satisfaction of the poor *Tenants*, was the Hope which they had conceived that Mr. *Lyn* would now be removed, and some other Person, (they did not care who, so he had the Character of an honest Man, and cou'd write, and read, and cast Accounts) put in his Room. They had many Reasons to desire that Mr. *Lyn* might not be continued *Steward of the Mannor*. First, they said he was grown *immensely rich* upon the Estate in a few Years, and that too, tho' he was very *profuse* ; and they believed that he had squandered a great deal of *theirs* and their *Landlord's* Money ; that he had been notoriously convicted of *bribing Juries*, and had given large annual Sums of Money to *meritless Persons* ; that he had persuaded their late

Master Sir *George* to grant away *Reversions*, in prejudice to the next in the Intail ; and lastly, that as the Estate of Sir *George* was by a *Law-suit* (commenced in the time of one of his Ancestors, which proved long and expensive) charged with a *heavy Debt*, several of the wisest among the *Tenants* had proposed a Method of freeing his Estate in time from this Incumbrance, by applying all the *Surpluses* or *Savings* of it, after necessary Expenses were satisfied, towards the discharging of this Debt. They likewise proposed that this Money shou'd be kept in a particular *Box*, and *lock'd up*, and the *Key thrown away*, never to be applied to any other Purpose, upon any Pretence whatsoever ; but Mr. *Lyn*, they said, had broke open this *Box*, and gutted it ; and when he was found out, said he had applied it to *secret Service* ; a Cant-Expression always used by him, when he had committed *Felony*. Now when Mr. *Lyn* was, on *Court-Days*, called upon to audit his Accounts, he wou'd rise, and, with a Sneer upon his *Bronze Features*, give a florid Answer to the Demands made upon him, and publickly condemn the unfashionable Folks, who talked against *Corruption*.

The *Tenants* had now for some time lived in *Peace*, and without any Trouble
from

from the *Lawyers*, tho' they frequently heard from Mr. *Lyn* of one *ESQUIRE WELSH*, who, he said, had set up a title to Sir *George's Mannor*, and was coming to claim it in Person; and from time to time delighted to fright the *Copyholders* with a Story that *Esq; Welsh* was about to serve them all with *Ejectments*; and because the *Esquire* was known to be very poor, and had not *one Acre of Land* in the World, He said that He was assisted by old Lord *Pantoufle*, a very rich Man in *Lancashire*, who was very litigious and warm in his Interest. Upon these Occasions, he always demanded Money to *see Council* and defend his *Master's Title*; and as from time to time he wanted more Money, this claim of Mr. *Welsh* was always the pretence.

When now, from talking of *Law suits*, and the feeling he had in *imaginary* ones, he fancy'd it might not be unprofitable or undelightful to be engaged in a *real one*; upon this, he took it in his Head to quarrel with two honest and very wealthy Neighbours of Sir *George's*, Sir *Charles Thicklips* and Lord *Ruff*, tho' they were Gentlemen with whom Sir *George*, as a Merchant, used to trade to very great advantage; and tho' he knew his Master must be a great Loser, let the *Suit* go how it would, the first thing Mr. *Lyn* did, was
to

to order his Servant to shut up Lord *Ruff's* *Barn Door* and not to suffer any Corn to go in or out for some time. As for Sir *Charles* he swore by G — d he should not come to any *Market* he used, nor *sell* or *buy* one penny-worth of Goods any where.

After this, Master *Lyn* declared publickly that Sir *Charles* and Lord *Ruff* had engaged to defend Mr. *Welsh's* Title, and to put him into Possession of Sir *George's* Estate; tho' both the Gentlemen denied it upon their *honours*. At length, things were run to so great a length, that Sir *Charles* and Sir *George* gave one another the *Lye* publickly; and Lord *Ruff* demanded a *Windmill*, which stood upon his own Estate, to be immediately given up to him, tho' he had no manner of *right* to it, having before solemnly quitted all pretences to it; so that it had been Sir *George's* Estate, and in his possession for several Years. However, he actually commenc'd a *Suit*, and several heads were broken and bloody noses given by the *Tenants* on both sides in the fray, when they came to demand Possession.

Mr. *Lyn*, who always knew how to manage broils to his own Advantage, immediately *rais'd* and *rack'd* the *Tenants* under pretence of defraying the Charges of the coming *Law-suit*; for it was always

ways his method to make other People pay for the *Disturbances* he occasion'd ; but now the *Tenants*, on all sides, clamour'd, and the neighbouring Gentlemen, who did by no means approve this litigious humour of Mr. *Lyn*, were alarmed ; upon which Mr. *Dyke* and Mr. *Dumont* undertook to make up these Differences amicably. They were indeed for delivering up the *Windmill* for Peace sake, and so was good Mr. *Lyn* ; but the *Tenants*, to whom the *Mill* was very convenient, and who had the honour of their *Landlord* very much at heart, declared that Sir *George* should never part with it, while they could raise a Shilling to go on with the *Suit* ; and the chief among his *Tenants* wrote him *Letters* to this purpose. However, a *Reference* was agreed upon, and Mr. *Dyke* and Mr. *Dumont* were *Referees*.

Now the Reasons that inclined these Gentlemen to give up the *Mill* were, that it enabled Sir *George's Tenants* to grind their Corn, and sell it cheaper than they could, and lay upon a large navigable River. What should Mr. *Lyn* now do ? He found himself in an odd Scrape ; if he gave up the *Mill*, the *Tenants* would pull him to pieces ; if he did not, the *Referees* would join in the *Law suit* against his *Master* ; to stave off this Evil, he

he thought of an *Expedient* the most ridiculous, I think, that ever was practised, and which even a little tricking *Norfolk-Attorney* would have blush'd at. In a Word, he had recourse to *Nonsense*. He contrived that the *Second Article of Reference* (which we believe was intended to have declared that the *Rights* of the *Party claiming*, and the *Party in Possession* of the *Windmill*, should be determin'd absolutely by the *Referees*) I say, he contrived that this *second Article* should be worded in such *obscure* and *unmeaning* Terms that no Person could possibly *understand* it. This indeed made People gape and stare, and many were so modest at first as rather to be diffident of their own understandings than to imagine that a *solemn Act* of that concern, and drawn by *profess'd Lawyers*, should be so worded as to convey *no Idea*.

[*This to be continued as the Steward goes on.*]

From my own CHAMBERS.

It having been thought proper to promote the strictest Enquiry into the Characters and Conduct of the Candidates for this honourable City; I hope the Publication of the underwritten Queries will not be judged unreasonable.

Q1. WHETHER it is consistent with the Rules or Interest of any Company for a Person to be Governour, Sub-Governour,

vernour, or a *Director* above *six Years*? And what Regulation is the *S. S. Company*, in particular, under, in these Respects?

2. Whether a Person is qualified to be a *Director* of the greatest Company in the Universe, who is unacquainted with *Trade*, and consequently incapable of promoting its true Interest? And what were the Recommendations of *some Persons* to so considerable a Trust?

3. Whether it is worth while for a *Merchant* of any eminency, who may employ his Time to much greater Advantage, to be a *Director* of a Company, only for the Salary of 150 l. per *Annum*? If not, what are the *views*, which occasion such a struggle to get into the *Direction*, since they cannot acquire more, with *Justice to the Company*?

4. Whether it be not a Breach of Trust in a *Director* to be concern'd, directly or indirectly, in any *Trade* or *Shipping*, which interferes with the Interest of the Company?

5. Whether it be not incumbent on the *Directors* of the *S. S. Company* to satisfy the World, at least the *Proprietors* of the Stock, how, and by what means the *Royal George* came to be CONDEMNED?

6. What steps have been taken to do Justice to the Company, the two *Insurance Offices*, &c. who may be very great Sufferers by her *Condemnation*.

7. If a *certain Person* be as culpable, as it is reported he is, whether the intimacy, that is, at this time, carried on between *Him* and some of the *principal Managers* (who are, in a manner, his Judges, and ought to scrutinize
into

into his Conduct) does not justify the Umbrage, which is taken, of *male practice* and of their being in the *Secret*.

8. For *whose Account* those vast sums were *insured* on the *Royal George* outward, as well as homeward bound, which amounted to *as much* in value, if not more, than what the *Company* had on Board?

9. Whether the large Presents, made to the *Spanish Officers* in *America*, to connive at the *Measurement* of the Annual Ships, (which are almost double the *Tonage*, stipulated by the Contract with the *Court of Spain*) are charged to the *Company's Account*? And if they are, whether such a Charge is not a Breach of Trust, and the highest injustice to the *Proprietors*, since the *extraordinary Measurement* of Ships is supposed to be apply'd to the Interest of *private Persons*, and not to that of the *Company*?

10. Whether 130,000 *Pieces of Eight*, or a larger Sum, were not given at *one time* and for *one Ship only*!

11. Whether some of the principal *misunderstandings*, at present subsisting between the *Courts of Great Britain* and *Spain*, are not owing to the mis-conduct of the *Directors*, their *Agents* or *Servants*?

12. Whether the *Spotswood*, Captain *Bradly* (which was chartered in 1725) went out on account of the *South Sea Company*? or what was the Design of sending a Ship of 300 Tons to accompany the *Prince Frederick*, Captain *Williams*, to the *West-Indies*?

N. B. The *Prince Frederick* is said to measure, at least, ——— 900 Tons.
 The *Spotswood* ——— 300

1200 Tons.

13. Whether the Detention of the *Prince Frederick* at *La vera Cruz* be really occasioned by the misunderstanding between the Courts, of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, or on account of the extraordinary Measurement of the Ship and Goods, above the Stipulation of the *Asiento* Contract?

14. What is the Design of sending *Supercargoes* in the Annual Ships, the *S. S. Company* having Factories settled at the *Spanish Ports* in *America*, where they are allowed to Trade? If the *Factors* have misbehaved, they ought to have been removed; if not, what other Reasons can be assigned for putting the Company to a double and unnecessary Expence, those *Factors* being sufficient to negotiate all their Affairs?

15. Whether it is worth the Company's while to continue or maintain the Factory at *La vera Cruz* at a very considerable Expence, since *Supercargoes* are sent in the Annual Ships, and the whole Produce of the *Negro Trade* to that Place is not sufficient to defray such an Expence; or whether it be not done with some private Views, as well as supporting other Factories, which cannot possibly answer the Charge the Company is at?

16. Whether the large Quantities of Goods, which are frequently ship'd off for the *West Indies*, under borrow'd Names, and re-exported in the *S. Sea Company's* Vessels, as well

well as what are sent in their Annual Ships on *private Accounts*, are not only prejudicial to the *Company's Trade*, but may probably be a further and much greater injury to them, such *clandestine Practices* being contrary to the exprefs Tenour and Condition of the 42d *Article* of the *Affiento Contract*; whereby his *Catholick Majesty* allows the *Affiento Company* to send a Ship of 500 Tons Yearly, to trade in the *West-Indies*, during the continuance of the *Contract*, in consideration of the *Loss* which former *Affientists* have sustained; and that they shall not, directly or indirectly, attempt any Unlawful Trade under any Pretence whatsoever.

17. Whether such unwarrantable practices (if any such there have been) are not only a Violation of the *Affiento Contract*, and, in many respects, very injurious to the *Company's Affairs*, but also destructive of the general good of *Trade*; since, the fair *Spanish Merchant* cannot possibly carry on his Commerce to any Advantage, while others, by Permission or Connivance, stock the Markets in *America*, with Goods, that neither pay *Freight, Wages, &c.* which are born by the *Company*, and consequently can under-sell them very considerably, and *Engross* the Trade to themselves?

18. Whether the *Difficulties* and *Delays* which the *S. S. Company* have met with, in obtaining from the Court of *Spain*, the *Schedulas* for their Annual Ships, were not owing to these, or such like Practices?

19. Whether the *S. S. Company* have not lost very considerably by their Trade in general? And whether the Exports of our *Woolen Manufactures*

Manufactures are not greatly diminished, since they attempted it? And whether the carrying it on, in the manner it is said to have hitherto been, can be with any other View, than to serve *private Ends*?

20. Whether such Practices (if any such there have been) may not have contributed to obstruct the so-much desired Tranquility of *Europe*; whether they have not furnished the *Spanish* Court with plausible Pretences for taking our *Merchant Ships*, as well as for not signing or ratifying the *Preliminary Articles* for opening the *Congress* proposed; and whether we are not highly obliged to *those Gentlemen*, who, for the sake of *unjust, private Lucre*, at the expence of the *Proprietors*, run the risque of setting *Europe* in a new Flame, and involving this Nation in a farther immense profusion of *Blood* and *Treasure*?

21. Whether it is not incumbent on every honest Member of the *General Court*, to detect such Frauds, by enquiring more strictly than they have hitherto done, into the *Conduct* and *Behaviour* of their *Managers*; more particularly with relation to *Foreign Affairs*?

22. Whether all over-grown *Companies* are not prejudicial to and, in some measure, inconsistent with the *Liberties* of a free People, as well as the true Interest of a *Trading Nation*, with regard to the Influence which they have in the *Elections* of Members of Parliament, particularly for this *great and honourable City*; and whether it is not become the Interest and Duty of every Man, who is a Lover of his Country, to oppose such *unwarrantable and dangerous Practices*?

M

23. Whether

23. Whether any Person, who is *known* to be *principally* concern'd in any *Frauds* or *Collusions* of this nature, can be thought a proper Person to be intrusted with the *Rights* and *Privileges* of one of the greatest *trading Cities* in the Universe?

24. Whether a *Parliamentary Enquiry* may not once more become absolutely necessary, in order to prevent the fatal Consequences, which may justly be apprehended to the Nation in general, by the Damage which our *Trade, Navigation* and *Woollen Manufacture* may sustain by such *Practices*, as well as by *Monopolies*?



The CRAFTSMAN. N^o LXII.

Sunt igitur duæ Memorix; una naturalis, altera artificiosa. Naturalis est ea, quæ nostris animis insita est & simul cum Cogitatione nata. Artificiosa est ea, quam confirmat Inductio quedam & ratio Præceptionis.

CICERO.

SATURDAY, September 9.

TO CALEB D'ANVERS, Esq;

SIR,



HERE is no Qualification; which is better calculated to flatter the Vanity of Mankind, or can be a nobler Object of Ambition, than the Power of captivating the

the Minds of our Fellow-Creatures, and of leading them to our own Purposes by the Force of ELOQUENCE ; and there being at this Time no Constitution of Government in the World, which affords more frequent, more important, or more useful Occasions of exerting such a Superiority than this of *Great Britain*, I have often wondered, why so few of our *young Noblemen* and *Gentlemen* have applied themselves to the Study of *Rhetorick*, and made so little Use of the Precepts of that Art, as laid down by the *Antients*.

I happen'd, the other Day, to fall into Company with a young Gentleman, who owning himself possess'd of all the other Qualities of an *Orator*, complain'd that they were render'd uselefs to him by the single Defect of MEMORY. I have sometimes, said he, form'd as handsome a Compliment to the *Administration* as a Man could wish ; but have no sooner gone thro' my Preamble, but I have utterly forgot all I had prepar'd. Upon this a Gentleman in the Company, who is really a Scholar and a Man of Wit, ask'd our young Spark if he did not remember what *Tully* writes upon ARTIFICIAL MEMORY. He answer'd, that he had not looked into the Works of that *old Prigg*, since he read them with his Tutor at the University. It might be of Service

to you, replied the Scholar, to cast an Eye on his *third Book* to HERENNIIUS; where he instructs us how to raise *Pictures* in the Mind; and, by fixing them in proper Places, to preserve the Form of a whole Speech. He gives the following Example. “ A Person is accus’d of having *poison’d* a Man. He has committed this Fact for the Sake of his *Estate*; and there are *Witnesses* to prove it upon him.” To remember the several Parts of this Accusation, you are to form, *says He*, this Picture in your Mind. “ Place a *sick Man* in his Bed; the Person accus’d standing by him; and holding, in his right Hand, a *Cup*; in his left *Deeds* or a *Will*, and some *Lambstones* hanging upon one of his Fingers.” By this *last Circumstance* you are to remember the *Witnesses*, from the Affinity of the Word in the *Latin* Tongue, *Testiculos*.

Now, suppose you had a Mind to praise a *Lord Treasurer*; to represent the *Plenty of Money*, occasion’d by his Administration; the *Command* he has of it; and the *good Use* he puts it to, both *at home* and *abroad*. According to *Tully’s* Method, you may paint him sitting in the *Court of Requests*, at a large Table heap’d with Money, counting, and distributing from right to left, and encompass’d with *Clerks*,
drawing

drawing Bills of Exchange to all parts of EUROPE. Should any one be so audacious as to insinuate, in the Debate, that some of the Members of *two great Assemblies* were *brib'd* by this Minister, you resolve upon some smart Reply to that *base Aspersions*, but are afraid of forgetting a Circumstance so *groundless* and *trivial*. You have nothing to do but to add to your former Picture *two Strings*, held in the Hand of *this Minister*, reaching into *these Assemblies*, and imagine you see a Number of *Bank Bills* sent along *those Strings*, as Boys send *Messengers* up to their *Kites*; that Picture will be sufficient to bring into your Mind the Reflection you design to answer.

I like this very well, says the young Gentleman; but I should think it difficult, when one of the *opposite Party* says a Parcel of *scurrilous things*, to draw Pictures immediately upon the Spot, which may have such Resemblance as to bring the Matter into one's Mind. As for Example, suppose some *discontented Tory*, or *grumbling Whig* shou'd assert that our *Trade* was in Danger of being lost; that we shou'd soon be oblig'd to give up some of the *Acquisitions* we had got by *former Treaties*, and that an *indiscreet enterprizing Minister* had ventured the Dishonour of his Master, and the Ruin

of the Nation, only to get — what you please, — we'll say a *Feather in his Cap*. How could one form a Picture to remember such a *Heap of Absurdities*? Very well, replied the Gentleman; image to yourself the *Map of Europe*, and where the *Streights of Gibraltar* are described, place the Figure of the *Great Man* you design to vindicate, like a *Colossus*, straddling cross *those Streights*, with *Ships* sailing between his Legs, and he *p--s--g* upon them as they pass; sinking some, and spoiling the Cargo of others; the Fortrefs of GIBRALTAR trampled upon and demolished under one of his Feet; add to this, his holding a *Pair of Scales*, and weighing *three Imperial*, besides *Electoral* and *Ducal Crowns*, and what else you please of that Kind, against a *Cap and Feather*. The young Gentleman was mightily pleased with this, and said he had now that Picture perfectly imprinted in his Mind, and believed he should remember it as long as he lived.

Having paused a little, he broke out, with an Oath, that he had made a *Picture* for a long Speech, in which he design'd to praise a *whole Administration*. I will celebrate, *says he*, one for his Skill in making *Treaties*; another for his *indefatigable Pains* in his Office; a *third* for his incessant Labours in *running about the World*

World to bring our Allies to Reason ; and a *fourth*, for bearing the Weight of the Whole, and dexterously managing the *publick Revenue*. All this I can put into one *Picture* ; and I find, by *Tully's Lambstones*, that a Man is not obliged to mind by what *ridiculous Symbols* He preserves the Images. I will therefore represent to myself a *Great Man*, in the form of a *Porter*, or a *Pedlar*, carrying a *huge Pack of Treaties* on his back ; in his *right Hand* I fix a bundle of *Axes* and *Halters*, to put me in mind of his Zeal for bringing *Offenders* to Justice ; in his left a *Roll of Papers*, such as the Statues of the *Antient Orators* hold, that I may not forget to compliment him on his Talents in *Oratory*. Then by his side, I must hang a great *red Bag*, top full of Papers, and peeping out of it, there shall appear the Head of a *little Man*, who sits cramm'd up to the Ears in those Papers. This will at once represent to me the close *Union* between those two *Ministers*, and also what I am to praise each of them upon. I may fix the Image of the next upon *Pacole's Horse*, turning his Peg to fly from one part of the *World* to the other, dressing him up in my Mind, like a *little dirty Postilion*, to represent *diligence* and *dispatch*. I place these Images on a *Globe*, not to denote the *uncertainty* of

their Situation, but for the Reason that follows. I will paint it the *Globe of the World*, and the other *Great Man* I will form in my mind, carrying it, like *Atlas*, with all the former *Images* upon it. I will hang him all round with *Bank Bills*, *Exchequer Notes*, *Lottery-Tickets*, *Tallies*, &c. and a *small Bag of Money*, to represent how, by his Skill, he can give a circulation to a vast *Paper credit*, with a *small Proportion of Specie*. I will also paint him with his *own Pockets strutting out*, that I may not forget to compliment him upon the prudent care he has taken of *himself* and his *family*. Over his *left Arm*, I will hang a *large Roll*, on which shall be writ, OLD DEBTS TO BE DISCHARGED; and over his *right* another, intitled NEW DEBTS CONTRACTED; to shew his dexterity as well in finding out *new Funds*, as in paying off the *Old*. “ But pray, interrupted the other, how is that *left Arm* to put you in mind of *Dexterity*? “ I hope you have no *sinister* meaning, as “ if *those Debts* were to be paid over the “ *left Shoulder* ” ? Not at all, answer’d He; for that noble *Gentleman* is allowed, by all the World, to be *Ambidexter*; and it is necessary for my Picture, that I should load him on *both Arms*. “ Sir, I beg “ your Pardon, reply’d the Scholar; in- “ deed I think you have given him his “ Hands

“ Hands full, and have so loaded him
 “ *Head, Back, Arms, Pockets* and all,
 “ that I tremble, lest he should make a
 “ *false step*, and the whole *Machine*
 “ should be broken to pieces.” Never
 fear that, quoth the young Gentleman; it
 will hold till I have made my *Speech*, and
 that’s all I care for.

Upon this we parted, and the *Young Gentleman*, who, through the brightness of his Parts, has forgot his *Latin*, is now looking out for a translation of TULLY, and is fully determined to make a *Figure* in the next Session of Parliament.

TO CALEB D’ANVERS, *Esq* ;

S I R,

Y Esterday I read, in Company with my Neighbour Mr. *Raison*, the *Queries* published in your Journal, relating to the *South Sea Company*, and while we were disputing the Veracity of them, or, whether they were not rather calculated with a malicious Intention, to prejudice a *certain Gentleman* in his Election, a Person came in, who is conversant in those Affairs, and assured us, that he was of Opinion, there was much more in those *Queries*, than we, or most People imagined; and that he was greatly surprized that so little Care should be
 taken

taken of Matters of such Consequence to the Nation. Among other things (to corroborate what he said) he observed, that the *Super-Cargoes* and *Commanders*, even in the *East-India* Trade (which is generally allowed to be exceedingly beneficial to *Them*, whatever it may be to the *Nation*) were obliged to make *three* or *four Voyages*, before they acquired a Fortune sufficient to make them easy; whereas it is well known, said he, that several Persons, who went out in the *other Company's* Service, and were not worth *one Groat*, returned in *18 Months*, or *two Years*, with great Estates. It is confidently reported, that *Squire Goodall*, and *Will. Stately* are worth *fourscore thousand Pounds* each, *Capt. Wiseman* *Forty*, *Capt. Botzomree* *Twenty*, and none of the others (who, after *one Voyage*, have set up their *Chariots* and *Equipages*) less than *twelve* or *fourteen thousand Pounds* each. Nay, even the *Mates*, and other *Sub-Officers* Dress and Live at the rate of four or five hundred Pounds *per Annum*, and look with Contempt on many honest Citizens, whose Bread they have eaten, and whose Estates have enabled them to make that Figure. Now, says he, all this cannot arise from the *bare Salary*, *Commission*, or *Wages* allowed by the Company; and, as we do not hear of any *Scrutiny* having been made into their Conduct, we may reasonably conjecture, that there is something more than *ordinary* at the Bottom, and that it is omitted in Tendernefs to *Themselves*. But, if the *Factors*, *Super-Cargoes*, *Commanders*, &c. get such great Estates
in

in *one* or *two Voyages*, what immense Sums must their *Masters* gain? especially *Those* of them, who are supposed to be *principally* in the *Secret*, and to have all the *Skimmings*?

Mr. *Raison*, who is a very sensible Man, and one of the *Common-Council*, shook his Head, and with a deep Sigh replied, that he doubted, there was too much Truth in these things, as well as in the *general Corruption*, which you have so often represented; and that, as to his part, he would not give his *Vote* and *Interest* at the *ensuing Election*, for *any Person*, who will not promise not only to *enquire* into, but use his *utmost Endeavours* to redress those, and many other *Hardships* and *Oppressions*, which our *Trade*, *Navigation*, and *Woollen Manufacture* labour under,

I am, SIR,

Your humble Servant,

Basinghall-street,
Sep. 11, 1727.

R. FREEMAN.



The

The CRAFTSMAN. N^o LXIII.

Par Nobile FRATRUM.

Missi magnis de Rebus uterque
 LEGATI, aversos soliti componere Amicos. *Hor.*

SATURDAY, September 16.

OME late Occurrences abroad have induced me to renew my Acquaintance with *Monsieur de Wiquesort*, who, in his excellent Treatise upon an AMBASSADOR and his FUNCTIONS, hath laid down such an admirable Plan for the Conduct of Persons in that high Employment, that I presume no *modern Ambassador* can want any Recommendation of so useful a Work : but it being one Design of this Paper to furnish those of my Countrymen, who have not either Leisure or Opportunity to read large Volumes, with a general Knowledge of publick Affairs, I thought that I could not chuse a more proper Season to present them, from the Author before me, with a short sketch of the *Qualifications* and *Functions* of this great Minister. He

He first of all sets forth the Importance of his Character by telling us, that as *the Right of sending and receiving AMBASSADORS belongs only to SOVEREIGNS, so there is not a more illustrious Mark of SOVEREIGNTY than this Right.*

He defines an *Ambassador* to be a *publick Minister, dispatched by a Sovereign Prince to some foreign Potentate or State, there to represent his PERSON, by vertue of a Power, Letters of Credence, or some Commission that notifies his Character.*

For this Reason He makes a Distinction between *Ambassadors* and *other Ministers*, whom he calls Ministers of the *second Order*, because They are not invested with this *representing Quality*; as *Plenipotentiaries, Envoys Extraordinary, &c.* frequently are; and therefore fall under the same Head.

This is sufficient to shew, that the utmost Care ought to be taken in the Choice of *these Ministers*, who, being the *immediate Representatives* of the *Person* of the Prince, ought certainly to be Men of such Characters, Behaviour, Qualifications and Endowments, as will not, in any Degree, derogate from or reflect a scandal upon that *Majesty*, which They are appointed to *represent*.

The judicious Author beforementioned, considering the great *Corruption* of the
present

present Times, is pleased not to insist on the *strictest Virtue* or *Probity* as *absolutely necessary* in an *Ambassador*, provided He be a Man of a *noble Exterieur*, and *fine Appearance*; but He adds, that *if He hath not a true Foundation of Honour within himself, He must at least counterfeit an honest Principle in his Exterieur, that He may not scandalize his Character and his Master.* Upon which He tells us a Story of the *Count de Cante-croix*, who being the Emperor's Ambassador at *Venice*, in the Year 1606, made his House a *Bandy-house*, and was guilty of several other Exorbitancies, which gave so great a Scandal to the Senate, that they *complained* of it to the *Emperor*, and caused him to be *recalled*. Notwithstanding which, They dismissed him honourably, and made him the usual Present; but the *Count* being apprehensive of Danger, from his *infamous Behaviour*, stole out of *Venice*, and left it in the *Night*, without *taking leave of any Body*.

Neither does our Author seem to expect, in this Age, the most *extraordinary Capacities* in this great Officer, or any uncommon Degree of *Penetration* and *Address*; but requires at least *Ability enough, not to be ridiculous in his Station*; for which Reason, He tells us, in another Place, that no *Ambassador* can be *useful*
to

to his Prince, nor even considered at the Court where He *resides*, if He be not in *that*, which *employs* Him; for what Esteem, *says He*, can Strangers have of Him, who is not esteemed in his *own Country*? And what Credit can be given to the *Offices* and *Words* of the *Ambassador*, who is not *confided* in by his *Master*? To confirm which, He tells us, that the *Plenipotentiaries*, who were at *Munster*, on the part of *France*, said there was no Appearance that the House of *Austria* designed to make a Peace, *since, of all the Ministers she had at the Congress, there was not one, that had the Confidence of his Master, or that had the Qualities necessary for a Negotiation of that Importance.*

Though he does not seem, in the least, partial to the *Nobility* and Persons of great Rank, by making it *necessary* that the *Ambassador* should be a *Man of Birth*, but seems rather to recommend Persons of an *inferiour* Degree (unless it be upon *particular Occasions*, where *Pomp, Ceremony* and *Magnificence* are required:) yet He lays it down, at the same time, for a Maxim, that there ought to be nothing *mean* and *sordid* in Him, unless there be *something*, that makes amends for that *Imperfection*, and supplies what is commonly wanting to the Education of *Those*,
who

who have not that *Advantage*; so that the Prince may be able to give to *Merit*, what He would not bestow on *Extraction*.

He spends a great many Pages in proving that *Pedants* and *meer Scholars*, who have contracted *too great a Familiarity with Books*, are not proper Persons to be sent *Ambassadors* — but as we do not, at present, seem to be in any Danger from such a *Misapplication* of Talents, I shall pass over this part of the *Character* without any Animadversion.

As *Liberty of Speech* is one of the undoubted Rights of an *Ambassador*, so it is one of his most *requisite Qualifications*, to know how to make a *proper Use* of it; for, *says my Author*, there is a great deal of Difference between *lawful* and *respectful Complaints*, and *gross Reproaches*, which partake of *Rusticity*, and *Impudence* — He ought to keep within the Bounds of *Respect*, notwithstanding that his Prince commands him to express himself in Words, which cannot *be agreeable*. The *Ambassador*, who loses the Respect due to *Sovereigns*, does not only expose himself to the Affronts, which He ought to expect from a Prince, who is not over patient; but He also runs the Risk of being *disavowed*; of which he gives several Instances, particularly the following one.

H E N R Y

HENRY the VIIIth, King of *England*, (*says He*) was a Prince who was *irregular* enough, and thought that He ought to be the *Umpire* of the Affairs of *Europe*. He was, it seems, angry with the Emperor CHARLES the Vth, for refusing to deliver up to him an *English* Nobleman, who had taken Refuge in the low Countries; and, in his Anger, had sent Orders to his Ambassador to reproach the Emperor with it. The *Ambassador* being either too punctual in executing his Orders, or carrying his Master's Resentment a little too far, let slip the Word INGRATITUDE. Hereupon *Charles*, who had till then given him a very favourable Audience, took up the Word *Ingratitude*, and asked him *whom* it was that he pretended to accuse thereof? and the *Englishman* making answer that it was of *Himself* and the King of *France* He spoke; the *Emperor* reply'd, that he did not doubt that the King of *France* would justify himself very well. That as for *Himself*, he was willing the *Ambassador* should know, that it did not belong to *Him*, nor even to his *Master*, to tax him with *Ingratitude*. *That such a word might indeed pass between Persons of equal Quality and Dignity; or from a Superior to an Inferior; but could not be allowed of in*

N

Him,

Him, *who was neither the one nor the other ; and that he did not believe his Master would stand by him in it,*

In short, upon a careful Review of this excellent Treatise on the Conduct of *Ambassadors*, which the Author hath drawn out to a great length, and enriched with a copious variety of sound reasoning and pertinent Examples ; we may, I think, sum up his Sentiments in a few words, and conclude his meaning to be, that an *Ambassador* ought to be a Man of, at least, a *tolerable good Aspect and Presence*; of a *sound understanding*, tho' of no *singular Abilities* ; of a *polite Education*, a *competent Knowledge of the World* and, above all, a reputation for *Sobriety, Prudence and Discretion*.

By *Sobriety and Prudence* I would not be understood to imply (as my Author gives me leave to observe) that an *Ambassador* ought always to put on the same grave, negotiating Face, and preserve the Formalities of his Character every where and upon all occasions, without any Relaxations of Mirth and Entertainment.

M. *Wiquesfort* takes Notice, in one Place, that a *good Ambassador* is a great *Theatrical Personage* ; and that, to be successful in his Profession, he ought to *play the Comedian* a little. In another place, he
says,

says that, perhaps, in the whole Commerce of the World, there is not a *more comical Personage* than the *Ambassador*. But as *comical* as He may please to make himself, He ought certainly to keep within the Bounds of *Decency*, and take care, whilst he is acting the *Comedian* before *Princes*, and Persons of the *first Rank*, not to descend to such gross *Farce*, *Scurrility* and *Ill-manners*, as even *Pinkethman* or *little Dicky* would have blushed to utter at *Bartholomew Fair*.

The same Author goes farther and asserts *that an Ambassador cannot, without blotting out the Character of a Gentleman and a well-bred Person, continually keep on that of a Publick Minister. This compound*, said He, *of Formalities, Decencies, and Circumspections may indeed form a Political Pedant, but not a perfect Ambassador, who ought to be a consummate, gallant Man; that is to say, a Man framed to the Mode of the Court.* He likewise gives them Liberty to see and entertain the *Ladies*; upon which occasions he represents the affectation of *Gravity* as little less than *ridiculous*; and commends the famous *Chanut* for not putting on his Hat, as he had a right to do, when He received a solemn Audience of *Queen Christina of Sweden*, even tho'

He was importuned to it by the Queen herself.

But though it is ridiculous for an *Ambassador* to preserve the *Stiffness* and *Formality* of his Character upon all Occasions ; yet an Excess on the other side, by degenerating into *Rudeness* and *Ribaldry*, is infinitely more *unbecoming* and *inexcusable* ; for should a publick Minister, at any time, think fit to lay aside the *Ceremonies* of his Function, not to shew *Respect* and *good Breeding*, like *Chanut*, but in order to insult *Persons* of the *highest Distinction* of both Sexes, with the most *scurrilous Language*, *lewd Catches* or *indecent Actions*, such a Person would be so far from being a *proper Representative* of one civilized Court at another, that he would even be a disgrace to that Character in the most *barbarous* and *brutal* Nations.

I have the Pleasure to conclude with observing, that this excellent Book was Published under the Protection of one of his present Majesty's great Ancestors (to whom the *Author* was *Counsellor of State*) and was first read in a *Court*, which hath been long esteemed one of the *politest* in *Europe*.

Speedily

Speedily will be Published.

PROPOSALS for Printing by SUBSCRIPTION.

A Full Answer to the several *QUERIES* published in the *Craftsman*, relating to the *S. S. Company*; wherein the Ignorance and Malice of the Author will most evidently appear, and his sinister Insinuations be entirely confuted.

I. In relation to the *Condemnation* of the *Royal George*; which is fully proved to be *fair* and *legal*, and that she was not in a Condition to return Home; attested by several Letters from Capt. B—d and others, who were sent by the Company to *re-survey* her.

II. In relation to the intimacy, which is said to be between a *certain Person*, (who is most unjustly reflected upon in that Affair) and some of the *Principal Directors*; proving that Aspersions to be groundless, and that, upon the strictest Enquiry into his Conduct, he appears as *Innocent* and *Uncorrupt* as *Themselves*.

III. In relation to the Measurement of the *Annual Ships*, which are said to be limited to 500 Tuns by the *Affiento Contract*; shewing the difference between *Spanish* and *English* Tonage; and, that as the Licence was granted, by his *Catholick Majesty*, it is undoubtedly his intention and meaning that it should be after the *Spanish* Measurement, *N. B.* 500 *Spanish* Tons are computed to be 1200 *English*.

IV. In relation to the *large Presents*, said to be made to the *Spanish Royal Officers* in *America*; and whether 130,000 *Pieces of Eight*, or a greater Sum, were not given at one time, and for one Ship only. Which Article, supposing it to be true, is fully defended by some *modern Practices* in *England*, as well as in *Spain*; and, as it is become a Universal Custom, and was absolutely necessary in that particular Case, it is humbly submitted, whe-

ther that Money was not well expended, in regard to the Preservation of the *Ship* and *Cargo*, as well as the *vast Profits*, which, it is obvious, the *Company* have gained by *Trade*.

V In relation to several insinuations of a vast Trade being *privately* carried on, under the *Company's Umbrage and Expence*, which will be proved to be false, scandalous and malicious; it being notorious, that the *Persons* hinted at have made no other *Advantages*, than what are *usual* and *customary* in other *Companies*.

N. B. Several of the *Queries* being trifling and of no import, they may be confuted or answered by any Person, of common understanding; and therefore it is needless to make any Reflections upon them in this Work.

Addressed to the worthy *Proprietors* of the *S. S. Company* and the *Livery-men* of the City of *London*. By WILLIAM JONES, Esq; Printed for T. W. in *Pater-noster-row*; by whom the PROPOSALS will be delivered gratis, and *Subscriptions* taken in.

N. B. It is to be hoped that all *Persons*, who are concerned in *Companies* and *Monopolies*, as well as those whose Interest it is to support them, will make this a *Common Cause*, and come into a general *Encouragement* of such a *seasonable* and *necessary Undertaking*.





The CRAFTSMAN. N^o LXV.

SATURDAY, *September 30.*

To CALEB D'ANVERS, Esq;

SIR,



Flatter myself with being admitted one of your Correspondents, in regard to the Character and Memory of my *Father*, as well as the *Subject* I propose to treat of ; which has a Right to claim the Countenance and Encouragement of every honest *Briton*.

You must know, Sir, that I am the second Son of Sir *Andrew Freeport*, who had the Happiness of being one of the *Spectator's* Club, and the Honour to be often mentioned in those celebrated Writings, in a Manner very much to his Advantage. The good old Man, notwithstanding some Particularities which are related of him, was above the narrow Views of common Traders, and did not think that *Letters* and *Business* were incompatible. It was also his Opinion, that it was absolutely

necessary for young Merchants to visit other Countries, which would give them a better Knowledge of Mankind, as well as of Commerce, and qualify them for any future Undertakings, in which they would otherwise be more liable to Mistakes and Miscarriages. I lived with him between four and five Years, in order to be instructed in *Trade*; and, in my twentieth Year, I went to *Holland*; from thence to *Lisbon*; and, at my Return, to several Parts of the *British* Dominions in *America*.

While I was at *Lisbon*, I was entertain'd by *Don Francisco Sayao*, who was one of the most considerable Merchants of that City, and an old Friend and Correspondent of my Father's. There was nothing of that *Stiffness* and *Reserve* in him, which is so natural to the Generality of the People of that Country, and even to many *Traders* of other Nations; but an uncommon Frankness, Generosity and Affability flow'd in all his Actions. In short, he was a Man of sound Understanding, strict Morals, and every way a *Gentleman* as well as a *Merchant*. I could wish my Pen were able to describe this excellent Man, that you, *Sir*, might recommend him, as an Example for *Mercantile Persons* to follow, which would render them more acceptable and more useful to the Nation.

From

From that Gentleman I received many valuable Hints, in relation to *Trade*, and the Conduct of Life. By him I was also made acquainted with the Rise, Progress, and Fall of the *Portugueze Assiento Company*; and though it may not seem pertinent to be acquainted with their *Transactions*, yet some useful Inferences may be drawn from thence, which may give the *Proprietors* of a certain *Great Company* a just Idea of the Ability and Integrity of their *Directors*, who have indeed hitherto avoided those Blots and Mistakes which precipitated the Fall of the *other*. As the principal, if not the only View of the *Portugueze*, was to *amass great Riches for their Families*, a Detail of their Proceedings, like so many Foils, will illustrate the Candour and Virtue of our *British Directors*.

My good old Friend has often lamented to me the *pernicious Consequences* of that Company to his Country, by introducing several *Chimerical Schemes*, which in a Manner stopped up the former Channel of *Trade*, from whence flowed an *uninterrupted and beneficial Commerce*.

He told me, that the *first Managers*, instead of pursuing the pretended Design of *Trade*, with the Connivance of some *Persons*, who were then *in Power*, formed a *horrid and villainous Plan*, which
entirely

entirely ruined many *antient* and *worthy Families*, involved their Country in the *utmost Perplexity*, and had like to have overfet the *whole Constitution*.

That the *Projectors* and *Executors* of that *Plan*, who deserved the severest Sentence which the Law prescribes for the most notorious Offenders, were only render'd *incapable* of any Place of Trust, and their *Estates forfeited*, saving such a *Reserve* for their Substinance, that many of them made a *Figure*, at the Time I was at *Lisbon*, equal to the most *eminent Merchants*, who bore the clearest Character.

That *his Country* groan'd under those Afflictions, which were not then worn off; nor was there scarcely a Possibility of erasing the indelible Stains, which those Proceedings had fixed upon it.

That their *Successors* in the *Direction* put a better Gloss and Colour on their Conduct, by launching out more considerably into *Trade*, which they flatter'd their *Proprietors* would yield vast Profit; tho' they must have been conscious that those Adventures could not possibly be to their Advantage.

That this was obvious, as well as their own *sinister Views*, by the Choice they made of *These*, whom they employed in their Service, who were generally their
Rela-

Relations or *Creatures*, without any *Regard* to *Merit*, or the *Capacity* of the *Person*.

That the furnishing the *Spaniards* with *Negroes*, on Account of the *Affiento Contract*, was chiefly to cover and carry on their own *private Trade*; the *Vessels* employed in that Service being generally half loaded with their *own Effects*, which could not fail of yielding great Profit, when they were not attended with any *Expences*, which were borne by the *Company*.

That these and many other Practices, of the like Nature, were demonstrable from the *Insurances* made in *England* and *Holland*, as well as at *Lisbon*, which generally amounted to *as much* in Value as the *Company* had on board the same Vessels; though it was notorious that no Part of those *Insurances* was for the *Company's* Account; nor did they ever make any.

That the *Company*, being under the Necessity of contracting considerable Debts among the *Spaniards*, and seldom having less than to the Value of a *Million* or a *Million and Half* of Money in their Territories, obliged the *Ministers of State*, who were always in their Interest, to bear with many *Insults* to the Nation, fearing a *Seizure* or *Reprisal* of those Effects.

That some of the *Colonies*, belonging to
Portu-

Portugal, which were equal in Value to so many *Mines* to their Mother *Country*, by *Trade*, as well as by their *Annual Produce*, were in a Manner ruined by that *Company*; which was of no other Use than to enrich the *Managers*, their *Relations* and *Dependants*.

That, for some Years, they made *punctual Dividends*, and amused the World with *great Advantages* to the Nation, as well as to the *Company*, by their Trade; although they lost very considerably thereby; those *Dividends* being made out of their *Capital*.

That, by such *fraudulent Practices* as these, they all acquired *vast Estates* in a few Years, though they were not all let into the *grand Secret*; many of them being little more than *Tools* and *Instruments* only; nor did they blush, when their Conduct came to be disclosed to the World, being, in some Measure, supported and borne up by the *Corruption* of the Times, which was so general, that, like a Torrent, it overflow'd the whole Nation, the *Court*, the *Camp*, the *City*, and even the sacred Orders of *Priests* and *Fryars*; nay, they were, at length, so far hardned, and shewed so little Shame and Remorse at their Conviction, that the *Grand Superintendent* being, one Day, told how freely their *Characters* were treated,

treated, even *in Print*, he made no other reply, than that, *He was not inclined to enter into a PAPER-WAR*; well knowing that their Actions would not bear being discuss'd, and that any Disputations on that Subject must unavoidably open more and more their *corrupt Practices* to the World.

At length, some *Publick-spirited Men* appeared, who were not to be led, by specious Pretences, or artful Insinuations, and demanded a *Scrutiny* into their Books and Papers; which was for some time denied; but being more loudly and strenuously insisted upon, they were compell'd to a Compliance by the *Government*. Then, and not till then, their *Chicane* and *Sophistry* manifestly appeared in a true light to all the World! The *deluded Proprietors* were amazed and confounded, to find great Part of their Wealth *imaginary*, and that the *real Value* of their Stock, when it was ascertain'd, was not *intrinsically* worth more than 80 *per Cent.* or thereabouts; which was before daily transfer'd and sold, from 110 to 120, at the Discretion of the *Directors* and their *Friends in Power*, who could, at any Time, *raise* or *sink* it as they pleased, according as their *own Interest* and *private Designs* required.

Upon this Discovery, the Resentment
of

of the *Proprietors* would have carried them even farther than they proceeded with the former *Directors*, had not most of them fled to *Spain*, some to *England*, and others to *Holland*; Two or Three, who were intercepted and arraigned, made away with themselves to avoid the ignominious, tho' just Sentence of the Law.

What noble *Reflections* may be drawn from hence, to animate our Countrymen, in a steady Pursuit of *Moral* and *Political Virtue*; to warn them of such fatal *Delusions*, as *Portugal* was once under; and to incite them to persevere in encouraging *Men of Probity* and *Lovers of their Country*; that we may never be wanting in such *publick Spirits*, as dare to attack their Enemies in any Shape or Disguise, however formidable they may appear to the mercenary Part of the World!

I design, in a short Time, to communicate some other Observations, which will more particularly lay open the *unfair* and *corrupt Practices* of the *Portuguese* in the *Affiento Trade*; and I hope will entirely prevent such *Frauds*, should they ever be attempted *amongst us*.

I am, SIR,

Bedford-Row,
Sept. 20.

Your humble Servant,

Charles Free-Port,

TO CALEB D'ANVERS, *Esq;*

S I R,

AS you have published, in your last Paper, some Account of the *Characters and Functions* of an AMBASSADOR, from the celebrated Mr. *de Wiquefort's* Treatise on that Subject, I hope you will not think the following Extract, from the same Author, on the Management of TREATIES, improper at this Time.

“ It is not very necessary, in my Opinion,
“ to add to what I have here said, that if
“ *equivocal Terms* and *Ambiguities* are trou-
“ blefome in Conversation, they ought, with
“ much more Reason, to be banished from
“ TREATIES, where it is impossible to
“ speak *too clearly*, and where *such Words*
“ should be made Use of, as do not leave the
“ least *Scruple* or *Doubt* in the Mind, nor
“ the least Room for an *Explication*, contrary
“ to the *Intention* of those, who treat; for as
“ *Distrust* is the Mother of *Safety*, it is but
“ too lawful in the very bad, and neverthe-
“ less very true Opinion, which ought to be
“ had of the major Part of those, with whom
“ Princes intrust the *Management* of their Af-
“ fairs.

The same Advice is expressed, in different Words, in a little Book, written by M. *de Callieres*, and lately published in *English*, entitled, *The Art of NEGOTIATING with sovereign Princes*; which seems, indeed, to be a short and judicious *Compendium* of the *other*. Give me leave, Sir, to conclude with two *Quotations* out of it.

Speaking

Speaking of TREATIES, he says, "It is
 " the Duty of an *Able Minister* to see, that all
 " the *Conditions*, which are for the Advan-
 " tage of the *Rights* or *Pretensions* of his Ma-
 " ster, be therein expressed very *clearly* and
 " *distinctly*. He ought not to content him-
 " self with their being mentioned in *Gene-*
 " *ral Terms*, which are liable to be interpre-
 " ted divers ways; but he ought to get them
 " specified in such a manner, as not to leave
 " the least Room for *Doubt*.

In another Place, speaking of the *Quali-*
fications and *Conduct* of a *Minister*, he makes
 the following Observation, which I desire
 you to recommend to the particular Regard
 of your Readers.

" A *skilful Negotiator* ought never to found
 " the *Success* of his Negotiations on *false*
 " *Promises*, and on *Breach of Faith*. It is an
 " Error to believe, according to the vulgar
 " Opinion, that an *Able Minister* ought to be
 " a great Master in the *Art of Tricking*, which
 " is an Effect of the *Littleness* of Soul in him,
 " who practices it; and it is a Sign that he
 " hath not an *Understanding* large enough to
 " find out the *Means* of attaining his Ends by
 " *just* and *reasonable* Ways. I agree that, by
 " *Tricking*, People often succeed; but still
 " with less *Security*; because it leaves a
 " *Grudge* and a Desire of *Revenge*, in the
 " Hearts of *Those*, who have been *tricked*,
 " and who, sooner or later, will make him
 " feel the *Effects* of it.

" And even although *Tricking* were not so
 " contemptible, as it is, to all noble and gene-
 " rous Souls; yet a *Minister* ought to consider
 " that he will have more than one *Affair* to
 " nego-

“ negotiate in the Course of his Life ; and
 “ that it is his *Interest* to establish his *Repu-*
 “ *tation* ; and that he ought to look upon it
 “ as a *real Good*, since it thenceforward tends
 “ to promote the *Success* of his other Nego-
 “ tiations, and makes him to be received
 “ with *Esteem* and *Pleasure*, in all the Coun-
 “ tries where he is known. He ought
 “ therefore to establish so thoroughly an
 “ Opinion of his Master’s *Sincerity* and his
 “ own, that no Body should ever doubt of
 “ what he *promises*.

Every Man’s Reason will suggest to him
 one Inference from what hath been said, *viz.*
That as every Minister ought to make good all
his Promises, so he ought not to make any
to serve a present Turn, which he knows the
Interest of his Master and his Country will
not suffer him to fulfil.

I am, S I R,

Your Humble Servant,

POLITICUS.



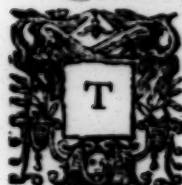
*The CRAFTSMAN.* N^o LXVI.

Moneo, prædicoque id, quod intelligo, *Tempus opportunissimum* vobis hoc divinitus datum esse, ut odio, Invidia, Infamia, Turpitudine totum ordinem liberetis. CICERO.

SATURDAY, *Octob.* 7.

To the worthy Livery-Men of the City of
L O N D O N.

Gentlemen,

HOUGH I have already taken the Liberty to include some Advice to you in my *General Address* to all the Electors of *Great Britain*, yet the Regard, which every Subject ought to have for so wealthy and powerful a *trading* Body (on which the Welfare of the whole Nation most essentially depends) calls upon me to explain myself to you more at large at this important Conjunction; which indeed I should have done long ago, had not the Election of this honourable City been postponed for so *unusual* a Time.

As

As this *Prolongation* hath been judged expedient by the *chief Magistrate* of the City, and is said to be required by an *Act of Common Council*, I shall not detain you with any useless Observations upon it; only give me leave to take Notice, that if this *Delay* could be supposed to be attended with any bad Consequences or Inconveniences, by keeping up a *continual Ferment*, occasioning *Disorders*, giving Interruption to *Business*, or Opportunities for *Corruption*, they might have all been, in a great Measure, easily prevented by calling a *Court of Common Council*, which hath certainly a Power to *suspend* its own Laws for a Time, on such Emergencies, as hath been often practised in a more *august Assembly*, and in Cases of much *greater Importance* to the Liberties of the People; I mean the *Suspension* of the *Habeas Corpus Act*.

Whether this *Method* might not have been taken, or what *Reasons* there were for not taking it, shall not be my Business to enquire; because, perhaps, even this *Adjournment*, however prejudicial in other Respects, may prove of Advantage to the City and Kingdom in general, as it hath occasion'd some *Enquiry* to be made into the *Characters* and *Conduct* of the *Candidates* (which was so wisely set on Foot by *one side*) and the *Methods*, which

have been used to promote their Election ; so that the worthy *Liverymen* will, it is hoped, now come to a calm, deliberate and prudent Choice of such *Representatives*, as they have Reason to believe, from their *former Conduct*, are most heartily attached to their *antient Privileges*, and *real Interest*.

As this great and important *Crisis* is, at length, drawing near, I must beg leave to offer you some Considerations upon it, and to put you in Mind of what hath past on this Subject ; which, I hope, you will at least think excusable in me, since you have been *advised, directed, admonished* and even *threatned*, from another *Quarter*, in the most arrogant, dogmatical and licentious Manner.

These Sycophants, indeed, have not been sparing of their Encomiums on some *Negative Patriots* and their *Coffee-house Abettors* ; but as for the Majority (that great Majority !) of *Common Council Men*, who are the *Representatives* of the whole Body of the City, they have been treated, in these Writings, rather like *Slaves*, than *free Citizens*, because they would not come into *some Measures*, which they judged inconsistent with those *Privileges*, which it is their Duty, upon all Occasions, to assert and maintain.

Though

Though it cannot be supposed that such *insolent Usage*, from a Sett of *execrable Hirelings*, should discourage the worthy Citizens of LONDON, or put them out of Humour with their *own Privileges* and the *Liberties* of their Country, for which they have so often and so remarkably distinguished themselves; yet it cannot be improper to remind them, at this Time, of their Importance to *Great Britain*.

You will consider, Gentlemen, that you are *Freemen-Electors* of the *Metropolis* of this powerful Kingdom; which is, perhaps the *richest*, if not the *greatest* City and Emporium in the Universe.

That by Virtue of this Power of *Election*, the Rights, Liberties, Privileges and Immunities of all your Fellow-Citizens are, in a Manner, deposited and intrusted in your Hands.

That this honourable City is the Center of all the *Wealth* and *Trade* of the whole Kingdom; and consequently the fundamental Basis and Support of all our *Manufactures*, *Navigation* and *Maritime Power*.

You will remember that the City of *London* and the County of *Middlesex*, which are in some Respects inseparably united, pay a *seventh Part* of the whole *Land Tax* of *Great Britain*, and more than proportionably in all our other numerous

Duties and Taxes ; so that the Inhabitants of *London, Westminster* and *Middlesex* may be said to contribute, at least, *One Million* out of *Seven* to all the *Necessities* and *Expences* of the Government both in Peace and War ; not to mention that the other Parts of the Kingdom are, in a great Measure, enabled to pay their *Quota's* with ease, by the Riches, which are circulated amongst them, by Means of the vast *Trade* and *Commerce* of this Metropolis.

That the Eyes of the whole Nation are constantly fixed on the Conduct and Proceedings of this City, as the *Primum Mobile* of *Great Britain* ; and that the several Countries, which surround you, are upon all great Occasions, determined and influenced by the Part which you take in them ; as might be proved by a Multitude of Instances ; but there is an Example of this, still fresh in our Minds ; for the universal Joy, Satisfaction and Congratulation, which the People of this City expressed on his Majesty's Accession, were soon communicated through the whole Kingdom, and excited the same general Demonstrations of Loyalty and Affection, even in Places, where they were least of all expected ; for as the Zeal of the Citizens of *London*, on this Occasion, proceeded from their near Acquaintance

quaintance with his Majesty's Virtues and Affection to this Kingdom; so it may be presumed that it had some Effect on their Fellow-Subjects, in the more remote Parts of *Great Britain*, who have not the Happiness of residing so near his Royal Person:

I need not dwell any longer on this Head, nor labour to prove the Importance of the City of *London*, which hath it, almost at any Time, in its Power to give a Turn to the Affairs of the whole Kingdom; a Point, which most Men in Power seem to have been very sensible of, by the Pains which they took and the Arts which they made use of, in *former Reigns*, to corrupt and bring You over to their own Purposes.

But I have the Satisfaction to observe (without the least Design, and, I hope, without the least Imputation of Flattery) that the Efforts of these Men have been always, in a great Degree, frustrated; that you have generally preserved your selves uncorrupt, and by those Means, have frequently stood boldly in the Breach for us, against the most formidable Invasions of *Popery, Slavery and Arbitrary Power*.

It must be confess'd, indeed, that *some* amongst you, in almost every Reign, have been seduced by *Pensions, Places, or Flattery*, to act in concert with these Men, against the Natural Interest of their own Community; which cannot appear won-

derful in so large a Body of Men, and in these late corrupted Ages, when we consider the Strength of Vanity, Avarice, and Ambition; but the Generality of the Citizens of *London* have never suffered themselves to be poisoned, prostituted and debased in this Manner; they have ever scorn'd to traffick their Votes for *Ale* and *Tobacco*, like the venal Electors of some little beggarly Corporations; and have always kept up a due Distinction between a wealthy Citizen of *London*, and a poor parasitical *Addresser* of TOTNESS.

It is hoped, Gentlemen, that for our Common Good, you will always maintain this Character and this Spirit; and that you will, in particular, make Use of the Opportunity, which is now in your Hands, of bestowing your Favours on *such Gentlemen*, as have always been the most *strenuous Assertors of your Rights*; and of expressing your Resentment against *Those*, who have, at any Time, exerted their Endeavours, or discovered their Inclination to betray and enslave you. We make no doubt that you will scorn to be worked on and diverted from the Pursuit of your visible Interest and natural Disposition by paltry Bribes, or low Bows and fair Speeches; by great Names or little Reflections; by frail and fallacious Promises, or insolent Menaces, and brow-beating Denunciations;

ons ; and that you will act, on this Occasion, with Constancy, Virtue, Intrepidity and Resolution.

Above all, Gentlemen, it is desired and requested of you, that you will lay aside all *Party-Distinctions*, and let the foolish Names of *Whig* and *Tory* sink in Oblivion ; for as the *latter* have already vindicated themselves from the Reproaches cast on that Denomination, by their chearful Concurrence with the universal Acclamations on his Majesty's happy Accession, as well as by their subsequent, loyal Addresses, and present Disposition to make his Reign easy and glorious ; so let the *latter* content themselves with the *Consciousness* and *Display* of their *own Loyalty*, without endeavouring to *engross* it to themselves, or continuing to asperse *others* with the want of it, contrary to their repeated Declarations and most solemn Assurances, as well as their peaceable and dutiful Deportment ; unless a Disagreement in some unessential Points, concerning *particular Persons*, or *particular Measures* (in which they have the Concurrence of Multitudes of the most *unquestioned Zeal*) can be justly esteemed a Mark of Disaffection to his Majesty, or of Enmity to our happy Constitution.

No, Gentlemen, you must have seen too much of the World to be, any longer, imposed on in this Manner, and know how
to

to distinguish between Loyalty to a good Prince, and a blind and servile Submission to Ministers, *in Points which do not belong to them, and in which they OUGHT not to concern Themselves.*

It is Majesty's professed Desire to reign in the *Hearts of his Subjects*, and to be the *common Father* of all his People; let not *Us* therefore, who call ourselves *Whigs*, and have always distinguished ourselves, by our Zeal for the House of *Hanover*, attempt to defeat his Majesty's just wishes and expectations, by sowing the Seed of new Divisions, and endeavouring to alienate the Affections of so great a part of his Subjects, by *groundless, invidious* and *exasperating* Imputations.

We know very well that it is the Interest of *some Persons* to perpetuate Strife, Variance and Distinctions amongst us; the wide foundation of a *general Coalition* being visibly inconsistent with any *Schemes* of Power and Grandeur, which are built on the narrow Bottom of a little *particular Clan* of a *Sub-divided Party*. But as the *continuance* of these Distinctions and Animosities is entirely repugnant to his Majesty's gracious *Declaration* and the welfare of the whole Kingdom, it is hoped that they will not be encouraged or countenanced by the Body of *either Party*.

Upon

Upon the whole, Gentlemen, let me intreat you to set a good Example to your Countrymen, by your behaviour at the ensuing Election; let *Party, Faction* and *meer Names* have no weight in the Business of that Day; but let an unbyassed *Zeal* for the *Publick* go hand in hand with *Loyalty* to your Prince; let your only Contention be, *who are the* MOST WORTHY of your *Choice*; and let no Cries be heard amongst you on that Occasion, but what are accompanied with LIBERTY, KING GEORGE, a FLOURISING TRADE, and the PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT!

I am,

With the sincerest Esteem,

Gentlemen, your most devoted

GRAY'S-INN,
OCT. 3 1727.

Humble Ser^{vt}. and Well-wisher,

CAL. D'ANVERS.



The



The CRAFTSMAN Extraordinary.

Turno *Tempus* erit, *magnus* cum optaverit emptum
Intactum PALLANTA. VIRGIL.

MONDAY *October* 9.

To the worthy *Livery-Men* of the City
of LONDON.

Gentlemen,



Should have contented my self with those *general Considerations*, which I took the Liberty to offer to you, on *Saturday* last, did I not apprehend that my Readers might expect some Remarks on those *personal Altercations*, which have been carried on between both Parties, and seem to have been occasioned by the long *Delay* of the City Election. For this Reason, I thought myself obliged to give you a second Trouble; especially since the *QUERIES*, which I have published, concerning the *S. S. Company*, have, at length, rouzed up a *Great Man* into Print against me, and induced him to breathe forth his
Complaints

Complaints to you, in the most *moving Manner*; though the *Queries* were only *general*; and, I hope, cannot be justly applied to *Him*; as I am sure, I did not presume to mention his *Name* or *particularize* his Conduct. However, as I have had the Misfortune to fall under his Displeasure, I think it my *Duty* to justify myself, in the part which I have taken in these *Disputes*, by a short Recapitulation of what hath passed on this *invidious Subject*.

The *Paper War* was begun, if I mistake not, by the *personal, repeated Attacks*, in Print, on Mr. Alderman *Parsons* and Mr. *Barnard*; but the Reflections, cast on the *former* of these Gentlemen, being founded only on some little pedantick Cavils as to *Style* and *Language*, They cannot be thought worthy of any animadversion; especially since they might be so easily and amply retorted on this *ingenious Letter-writer*, by the same rigid Criticism on his late *pathetical Epistle*.

But the Attempt made upon Mr. *Barnard's* Character was of a different nature; and, in its *circumstances* and *foundation*, the most extraordinary that ever was known on the *like*, or perhaps, on *any* occasion. A general whisper was, at first, spread about the Town and industriously

ously propagated amongst the *Dissenters*, that Mr. *Barnard* was an Enemy to their *legal Toleration*, and a Patron of *Persecution*; to support which, the *Name* and *Authority* of a certain *worthy* Person was *made use of*; whether with or without his *Consent*, is little to the purpose; though, for his own sake, I could wish that he was *involuntarily* drawn into it. This *clandestine Procedure* obliged Mr. *Barnard* to appear publickly in his own Defence, by declaring his Aversion to all *persecuting Principles*, and calling upon Mr. *Pit*, the reputed Author, either to disown, or make good such a *calumnious Imputation*. Hereupon Mr. *Pit* gave the World an account of a Conversation between Mr. *Barnard* and *Himself*, before the last Election; in which he tells us that, having some scruples in his Mind, concerning Mr. *Barnard's religious Principles*, he thought fit to interrogate him on that Head; and, by his own Confession, came away so well satisfied, that he gave him his *Vote*. This was esteem'd a *sufficient vindication* of Mr. *Barnard* from the *main Charge*, though he did not think the conversation *impartially* and *fully* related; which induced him to propose some *Queries* to Mr. *Pit*; who, upon this, seemed to acquire fresh vigour, and being spur'd on, either by his own
Zeal,

Zeal, or the *Importunity* of his Friends, endeavoured to justify his Conduct by trumping up an old story, "how he had" heard Mr. *Barnard* espouse the Cause "of Dr. *Sacheverel*, in *Robin's Coffee-house*, about *sixteen Years* ago"; on all which I beg leave to make the following Reflections.

1. It seems very extraordinary that any Gentleman should be publickly represented as a *Persecutor*, for having occasionally said something, in a Coffee-house, *so many Years* ago, and in such *turbulent* Times; which perhaps too was only drawn from him, by way of argument, or in the Heat of Conversation, provoked by the violent opposition, sharp reflections, or intemperate zeal of Men on the other Side.

2. Supposing Mr. *Barnard* to have been ever so warm an Advocate for the *Doctor*; it is well known that the same may be said of *several other worthy Gentlemen*, who not only espoused his Cause, at that time, in *Coffee-houses* or *Conversation*, but in more *important Assemblies* and in a much more *effectual* manner, and yet have been since observed to *alter* their opinions; at least, if we may judge by the *Favour* and *Preferment*, which they have met with. It hath been publickly said that *one Gentleman*, in particular,

cular, stands Candidate at this Time, on the *modern Whig Interest*, for the Office of *Chamberlain*, who waited on her late Majesty Queen ANNE, with an *Address of Thanks* from the *Common-Council* of this City, for passing the SCHISM BILL !

But it said that Mr. *Barnard* hath not yet given the *Dissenters* that satisfaction which they expect. God knows, what *some* of them may expect ; but, I think, he hath said enough, to satisfy all *reasonable* Men ; especially, when they consider that this Demand was *knavishly* founded and calculated to extort *such an Answer* as would prejudice Mr. *Barnard's* Interest, either amongst the *Churchmen* or the *Dissenters* ; and therefore such a *particular Answer* ought not to be expected.

We know, from a late Instance, that in cases of *Conversion from Popery*, a *publick Recantation* hath been required ; but I never yet knew that the same *solemn Purgations* were expected between *Protestants* ; or that any *publick Renunciation* was required of *Whig* or *Tory* Principles ; nor have I ever heard that the *worthy Gentleman* before-mentioned, or any other of our *late Converts* have made any such *solemn Recantation*. Whatever Mr. *Barnard's* opinions may therefore be, it seems very extraordinary that he should particularly be called upon to make such

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an *unreasonable Declaration* (to his own *manifest Prejudice*, one way or other) as was never required of any Man before.

One of the Candidates in the opposite List is said to be a *professed Dissenter*; and yet I have not heard that his *Church-of-England* Friends, (as, no doubt, he hath many such) have insisted on any *publick Assurance* from him, that he will inviolably maintain the *established Church* upon all Occasions, in all her *present Rights, Privileges and Immunities*; which however seems as *reasonable* as the *other Declaration* from Mr. Barnard; unless *greater Hardships and Restraints* are to be laid on *Churchmen* than on *Dissenters*!

If Mr. Barnard (under the severe Provocations of such cruel usage) admitted any Expressions into his *Queries*, which might give Offence to Mr. Pit; surely the whole Body of the *Dissenters* will not think fit to adopt the personal Resentment of *one Man*, nor construe a *private misunderstanding* into a *publick affront*; especially since Mr. Barnard hath cleared himself from the *main charge*, by his *publick Declaration*, as well as by Mr. Pit's *Confession, and Conduct* at the *last Election*.

Had Mr. Barnard done any thing, since that Time, to the common Prejudice

P.

of

of the *Dissenters*, there would have been some foundation for all this clamour and for Mr. *Pit's* Procedure ; but as nothing of that nature hath been laid to his Charge, the Treatment he hath met with is *extravagantly wild, unjustifiable and inhuman*.

However therefore the *Dissenters* may please to dispose of their Votes, I hope none of them (who desire to be esteemed Men of *Sense, Candour, and Moderation*) will lay any stress upon this Point (which is destroyed by the very *Person*, who was made use of to *support* it) or make it an objection against bestowing their favours on Mr. *Barnard* ; for if any encouragement should be given to such proceedings, it would be, in effect, setting up an *Inquisition* against the *Established Church* and *persecuting* Men upon the Principles of *Toleration*,

I will not believe there is any Truth in the *common suggestion*, that this clamour was *spirited* up, by some *Great Men*, against Mr. *Barnard* ; or that any of the worthy *Liverymen* can be so far deluded, as to think that *Integrity* and *Ability*, a perfect Knowledge in *Trade* and acquaintance with our *Constitution*, joined with a *clear* and *masterly* way of speaking (all acknowledged by his *bitterest Enemies*) are any *just Disqualifications* for a *Seat in Parliament* !

It

It cannot certainly be thought surprizing, that such a *cruel, personal* attack on this Gentleman, should encourage his Friends to extend the *scrutiny* (which had beert thus begun) into the *Characters* and *Conduct* of *some others*; nor can this be thought an *unjust Retaliation* by any Person, who remembers that they were *provoked* and *defy'd* to do it by an *ingenious Writer* on that Side; for there happening to be some Dispute, at that Time, concerning the *Adjournment* of the *Court of Hustings*, the *courtly* Author of the *Flying Post* was pleased to make the following *most judicious* Reflections on it, in his Paper of *Saturday* the 29th of *Aug.* last.

“ We ought, *says He*, to approve the
 “ Wisdom of that *worthy Magistrate*,
 “ who, being a *Candidate* Himself, hath
 “ shewn by this Action that he is un-
 “ willing to be chosen without the *greatest*
 “ *Deliberation*; that he is not afraid of
 “ *Censure*, and therefore hath given Time
 “ to his Enemies to say the *worst* of
 “ *Him*.

Again; “ It is not to be wondered at
 “ that a Man of such *Principles* and *Ac-*
 “ *tions* (*as Mr. B.*) should think him-
 “ self happy in avoiding all *Enquiries*
 “ into his Behaviour and Conversation;
 “ that he should be glad to escape a *Dis-*
 “ *covery*

“ *covery* and the *ill Consequences* of it —
 “ and therefore, *be hopes*, that all honest
 “ *Citizens* will make use of this *Oppor-*
 “ *tunity*, of justly convassing the *Merits*
 “ of *each Candidate* ; that if his Fellow-
 “ *Candidates* have more *Merit* than he,
 “ they may timely give some Proof of it,
 “ lest they suffer in *such Company*.

About this Time, some *Queries* relating to the Management of the *S. S. Company*, were put into my Hands; which I published in three different Papers, with this Introduction, *viz. It having been thought proper to promote the strictest Enquiry into the Characters and Conduct of the Candidates for this honourable City ; I hope the Publication of the under-written Queries will not be judged unseasonable.*

Though I am no farther concerned in these *Queries* than having allowed them a Place in my Paper ; yet as they seem to have occasion'd, in a very high Degree, the *Speculation* of *some*, and the *Resentment* of *others*, both in *Publick* and *Private*, I think it my Duty to acquaint you with the Reasons, which induced me to print them.

In the first Place, I did not take them to be Questions of a *personal* and *private* Nature (as the Case of Mr. B. undoubtedly was) but of the greatest and most *general Importance* not only to the *Propri-*
etors

etors of that *extensive Company*, and the *fair Traders* of this great City, but also to the Welfare of the *whole Kingdom*, and the desirable Tranquility of all *Europe*.

In the *second Place*, as they are only *Queries*, they do not *assert* any thing for *Truth* (as I hope there is none in them) but evidently imply *Doubt*, and were proposed to *Those* concerned, for the Sake of *Information* and *Enquiry*. You will give me leave to add, Gentlemen, that the *strictest Examination* of these Points, or any *Caution* of this Nature seems to be very reasonable and justifiable, because the notorious Mismanagement of *that Company*, under a set of *late Directors* hath once already involved the whole Nation in the *greatest Calamities*; and therefore they are *Questions* which, amongst a *free* and a *virtuous People*, *ought to be ASKED*, and ought to be ANSWERED.

If the *Great Man*, who hath lately addressed himself to you in an *expostulatory Manner*, complaining of *Libels*, *Scandal* and *Malice*, broached against him in Print, would be thought (as He is generally understood) to include, under this Head, the *Queries* before-mentioned, or any thing else, which I have published; I answer, that He manifestly mistakes the Case, and seems to *apply to Himself*,

what is proposed to the Consideration of the *Proprietors*, concerning the management of their *Estates* and the conduct of their *Directors*, in *general*.

But since, I find, the whole Town applies his *Lordship's* Reflections, in this Letter, to *me*, I must beg leave to make some animadversions upon them.

I have happen'd to hear it observed, in Company, that this Piece is a very *Gentleman-like ANSWER*. I presume they meant a *Gentleman-like LETTER*; for *that* cannot certainly be esteemed an *Answer*, which does not so much as deny the *Truth* of one *Fact* suggested on the *other side*; but only complains of the *base* and *wicked Design*, with which they have been made publick; tho' I cannot agree with his *Lordship*, if he alludes to the *Queries*, that an *Enquiry* into matters of such *Importance* to the whole Kingdom (supposing even the least ground of *Suspicion*) is either a *base* or a *wicked Design*.

I cannot help taking notice, in this Place, that *another Writer* (who lately appeared against me) seems, in like manner, to give up the Point as to *Facts*, and is pleased to argue *that these Queries are not calculated to promote the general Good of this Kingdom, it being apparently the Interest of Great Britain, that our Exportations to the West-Indies should*
be

be as large and considerable as it is possible in our power to make them, without regarding who are the Exporters, whether the Company, or private Persons --- in answer to which I beg leave to observe.

1. That altho' I agree with this Writer, *that it is our Interest to make our Exportations as large as possible*; yet since the publick Wisdom of the Nation hath thought fit to *restrain* them by *Contracts* and *Stipulations* with the Court of Spain, I do not plainly perceive how a good Subject can justify the *Breach* of them; because such a *continued* violation of *Treaties* (if any such there should be) could not be always *concealed*, and would endanger a *Rupture* between the two Courts, or *widen* one already subsisting; which might be of infinitely more *detriment* to the whole Nation, than the *Increase* of our Exportations would be of *advantage*.

2. I can see no Reason why we are not to *regard* *who are* the EXPORTERS, *whether the COMPANY or PRIVATE PERSONS*; because if the *Company*, as a Body, are at the *Expence* of fitting out the Ships, I think they have a Right of sharing the *Benefit equally* amongst them; especially, since this *Justice* to the *Proprietors* could not be supposed to *diminish* our *Exportations*; and since their *Capital* must otherwise gradually *decrease* every Day.

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^m 3. I am assured by Persons, conversant these Affairs, that our *Exportations* to those Parts have not really *increased* of late Years, but, on the contrary, have grown *less*, since the Establishment of that *Corporation*; for which they give this Reason, that *private Merchants*, who used to export our *Manufactures* to *those* Parts, do not think it worth their while to run the same hazard now, under such *manifest Disadvantages*. But for the Truth of this, we must refer to the *Custom-house Books*.

I shall now return to the *honourable Letter-writer*; who is pleased to complain to you, Gentlemen, of the *ungenerous Usage*, which he hath received from some *prejudiced Pens*, that have of late been EMPLOYED. If his Lordship means this in a *bad sense*, and means it of *me* I despise and *defy* the charge; as I can truly say, that I have not the honour of a *personal Acquaintance* with any of the *Candidates*; but if *some* of them have better *general Characters* than *others*, it is none of my Fault.

This foolish charge, of being *venally employed*, hath been so often ecchoed against the Author of the CRAFTSMAN, by *Persons* who are evidently *so*, (though I did not expect it from his Lordship) that I can hardly forbear referring them to
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some Persons for Conviction, that he is not to be BOUGHT, any more than *intimidated*.

But if it will not be believed, in this *corrupt* Age, that any Man should take so much pains, without some *mercenary consideration*, I have the satisfaction of my own Breast, that I am however *employed* in a *good cause*, and what I think for the true Interest of my King and Country; which, perhaps, can hardly be said of the *Employment* of *some other Persons*, whom I could mention.

As nothing shall ever induce me to endeavour to lessen the *just Esteem* which any Gentleman possesses in the Affections of his Countrymen; so I can assure his Lordship, that I am not one of *Those*, who are said to have *envied* his share of Reputation and Credit in the World. But I must observe to him that *many Persons*, in all Ages, have enjoyed the highest Degree of *Popular Favour*, for some time, who *least of all deserved it*.

I commend his Lordship's Modesty, in not *blazoning his own Services*; which indeed it will better become some other Pen to do; and no doubt, the Person, who attempts this Task, will not forget, amongst other Particulars, to mention his *great Services*, in the profitable Offices of *Lord Mayor*, and *Sub-Governour* of the

S. S.

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S. S. Company, as well as on divers *famous* Occasions in *Parliament*, so much for the Advantage of the COMMONALTY of this City.

I likewise applaud his Lordship's Resolution against doing any thing to recommend himself, in Breach of *good Manners*, or *unbecoming a Gentleman* ; a Rule, which I think has been as strictly observed on the *other Side*, unless *good Manners* oblige us to acquiesce under the most *grievous personal Injuries*, as well as the *strongest Apprehensions* of *Injustice* and *Corruption*.

As to his Lordship's *Persuasion*, that *he is under no Necessity of engaging with a concealed Adversary*, I chuse to refer him to the present most excellent Bishop of *Sarum*, whose Authority in *polemical* Matters, will not, I hope, be called in Question. Dr. *Atterbury*, late Bishop of *Rochester*, having made the same Objection against *anonymous Writers*, his Lordship replied to him, *still in the Dark*, in this Manner.

“ I cannot think it, *says He*, of much
“ Importance to any *Argument*, whether
“ the World knows the *Writer* or not ;
“ unless it be, as it often proves, to lay
“ *Prejudices* in the way of the *Readers* ;
“ who, I think, can better judge of the
“ Force of any Reasoning, when it is,
“ removed

removed, as much as possible, from every thing *personal* :

Again : “ When you shew me any *one* good Reason for it, or prove that the Cause of Truth can gain any, the smallest Advantage by it ; I promise, you shall know *who I am* ; though I fear my Name will add but little Glory to your Triumphs. At present, you have manifestly the Advantage over me, bringing into the Field all the Reputation and Authority of a celebrated Name, to add Weight and Strength to your Arguments, and therefore have no Cause to complain.

If these Reasons, of that excellent Prelate, will not satisfy the *honourable Letter-writer* ; it may be proper for him to acquaint the World, what sort of a Name will satisfy his Lordship ; whether He demands one of *equal Wealth, Power, Favour*, and *Eminence* with his own ; or whether he will condescend to engage with a *declared Adversary* of *inferiour* Rank ; though even then, I cannot absolutely promise to produce my *Author*.

In the mean time, if his Lordship thinks fit to pay any *farther Regard* to what I have published, I will *myself* undertake so far as to *promise*, that I will either endeavour to *justify* it, or publickly give up those

those Parts as *groundless*, which shall be *plainly made appear to be so*.

Having already extended my Letter to so great a Length, the *Gentlemen of the Livery* will excuse my concluding in a few Words, and taking my leave of them in the following abrupt Manner.

I hope, Gentlemen, that you will, at least, make some Distinction between *fair Merchants*, and *notorious Stockjobbers*; between the *true Promoters* of our *Manufactures* and *most beneficial Commerce*, and *over grown Monopolies*, which are the Destruction of both. I will only add, that as you cannot be ignorant what *powerful Bodies* of Men will appear on *one Side*, marching against you, like a *well-paid Army* of Veteran Troops, in *close Array*, and in one *compact Phalanx*; so let me exhort all of you, who are *independent*, not to be terrified or discouraged at their *Numbers*, but to exert yourselves on this Occasion, with the utmost *Impartiality*, *Vigour*, and *Unanimity*.

I am, Gentlemen, &c.

CAL. D'ANVERS.

P. S. Quere I. *Whether any Person, who voted for the Pot-Act, and skulk'd behind the Speaker's-Chair, to avoid voting on either Side in the Coal-Bill, can be*

be thought a proper Person, (notwithstanding his fair Professions) to be intrusted with the Rights and Privileges of this City ?

Q. II. *Whether a Person who declared three Gentlemen duly elected Common-Council-Men for Vintry Ward (some Years ago) against a great Majority on the Poll, can justly deserve the Favour of his Fellow-Citizens, to whom he has thought fit to submit every Action of his Life ?*

Q. III. *Whether the Recommendation of Mr. Arnold (to clean the City Pictures, &c.) preferably to a Freeman (whose proper Business it is, notwithstanding Mr. Thompson's obliging Advertisment) be not some Infringement on the Privileges of this City, and a Discouragement to the Freemen ?*

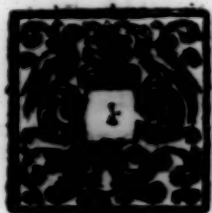
Q. IV. *Whether a Person, who some years ago established a Company of Soap-makers at Wisbich with a considerable joint Stock, wherein he is still a great Proprietor, (to the manifest prejudice of the Soap-makers of London, as well as to the Trade and Navigation thereof, great quantities of Goods being imported thither, in order to carry on the Interest of that Company) can be thought a sincere Promoter of the advantages of his Fellow-Citizens, or a proper Person to represent them in Parliament ?*

The

The CRAFTSMAN: N^o LXVII.

SEJANUS ducitur unco
*Speſtandus. Gaudent omnes. Quæ labra? Quiſ illi
 vultus erat? Nunquam, ſi quid mihi credis, amavi
 Hunc Hominem. JUV.*

SATURDAY, October 14.



LATTER Y, Servility and Dependance naturally follow Power, and as constantly change their Objects, as Power changes hands; a consideration, which, methinks, ought to prevail on all Persons, in high Stations, to exercise their Authority with Temper, Humanity and Moderation.

The least acquaintance with the antient or modern History of all Countries will furnish us with numberless Instances of *over-grown Favourites* and *Ministers*, who have made sufficient atonement for all their Insolence, Cruelty and Oppression in the Days of their Prosperity, by the terrible manner of their Fall and the ignomi-

nominious Condition, to which they have been reduced,

But we have no occasion to rummage the Histories of distant Ages or remote Countries for Examples of this, which our own memory will sufficiently supply to us, by recollecting the Revolutions of several *Great Men*, in neighbouring Courts, within a very few Years. Indeed a malignant Planet seems, of late, to have influenced the Fate of our greatest *European Favourites*; insomuch that few of them have been able to escape *Disgrace, Punishment and Adversity*.

I was particularly led into this way of thinking by the accounts which have been confirmed to us by several Mails, of the sudden Fall of *Prince Menzikoff*, that absolute Favourite and Minister of the young *Czar of Muscovy*; who from the highest Pinnacle of Credit, Power and Splendour is, all at once, precipitated down head-long into the lowest Degree of Infamy, Odium and Contempt.

By what secret Springs and Intrigues this great Change was brought about, is not yet publicly known; but there is something remarkable in the nature of his Fall, which must certainly strike Terror into the Hearts of all *bad Ministers*; since none of them can ever esteem themselves secure, when they consider the
fur-

surprising turn in the Fortune of this Great Man, who had established himself on such a Foundation, as it seemed morally impossible for any *Competitor* or *Faction* to shake or undermine; for it well deserves the notice of the Publick, that the *Czar*, his Master, is very young and unexperienced in State Affairs; so that such a Step could be little expected from him; especially when we observe farther, that He had, in a manner, *engrossed* his Ear and his Favour, by having prevailed on him to keep his Court in his own House, and projected a close Alliance with him, by the Marriage of his Daughter.

Yet we see that he hath been driven out of all these *strong Holds* and, at least, reduced to a state of equality with his Fellow-Subjects. How far his Royal Master may carry his Resentments against him, is not yet known; or whether he will extend them farther than he hath done already. At present we hear no more than that he hath been divested of the ORDER of St. ANDREW, and sent into Banishment with his *Spouse* and his *whole Family*, under a strong Escort, to his *Country Seat* at *Orianenboom*, about an *hundred* Miles beyond *Moscow*; with this Addition, that he is deserted by all his former *Friends*, *Adherents* and *Flatterers*, excepting only a few *absolute*
Crea-

Creatures, and Dependants; which will be always the Case of an *arbitrary fallen Minister*.

There being, I think something very particular in several of the *Articles* alledged against him, it cannot be improper to recommend them, in this Place, to the consideration of the Reader, as I have quoted them *verbatim* from the *Daily Courant* of *Tuesday* last.

1. " The *marriage* he had projected
" between his Daughter and our young
" Monarch, which he had contrived to
" be approved by the late *Empress's*
" Will.

2. " His Intrigues to obtain the
" Dutchy of *Courland*.

3. " The dreadful Execution He ordered to be made at *Moscow* of a great Number of Persons, *suspected* by Him, without the *previous Knowledge* of the *Emperor* and the *Council*.

4. " His *despotick Administration*; having done every thing by his *own Authority*, and without the *Advice* of the *Council*.

5. The following eight Articles of Accusation are likewise handed about, though the Court hath not yet published them.

1. " To have been the only Cause
" of the Death of the *Czarowitz, Alex-*

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" *ius*

“ *ius Petrowitz*, the present Emperor’s
 “ Father.

2. “ To have dissuaded the late Em-
 “ perour from removing his *first Consort*
 “ from a close Prison, to a Place more
 “ agreeable.

3. “ To have *defrauded* his Sove-
 “ reign in the *Excise*; by which He *a-*
 “ *massed immense Sums*.

4. “ To have detained to *Himself*
 “ one half of the general Impost on To-
 “ bacco, whereof He was superintendant,
 “ and which amounts to 600,000 Rubles
 “ *per Ann*.

5. “ To have *falsely accused* several
 “ Persons, who had *well served* their
 “ Master, and deprived them of their
 “ Honours and Estates.

6. “ To have set *no Bounds* to his
 “ AMBITION, after the Decease of *Peter I.*
 “ which appeared by his Design to mar-
 “ ry his Daughter to the present Empe-
 “ ror, in order to get the *Regency* of the
 “ *whole Monarchy* into his own Hands
 “ and to suppress the Authority of all the
 “ *other Councils*.

7. “ To have laboured, Night and
 “ Day, with a View to suborn *the Army*,
 “ and engage the same into his Interest;
 “ for whenever the Empress wanted
 “ Money to pay the Troops, He always
 “ supplied her with considerable Sums,
 “ which

“ which he afterwards got in again with
“ *large Interest.*

8. “ To have placed vast Sums of
“ Money in the Banks of *London* and
“ *Amsterdam.*

I know *some Persons* will be apt to ascribe the Fall of this *great Minister* to the Power of an *arbitrary Monarch*, and flatter themselves that Ministers, under a *limited Prince*, are not in the same Danger; because they often make use of several *Props*, especially in *corrupt States*, to establish their Grandeur, besides the *Favour* of their Prince. But I would not have them build too strongly on this Presumption; for though, it is, in some measure, well grounded, yet all wise and good Princes will listen to the Complaints of their People and discard a Minister, even contrary to their own Inclination, when he becomes generally odious amongst his Fellow Subjects.

Nor ought they to put much Confidence in those obsequious Sycophants, who croud their *Levees*, in the Sunshine of their Fortune, and, notwithstanding their Professions of inviolable attachment, are commonly the first, who desert them in the Day of Adversity; for however fickle the *Populace* may be represented, yet even their Favour is more to be rely'd on than that of *Courtiers* and *ambitious*

Men, which hardly ever continues, when the prospect of Honour and Preferment is removed by the Fall of their Patron; whereas, we could produce several Instances of *Great Men*, who have retain'd the *popular Favour* long after their Disgrace at Court.

This brings to my mind a Passage in a late famous Letter to a certain *Great Man*, which not only contains a just Observation in general, but seems also to be something *Prophetick*.

“ Believe me, Sir, whenever Fortune
 “ abandons you (and who knows how
 “ soon that may happen?) you will find
 “ your self in a very *forlorn State*. At
 “ the Name of your *Successor*, those
 “ Crouds, that attend your Levee, will
 “ vanish like Spirits at the Dawn of Day.
 “ None will remain about you but such
 “ as no other Adm——n will conde-
 “ scend to employ; and we may there-
 “ fore very probably behold you (which
 “ would be a pitiful sight indeed) endea-
 “ vouring to secure a Retreat with *H*——
 “ on one side of you and *L*—— on the
 “ other; two grotesque Personages, exact-
 “ ly paired and nearly allied; but surely
 “ as little fit to support a Minister in his
 “ Decline, as to adorn his Triumph.

Nothing is more diverting, as well as instructive, than to observe the various Shifts,

Shifts, Prætexts and Apologies, which the Creatures of Fortune have Recourse to on these Occasions, in order to justify their deserting a Great Man in Disgrace. *One* had observed, for some time past, that he was grown very *arbitrary* and *insolent*. *Another* blesses his Stars, that he had not been at his *Levee* for several Months. A *third* disowns any *obligations* to him, and ascribes the Preferment, which he hath met with, to his *own merit*; tho' if he should happen to be *restored* to the Favour of his Prince, *These Men* would perhaps be the *first*, who would renew their applications, and offer him incense again; as they were the *first*, who deserted him in disgrace; whilst few, very few act up to that honourable Declaration, which a certain courtly Poet was lately pleased to make to his Patron, *viz.*

In Power, thy Servant; out of Power, thy Friend.

Which is commonly inverted in the Practice of these Gentlemen. They are *Friends* to a Minister *in Power* and when he is *out of Power*, they are his *bumble Servants*, and bid him adieu!

I shall conclude with a Passage out of Holy Writ, which seems very applicable to this Subject-----*wherefore, let him, that thinketh He STANDETH, take heed lest he FALL.*



The CRAFTSMAN. N^o LXVIII.

*Metum ex Metello Consule Civicum,
 Bellique Causas, & vitia & Modos,
 Ludumque Fortunæ, gravesque
 Principum amicitias, & Arma,
 Nondum expiatis uncta Cruoribus,
 Periculose plenum opus Aleæ
 Tractas, & incedis per Ignem,
 Suppositos Cineri doloso.* H O R.

SATURDAY, October 21.

To CALEB D'ANVERS, Esq;

SIR,



Have often wondered that a Man, of your advanced Age, and reclusive Manner of Life, should chuse to undertake so irksome and dangerous a Province as that of a *political Writer*; especially of a *Weekly Journalist*: for as to the pretence of *publick Good*, and the *Love of your Country* (however sincere you may be in it) either it will not be believed, in this corrupt Age; or, if it is believed, will be esteemed the Mark of *Dotage*, *Craziness*, and *Fanatical Virtue*.

I believe you are already too well convinced of the Truth of this Observation, and find, by Experience, that the most upright Intentions, the greatest Circumspection, and the strictest Regard to Veracity, joined with the warmest Zeal for their present Majesties, and their illustrious, Royal Family, have not been able to secure you from the Clamour, Hatred, and ill Usage of *Those Men*, whose chief Strength is known to lye in *Fallacy, Disguise, and Misrepresentation.*

It is, indeed, merry enough to observe what Pains are taken, in Defiance of Reason, Grammar, and common Sense, to wrest your Words to a *bad Meaning*; how your Writings are every Week put upon the Rack, and tortured into Constructions, contrary to their obvious Import, and, in my humble Opinion, not all for the Credit of *Those*, in whose Cause these Interpreters are retained.

If you think fit to oblige us with the plainest Dissertation on any *moral* or *social* Virtue, there is always supposed to be some *occult Satire* contained in it.-- If you chuse to entertain us, out of History, with the Practices and Fall of an *ambitious, corrupt, and over-grown Minister*, these officious Wretches are never at Ease till They have *fitted the Cap* to some *Honourable Head*, still flourishing amongst us. --

I have frequently heard the Names of several *Great Persons* mentioned on these Occasions, whom I knew to be very unlike those *antient Parricides*, and who, I am inclined to hope, were not designed by you, or ever came into your Head, whilst you were writing.

As all such Historical Relations of the just Fate of *wicked Ministers* have been represented to be invidious *Parallels*; so your panegyrical Display of the Virtues and Abilities of *good Ones* is set forth, by the same candid Method of Interpretation, as an *artful Invective* or *Innuendo* against some *modern Men in Power*, for wanting the same Qualifications. Nay, if you directly apply your *Encomiums* to *these Gentlemen*, in the strongest Manner, the Case will still be the same; and, notwithstanding all your Endeavours, the smoothest Strokes of your Pen will be suspected of *Irony, Sarcasm, and Double meaning*.

Nor will you find the Matter much alter'd by descending from these Heights, and contenting yourself with telling a plain, simple Story of a *knawish Steward*, a *saucy Coachman*, or a *dirty Postillion*; for these ingenious Extracters of Treason (who are never satisfied with the *Appearances* of Things) will not rest till they find out some dangerous Meaning at the Bottom, and metamorphose these
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three plain, menial Servants into as many *prime Officers of State*.

Nay, you must expect to be answerable even for your DREAMS and VISIONS; the crude, incoherent Productions of Fancy, bad Blood, or disturbed Rest; for as *Dreams* are supposed to proceed from a Man's *waking Thoughts*, so the former may be as justly suspected as the latter, and will certainly come under the *same* strict Examination.

Then as to *Foreign Affairs*, what a Task have you undertaken at this *nice* and *critical* Conjunction, when it is impossible for any Man to speak with *Certainty*, and when, perhaps, what may be most *probable* is the most dangerous to be spoken? Indeed you seem to have hitherto been remarkably happy in your Accounts under this Head, and to have avoided the manifest *Inconsistencies* and repeated *Self-contradictions* of *some other Writers*. But alas! what hath all this availed? Hath it stopt the Mouth of Clamour, or blunted the Edge of Detraction? No, Sir, you are sensible of the contrary. It is not sufficient for you to adhere strictly to *Truth* or the *best Information* you can gain; nor even, in cases of Doubt, to *transcribe verbatim* out of Papers of the *greatest, reputed Authority*, and which cannot

cannot be supposed to give *unfavourable* Accounts ; for still there will be something found out in the *manner* of your printing it, either in the nature of the *Type* or the method of *Pointing*, to furnish sufficient Topicks of Suspicion and Invective to *these Men*, who have contracted such an incurable Antipathy to your Writings (for what Reason I dare not mention) that I question whether you will be able, in a little Time, to give us an Account that his *Holiness hath lost a Tooth*, or *Prestor John hath cut his Finger*, without incurring the Imputation of *seditious Parallels, Ironies, or Innuendoes*.

Your Account of *Home News* however, one would think, should have escaped the Censure which hath been fixed on the other parts of your Paper, as it contains only the common Tittle-Tattle of the Town, such as Deaths, Marriages, Ship News, Prizes of Stocks, fine Shews and Turns at Court ; yet you have likewise been remarkably unhappy in these Particulars. If you give us an account of a *Duel* or a common *Scolding-match*, it is immediately represented to mean, in an *allegorical* sense, a *Quarrel* amongst some *Great Men*. I have heard crying Complaints made against your Paper for only mentioning that, at such a time, there
would

would be a *Ball* or an *Assembly* (though it was publickly known to be true) as containing an Intinuation of the *Corruption* and *Immorality* of the Court. In like manner, your account of *Preferments* hath been said to be published with a Design of furnishing Malecontents with matter of *Complaint* and *Ridicule* ; as your weekly List of *Bankrupts* is said to be, in order to depreciate the *Publick Credit*. I was sometime ago, very gravely asked, what you could mean by asserting, in one of your Papers, that *a Schism was broke out amongst the Directors of a certain Great Company* ; and, but this Morning, heard a Gentleman maintain, with great warmth, that the Article, in your last Saturday's Paper, relating to the *Dearness of Bread*, was intended as a Reflection against *a certain Great Man in the City*.

Nay, even your *Advertisements* (which, in other Papers, are reckoned the most inoffensive, harmless Reading in the World) have been liable to the same Imputations ; infomuch, that you cannot give publick notice where a *common Book* is to be sold, or a *common Specifick* administered, without danger of having it interpreted, by these Gentlemen, into *Scandalum Magnatum, Sedition* or *Treason*.

I am sorry, Sir, to send you this ungrateful Account, which the force of Truth and Sincerity hath extorted from me, being as great a Detester of Flattery as your self. However, as the *far greater Number* of your Readers (and perhaps the most *unprejudiced*) judge in a different manner, I hope you will not lay it so much to Heart as to discontinue your Writings!

Since I am upon this Head, it cannot be improper to take Notice of some other remarkable Particulars in the Conduct of your Adversaries.

I have been often exceedingly diverted with reading the Trash, of various kinds, which hath, from Time to Time, been vented against you; by observing the *Inconsistencies* of your Adversaries with one another, and often with themselves.

One of them endeavours, with all the cold Wit He is Master of, to represent you as a *meer Scribler*, a *poor inconsiderable Tool*, so deficient in *Argument*, or *Spirit*, or *Energy*, and so void of *Truth* or *Candour*, that your own Writings carry an Antidote along with them; at the same time, that he thinks fit to usher his own dull Rapsody into the World under the reputed Credit of your *Name*, and the Appearance of writing on the *same side of the Question*; which seems to be a Con-

cession

cession that he doth not think it will stand on its *own Bottom*.

Another comes forth, (perhaps the same Day) in a quite different manner, complaining of a *dangerous Design* being carried on, under *artful* and *popular Colours*, and calling upon the *secular Arm* to put an immediate Restraint upon you, lest you should over-turn the *whole Constitution*.

It is likewise worth observing how free these Gentlemen are in bestowing Contempt and foul Names. *Hireling*, *Mercenary*, *Employed*, are the best words confer'd upon you by *some Persons*, whose *venality* is known to be their *Dependance*.

It is not to be wondered at, indeed, that *those Men* should be angry who have shewed themselves out, *for Sale*, in their Writings, and have not been yet *Bought*, *Hired* or even *Cheapned*; but I beg of them to have a little patience and they will certainly *go off*; for I think ne'er a *Scribler* in Town need to despair, considering what *miserable Scrubs* have already found a *Market*. Whatever Contempt may be thrown upon *you*, it is plain that *any thing* will serve on the *other* side; since we have already seen a *Man* (who hath *nothing* to recommend himself, but having lately been under Prosecution on the *Waltham Act*, for endeavouring to
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extort Money from a Gentleman, by Letter) encouraged and rewarded as a deserving Advocate for a Cause, which, it seems, hath a Power, like Charity, to cover a multitude of Sins, and sanctify the most infamous Practices !

It is also a common Practice with your Adversaries to pass over those parts of your Writings, where the stress is laid, either as to *Fact* or *Argument*, and to dwell only on some of the occasional Turns and Sallies of your Pen ; nay some of your Antagonists have endeavoured to divert the Minds of the Publick from what you have written, by pretending to answer *little trifling Stories*, which *others* are said to have trump up against them. I believe the Reader will easily recollect an Instance of this, in the late Conduct of a *certain Great Man in the City*; which brings to my Mind a Story of an arch Fellow who went to Confession ; and, being admonished by his Ghostly Father to unburthen Himself to Him, owned in general, that He was a most grievous Sinner ; but that not being sufficient, and being desired to Particularize, He acknowledged, with a great Sigh, that he had been guilty of *drinking Wbey in Lent*. Why, That indeed, quoth the Father, is a great Sin, as *Wbey* proceedeth from an *Animal* ; but have you been guilty of no other Sins ?

Yes,

Yes, quoth the Fellow ; and thereupon confessed some other *trifling* Matters ; upon which said the Priest, I hear, Friend, that you have been guilty of *Robbery* ; How's that ? --- *Robbery*, Sir ? Yes, Sir, to be sure ; why God bless you, That is my V O C A T I O N .

There is another Finesse, which hath been often made use of against you ; for though these Wretches are (*properly speaking*) *employed* to throw their dull Dirt at every Body, who dissents from their *Scheme*, in hopes that some of it will stick, and that even their Arguments (bad as They are) may impose on some Persons, more ignorant than themselves ; yet whenever (through want of *Judgment*, to conduct their *Zeal*) they fall into any *manifest Blunder*, or foolishly *blab* out something, which They ought to conceal, their *Masters* immediately give them up, and publickly disown them for their *Instruments*. This was particularly the Case of a certain *most ingenious Writer*, who lately undertook to justify the *Adjournment of the Court of Hustings*, as it would give the worthy Citizens an Opportunity of *enquiring strictly into the Characters and Conduct of all the Candidates*. Had no Advantage been taken of that *long Interval*, and no *Enquiry* made, but on *one Side*, the *Argument* would

would have passed for a good *Argument*, and I make no Doubt that *if nothing had been said*, it would have been publickly boasted *that nothing could have been said*. But as it happened otherwise, it was judged proper to condemn this Reasoning, and sacrifice the *Tool* for the Honour of the *Principal*.

Indeed He fully verified, in this Instance, the old Observation on *such kind of Writers, who, like Spaniels, bespatter those most, whom They love best*; but I think it a very hard Case to give up the *poor Wretch* (who had laboured so strenuously for them) in such a *publick and ignominious Manner*, only to serve a present Turn, and because He happen'd to be a little defective in *common Modesty, Sense and Discretion*. — I heartily wish them more Success in their *new Advocates*; of whom I am willing to hope, with a certain Writer, *that They have a greater and an abler Body in Reserve, than They have hitherto judged proper to bring into the Field!*

I am SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

Middle-Temple,
Oct. 16th, 1727.

PHILO-DANVERIUS.

To

To CALEB D'ANVERS, Esq;

S I R,

TH E Clamour, which has been raised against you, by some mercenary Wretches, who will sacrifice every thing to their private Interest, seems to have so little foundation in Reason or Justice, that one would think they could not make any Impression on impartial and disinterested Persons: But, such is the malignancy of the Times, that few can withstand the reigning Infection, or have Virtue enough to make use of the necessary means of preventing its spreading still farther.

One of your *Antagonists*, who seems to know something of the matter, and to touch very tenderly and feelingly on the *Queries* relating to the *S. S. Company*, does not pretend to disprove any one Article, but tacitly acknowledges the *Facts*, and only observes, "That the *publishing* of those *Queries* is not calculated to promote the general Good of this Kingdom, it being apparently the Interest of Great-Britain, that our Exportations should be as large and considerable as it is possible in our Power to make them, without regarding who are the Exporters, whether the Company or Private Persons". Every true Englishman will readily allow of this last assertion, when the Writer has made it appear that our *Exportations* are any ways *encreased*, since the *Company* have entered into *Trade*; but however that may be, it is certain, that if any *private Trade* is carried on, under the *Company's* Umbrage, which he artfully evades taking notice of, such Practices are hurtful to the *fair Trader*, and a manifest a-

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buse to the *Company*; for what Merchant can pretend to carry on a Trade, which must necessarily be attended with great Expences, when others, by Permission or Connivance, deal in the same way, at the Expence of a *Company*, and by that means can afford to sell at much *less Prices*, and *engross* the Trade to themselves?

Nor can it be denied, that the *Company*, in such Case, is greatly injured, not only in defraying the *whole Expence* of a Voyage, when *private Persons* are considerably interested, who bear no Part of it; but also in the Sale of their Goods; for it cannot be supposed, that a *Thousand Tons* of Merchandize will come to as good a *Market* or Sell for as much, in any Country in the World, as 5 or 600.

On the other Hand, it cannot be doubted, that *those Persons*, who have the management of their Affairs, will dispose of their *own Goods* and those of their *Friends*, preferably to the *Company's*, who must consequently be Sufferers thereby, in having their Goods the *last*, which are exposed to Sale.

I am therefore so far from thinking such hints, as you have given, to be either *base* or *wicked*, as a *certain Gentleman* is pleased to call them, that I entirely agree with you, and I believe every honest Man will be of the same Opinion, that, amongst a *free and virtuous People*, they are *Questions*, which ought to be asked and ought to be answered; but, when a Man throws *Dirt*, 'tis because he wants *other Weapons*.

Another ingenious Writer observes, " That
 " a Trade to the *Spanish West-Indies*, is what no
 " *Englishmen* have any Right to; and that the
 " *Foundation*

“ *Foundation of the S. S. Company was upon an*
 “ *Agreement with the Spaniards, which no*
 “ *British Subject could pretend to be a loser by.*

That the *S. S. Company* are the first *Englishmen*, who ever obtained a License from the *King of Spain*, for importing Goods into the *Spanish Ports* in the *West-Indies*, I agree with him ; but I never yet heard that the Trade thither was ever prohibited by the *King of Great Britain*, or that any *Englishman* was punishable, by the *Laws of England*, for Trading in any Part of the *Spanish West Indies*, as many private Merchants continued to do (till the Establishment of this *Company*) with great Profit to *themselves* and at least equal Advantage to the *Nation*.

Whatever right the *Company* may have by *Stipulation*, sure I am, that none of their *Servants*, of any rank or denomination, have any ; much less ought they to carry it on, under the *Company's Umbrage* or *Expence* ; for such Practices would not only be a *Breach of Trust* in them, but a violation of the *Contract*, it being expressly declared, that the *Annual Ship* is granted in consideration of the loss, which former *Affientists* of other Nations have sustained, and that the *Company* shall not, *directly* or *indirectly*, carry on any *clandestine Trade* under any pretence whatever.

But what does this Writer mean by saying, that the foundation of the *S. S. Company* was upon an agreement with the *Spaniard*, which no *British Subject* could pretend to be a *loser by* ? He is the only Man, who is not of Opinion, that if an Account was fairly stated and balanced, neither the *Nation* nor the *Company* would appear to have been any

Gainers by it ; but on the contrary very great *Losers*. The Liberty, which was allowed us, of sending a Ship of 500 Tons yearly to the *Spanish West Indies*, was never thought, by any Persons, who understand the *Trade*, or considered the *Country* where they were to be sent to, and the nature of the *People* they were to deal with, to be any advantage to the *Company*, but on the contrary, a certain loss to them; and yet, it is remarkable, that this liberty was granted them in consideration that the furnishing the *Spaniards* with *Negroes* would be a loss to the *Company*, as it had been to former *Assentists*.

As to his Argument that the *S. S. Company* is not a *Monopoly*, because *no other Englishmen have a Right* to trade to the *Spanish West-Indies*, it is so ridiculous, that it hardly deserves any Answer ; for his assertion that *no other Englishmen have a Right, &c.* is so far from proving it *no Monopoly*, that it directly proves the contrary ; a *Monopoly* being (as he defines it himself) when any *one Man* or *Body of Men* EN GROSSES to himself or themselves any *Art, Mystery* or *Branch of Trade* ; and therefore all *Trading Companies*, which have a Power to *exclude others*, are *Monopolies*. Had you said, indeed, that the *S. S. Company* was an *illegal Monopoly*, his Argument would have been something to the purpose ; but certainly it is not the less a *Monopoly*, because *that Company* have a *Right* to exercise it, *exclusive* of all other *Englishmen*.

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

R. FREEMAN.



The CRAFTSMAN. N^o LXIX.

Tu ne cede Malis ; sed contra audentior ito.

VIRGIL

SATURDAY, *October 28.*



THE late *Election* of Representatives for this great and honourable City (which, indeed, is still depending) hath furnished me with some Observations, which I hope will not be thought impertinent at this Conjunction.

It is, I think, allowed on all Sides that there never was a *closer Struggle* in the City, than what we have seen on this Occasion; and the remarkably *small Inequality*, with which the Poll concluded, is a strong Proof (supposing all the *Electors* to be *equally free* and *unbyassed*) that the City is, in a Manner, *divided*, and that the *two Parties* are a fair Match for each other; so that neither of them can justly boast of any great *Superiority* or triumph in their *Success*; for if *Those Gentlemen*, who are already *declared duly elected upon the Majority of the Poll*, should be

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able

able to stand their Ground, against the purgation of a *Scrutiny*, it will manifestly be a *drawn Battle*, rather than a *Victory* on either Side.

I speak this under the *Supposition* (as I said before) that all the *Electors* were equally free; but if we take away this *Supposition*, and give any Credit to the vulgar Opinion, that *Multitudes of Liverymen* were influenced and obliged to vote on one Side, contrary to their natural Inclination, the Triumph may be justly said to belong to *These Gentlemen*, who bravely fought it, Inch by Inch, with *Adversaries* so strongly supported, and were able to maintain the Field of Battle to the last, with a bare *Equality* of Loss, against such powerful Disadvantages.

It is impossible to compute what vast Numbers of the Citizens of *London* are, in some Degree or other, employed by, or under Obligations to, and Dependance upon the *Bank of England*, the *South Sea Company*, the *East India Company*, the *Custom-House*, the *Ordinance*, the *Excise-Office*, the *Post-Office*, the *Victualling-Office*, the *Navy-Office*, and the *Salt-Office*, as well as several other powerful Companies, Offices and Men in great Authority,

I do not say that *all* or *any* of these made use of their Power to sway the *Liverymen* at the late Election; I am wil-

willing to hope the contrary; because such an Interposition would be, in a Manner, destroying the *Freedom* of Elections; but as I meet with many Persons, who are not so candid in their Opinions, I thought it could not be amiss just to take Notice of them; and it must be confessed, that if *these Gentlemen* should, at any time, think fit to exert their Influence and Authority upon these Occasions, the Weight of such a *Confederacy* must bear down all Opposition, like a Torrent, and drive every thing before it.

I am therefore Inclined to hope that no *Influence*, of this kind, was made use of at the late Election, because the Majority fell upon *Two of each List*, with a very *Inconsiderable Difference* as to the Poll; but if I happen to be mistaken, it is an Error on the charitable side, and I have this Comfort, that the number of *independent, uncorrupt* Citizens is much *larger* than we imagined.

The Reader may except, if he pleases, out of my List of *Companies* and *Offices* the *Post-Office* and the *Excise-Office*, because the *Commissioners* and all other Persons, employ'd in *those Offices*, are strictly prohibited, by several Acts of Parliament, under severe Penalties, to intermeddle or concern themselves, directly or indirectly, in any *Elections*. But I must

beg leave to take notice, that there are few Laws, which have no *Loopholes*, and do not lye open to some *Evasions*; that, in the present Case, most Persons, who have a dependance on these *Officers*, have sense enough to judge, without any Directions, on *which Side* they must Vote, in order to merit *Facour* and *Encouragement*; that a *Wink* or a *Nod* will often do as well as *explicit Commands*; or that if *verbal Orders* are sometimes necessary, they may be convey'd to as much purpose, by a *trusty, third Hand*, as if delivered by the *Great Man* Himself. We do not want Instances of *some Men* in these Offices (particularly in the *Post Office*) who have formerly acted in defiance of these Restraints, when they knew it would be taken well at Court; nay, I could mention *one Man*, who had the confidence to do it, at a *late Election* for a *neighbouring County*, even contrary to the known Inclination of a *certain, great Person*, whom it is always his *Duty* as well as his *Interest* not to displease.

Take this Affair therefore of the *City Election* in either light, and I can see no Reason, which a *certain Faction* have to triumph; for if it was perfectly *free* and none of the *Influence* before-mentioned was made use of, the favours of the *Livery-men* were *fairly* and *equally divided*.
be-

between *both Lists*; if *Influence* was employ'd, *those Gentlemen* must be allowed to have gained a *great Point*, against *whom* the *Influence* was employed; and the Reader will naturally conclude what a *considerable Majority* they would have had, in case the *Electors* had been left at Liberty to give their Votes as they pleased; much more, if the weight of these *powerful Bodies* had been thrown into *their Scale*, which are commonly supposed to influence, at least, *fifteen hundred Men*.

I am particularly pleased to observe that the worthy Livery-men have shewn a just Resentment of the mean Artifices, which were made use of, to rob Mr. BARNARD of their Affections; and that many of the *Dissenters* have testified their *Moderation* and *good Sense* by their open contempt of a Story, trumped up in so scandalous a manner, with several invidious, aggravating Circumstances, in order to serve a vile selfish Design.

I hope therefore that a *certain set of Writers* (who have made it their Business, for some Months past, to flatter their Patrons, by representing *those Gentlemen*, who have always stood up for the *antient Rights* and *Privileges* of this City, as a *despicable, expiring Party*) will be pleased, for the future, to alter
their

their Style and condescend to be somewhat more modest in their Assertions; especially since they must be, at length, convinced of their Errour, and may be assured that the fond Imagination, which they seem of late to have entertained, is entirely groundless; *viz. That this was the LAST STRUGGLE, which that Party would be able to make.*

I hope likewise that *another set of Gentlemen* will henceforth vouchsafe to shew a little more Regard to the COMMONALTY of the City of *London*, and cease to provoke, insult or dispise such a numerous and wealthy Body of Men, who have proved themselves able to *contend* with them, against the *strongest Opposition* and under the *greatest Disadvantages*.

For my part, I have often declared, and still sincerely wish, that *all Parties were really EXPIRING*, and that our only Contention might be, *who* should most effectually promote the Cause of *genuine Liberty*, the *true Honour* of our gracious King and the *real Interest* of *Great Britain*: But if *some Persons* find too much advantage in our *unhappy Divisions*, and chuse to found their *Security* in a *Spirit of Faction*, I hope we shall never want *another Party*, able to balance their Power and defeat their Designs;

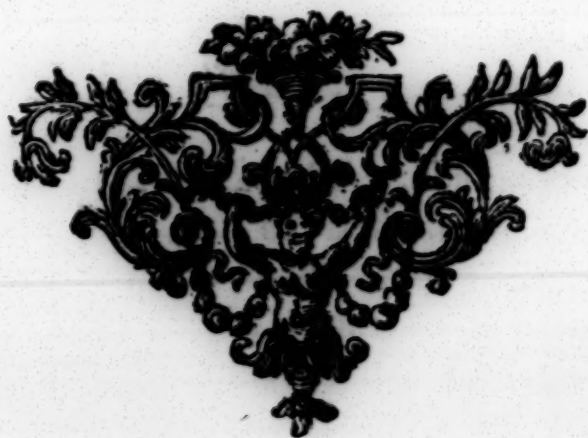
signs ; which, at present I have the satisfaction to observe does not seem to be an *expiring Party*.

It cannot be improper, in this Place, to take notice of the *Inconsistencies* of these Gentlemen. When it is judged expedient to bring over *any Person* from the opposite Party to their Interest, or any Point is to be carried by *Compromise, Bargain* or *Agreement*, we hear of nothing but *healing Measures* ; and are told that *Whig* and *Tory* are quite worn out ; that it is time to forget our *Animosities* and drop all Names of *Distinction*. At other Times, when other Designs are to be carried on, we are called upon to exert ourselves with the utmost vigour against the *Tories*, being assured that the *old Leven* is still in them, and that they will never shake off their *Enmity* to the *present Establishment*----But this is such manifest *trifling* with a whole Nation, that I presume no Man of sense can help discovering the *Folly* and *Insolence* of it.

To conclude. This *Election* hath sufficiently manifested to us, and to the whole Kingdom, what are the *genuine Inclinations* of the Citizens of *London*. As they had before demonstrated their *Loyalty* to his Majesty, so they have now had an opportunity of discovering
their

their Opinions as to *other Matters*, which I cannot help thinking one fortunate Circumstance at the beginning of the Reign of a Prince, who hath been pleased to declare from the Throne, that *He desires to Reign in the Affections of his People.*

I shall only add, that however the Majority of the Loyal Citizens of *London* have suffered from the *Calumny* and *Misrepresentation* of designing Persons, his Majesty's known Goodness will not suffer him to entertain any Doubts or Jealousies of *Men*, who have industriously laid hold of all opportunities to manifest their Zeal and Affection to his Person and Family, and are now preparing to receive the Honour of his *Royal Presence* amongst them, in a manner worthy of so *gracious* and *august* a Monarch.



*The CRAFTSMAN*. N^o LXX.

*And when we have done this,——let Them
that are BLIND, be BLIND still.*

The Bishop's ENQUIRY, &c.

SATURDAY, *November 4.*



HIS being the happy Anniversary of his late Majesty King WILLIAM's *Birth* and landing in *England*, in order to procure a *free Parliament*, and rescue these Kingdoms from the Invasions of Popery, and arbitrary Power; and one of the blessed Effects of that great Undertaking having been the Settlement of the present Royal Family on the Throne, (by which only, under God, our Religion and Liberties could be secured) it is, I think, the Duty of every loyal Subject, as well as of every good Protestant, to bestow some grateful Thoughts on the glorious Author of that great Work, which was begun as on this Day, and carried on, by the same *Royal Hero*, through a long Series of Dangers, Difficulties and incessant Labours, till He
saw

saw it, at length, fully accomplished by the Establishment of the *Protestant Succession*, in the illustrious House of HANOVER.

I have therefore chosen to entertain my Readers, on this auspicious Morning, with some Reflections on our *present Happiness*, and the *Prospect* we have of seeing it transmitted to our latest *Posterity*; which will best appear by considering impartially the present Condition of that *unfortunate Person*, who pretends to the Crown.

I could not, indeed, help entertaining the strongest Hopes that the universal Demonstrations of Joy, Satisfaction and unfeigned Loyalty, which appeared throughout the whole Kingdom on his present Majesty's Accession to the Throne, and have since been confirmed by the most dutiful *Addresses* from his Subjects, of all Ranks, Parties and Denominations, would have for ever (or, at least, for the present) extinguished the very Name and Memory of the *Pretender*, as well as all our former Fears and Apprehensions on his Account.

But finding my self, in a great Measure, disappointed in these Expectations (which I still think very reasonable) and now almost despairing of ever seeing them fulfilled, I have often reflected on this melancholy

lancholy Subject, and endeavoured to discover the true Reasons of my Disappointment, by an impartial Examination into his present Circumstances and Condition ; from whence I might be best able to conclude whether it proceeded from my own *ill Judgment*, or from *different Causes* ; and since other Persons may possibly labour under the same Difficulties as to this Point, it will not, I hope, be thought improper to acquaint them with the Result of my own particular Enquiry.

In order to give myself the fullest Satisfaction in this Matter, I found it necessary to go back to the Beginning of the *Revolution*, to recollect the State of *Europe* at that Time (so far as it related to *Great Britain*) and to compare it with our present Situation of Affairs, including all the *great Events* and *Turns of State* which have happened between.

I had no sooner put myself into this Train of Thinking than all Doubts and Apprehensions from the *Pretender* immediately vanished, and I began to congratulate my Country on the sure Prospect of our lasting Felicity, in the Enjoyment of our civil and religious Rights, under the Continuance of the *Protestant Succession* ; for though the most *illegal Proceedings*, *Oppressions* and *Designs* of the late King *James* had prepared the Minds of the
People

People for a *glorious Revolution*, and made all Opposition fall before our *immortal Deliverer*; yet, as it must be confessed that King *James* was a Prince of *no contemptible Abilities*, in many Respects; as he had sat on the Throne of *Great Britain* for above *four Years*, and, in a Manner, reigned for as *many more*, by his Influence over his *Brother's* Counsels; so it must be supposed that he had retained a large Number of Friends, Creatures, and Dependants to his Service, whom no Considerations of Grievances or Oppressions, of publick Good, or even private Interest could induce to leave Him. This was actually the Case. *Some* had received *great, personal Obligations* from his Hands; the Memory of which no Sense of Injury or Danger could ever obliterate; but a false Notion of *private Gratitude* prevailed over a much stronger Duty, the Love, Welfare, and Preservation of their *Country*. *Others* continued to adhere to Him from the Doctrine, which they had imbibed, of the indispensable Nature and Obligation of *Oaths*, and a Persuasion that no Breach of Promise or Trust, on the part of the *Prince*, could justify the *Subject* in his Departure from his Allegiance. However absurd these Doctrines may appear to be, when we come to consider the Nature of our *Constitution*, in which

which the *Covenant* between *Prince* and *People* is *reciprocal*; yet it is well known that such *Doctrines* were industriously propagated, and prevailed very much at that Time.

Several other Motives contributed also to increase the Number of *Jacobites*, and *Nonjurors* at that Juncture; as, for Instance, *Disappointments* under the new Government, *Ambition*, *Avarice*, *Resentment*, and the Expectations of being able, some time or other, to *restore* the abdicated King; which, indeed, were rendered by no Means chimerical by the powerful Assistance of *Louis le Grand*, who was engaged, in point of *Religion*, *Policy*, and *personal Friendship*, to support King *James*, as well as to oppose, with all his Might, the *Fortune* of a *Prince*, who made it the glorious Business of his Life to check the growing Power of *France*, and defeat his ambitious Designs of universal Monarchy.

In the *succeeding Reign* most of the same Causes of Apprehension continued; for though King *James* died a little before King *William*, yet as his *reputed Son* kept up the same Pretensions to the Crown of *Great Britain*, so old *Louis* had no less Reason or Provocation to support his Title against a *Princess*, who, by the Wisdom of her Counsels, and the Success of

her Arms, under the Conduct of the *ever victorious* Duke of MARLBOROUGH, gave Him so many terrible Shocks in his projected Greatness.

If what hath been generally said and believed be really true, *viz.* that Queen *ANNE* did Herself incline to the Interest of the *Pretender*, towards the latter End of her Reign, his *Hopes* and our *Apprehensions* were justly increased at that Time.

His late Majesty, upon his Accession to the Throne, found great Numbers of his Subjects corrupted in their Affections; which was occasioned partly by the violent Heats, Animosities, and Contentions of the last Reign; and partly by the Struggles and Commotions, which are commonly observed upon the Establishment of a *new Successor*; especially when it happens to be in a Family of a *Foreign Extraction*. Not only the Generality of the common People, but several Noblemen and Gentlemen of great Interest, Figure and Distinction were tainted with this Infection, and at length fomented a dangerous Rebellion in the Kingdom, from the Hopes, and perhaps a Promise of Assistance from the old King of *France*, who was not yet dead; though He did not live long enough to answer their *Expectations*, or his own *Engagements*; for he died, I think, on
the

the very Day that the Earl of *Mar* set up his Standard in *Scotland*; yet notwithstanding this great Disappointment to the Rebels, and their subsequent Defeat at *Preston* and *Dumblain*, they came to such an Head, that the *Protestant Establishment* might be justly said to be in *some Danger*.

Several *little Attempts* have been since made, and others, as it is said, *intended* in his Favour, but They ought rather to convince us of the Weakness of his Cause, and the Impotence of his Adherents, than to alarm us with any Fears or Apprehensions on that Account.

Our late most gracious Sovereign had, I think; sufficiently outlived all Danger of this sort, and had the Pleasure to see, at the latter End of his Reign, the *Protestant Succession* fully secured in his illustrious House, beyond any moral Probability, or even almost Possibility of being overturned.

But if any Remains of *Disaffection*, if any little *Heart-burnings*, *Jealousies* and *Uneasinesses* were left in the Minds of the People, on some *particular Accounts*, they are now all removed by the Accession of his present Majesty, as their universal Acclamations, Addresses, and other Testimonies of Joy sufficiently demonstrate:

In short, all the Hopes of that *unfortunate Person*, and consequently the Foundation of all our Fears seem to be entirely taken away. Very few of the *old, original, inceterate Jacobites* (who had taken *personal Oaths* to, or received *personal Obligations* from King *James*) can be now *living* or in a *Condition* to disturb us. His old Friend and Patron, *Louis XIV.* hath been long dead; and the *French Nation* have ever since been our *firm and faithful Allies*; so that, I presume, He can expect no Assistance from that Quarter; and no Power in *Europe* is able to serve Him half so effectually. The *leading, most considerate and wealthy Men of both Parties* seem to be united against his *Pretensions*; and even the *common People* have, almost with one voice, renounced his Cause. The popular *Topicks of a new Family and a foreign Reign* are, in a great measure, remov'd; our present most gracious Sovereign being the *second British Monarch* of that illustrious House, having constantly resided amongst us for above these *thirteen Years*, and made our *Language and Constitution* familiar to Him; which is more than can be said of the *Pretender*, in any of these Respects, who is a *Foreigner* in the worst Sense of the World, as he hath always lived, not only in *foreign Countries*, but
in

in *those Countries*, the *Genius*, *Policy*, *Manners* and *Religion* of which are utterly repugnant to and incompatible with ours.

I doubt not that every Reader will be beforehand with me in reflecting on our present, most excellent QUEEN, who hath endeared herself in such a Manner, by blessing us with a numerous, beautiful, and hopeful Royal Family, (several of whom have been born amongst us) as well as by her known Attachment to our holy Religion, and her gracious Deportment to the meanest of her People, that she is almost of herself a sufficient Bulwark of the *Protestant Succession*.

I might add to all this, the Circumstance of ABBEY-LANDS, which, being divided amongst the Nobility and Gentry of *all Denominations*, is another strong Barrier against a *Popish* Government, and consequently against the Pretensions of a *Person*, who is known to be trained up in all the Rigor of *Popish* Principles.

I do not care to mention the *Publick Debts* under this Head, though no doubt they have some weight, lest they should be made an Argument by *future, ill Politicians*, as they have been already by *some Writers*, for the *Increase* or *Continuance* of *those Debts*.

In a Word ; all the hopes of the *Pretender* seem to be reduced at present to the *Roman Catholick* Interest (which is grown very inconsiderable in these Kingdoms) joined with that of a few *Spendthrift Fugitives* and *needy Outlaws* ; unless I may be allowed to add (what I think, indeed, more considerable than all the rest, and what we have only to fear) the *Corruption* and *Treachery* of *ill-designing Ministers*, who, at any time hereafter, having amassed *vast Wealth* by *Rapine*, *Oppression*, and *Misapplication*, shall have no other way left to *screen* Themselves from the just *Resentment* of their *Prince*, and the *Indignation* of their *Fellow-Subjects*, than by endeavouring to *overturn the Constitution*.

Nay, I have the Pleasure to observe that their present Majesties, and their Royal Offspring are so deeply rivetted in the Affections of the People, that I do not think it possible for all the Powers of *Europe* to obtrude the *Pretender* upon us ; even supposing that the *Rashness* or *Folly* of any Minister should *unite* them all, by the most *extravagant*, and *provoking* Measures, in *one League* and *Confederacy* against us.

Yet, notwithstanding all this, there are *many Persons*, who still make it their Business to frighten themselves and their Neighbours with this stale Topick of the
Pre-

Pretender, even when he cannot *Himself* entertain the least Hopes of Success: A *visit* to a *Friend*, a *Church* or a *Monastery*, or the spreading of a fruitless *Manifesto* (which he is obliged to do at the pleasure of *Those*, who maintain him) puts them into a Panick, and makes them grow angry with every Body, who is not as *filly* as themselves.

If we give Credit to *these Men*, there hath not been a *Malecontent*, for these many Years, who was not in his Interest ; no opposition hath been made to the Measures of *any Administration*, which he did not secretly work up ; nor hath any *new Tax* been laid, of which he was not the principal occasion ; for which I could produce the most *unquestionable Vouchers*, if I judged it expedient. Nay, if we may believe *Them*, He hath gone farther and insinuated himself into all the publick and private Concerns of the Kingdom. I scarce remember a *Controversy* of any kind, in which his Interest hath not interfered ; as we may constantly find it complained of by one side or the other. There hath not been, of late, an *Election* in *England* (whether it were for a *Member of Parliament* or a *City Aleconner*) where one or more of the Candidates have not been charged with *Jacobite Principles* ; and

in *popular Debates* nothing is more remarkable, than that *Those*, who think fit to dissent from the *Majority*, are generally suspected of being tainted with this *Malignity*; and many a good *Question* would, in all probability, have been lost, if *timely warning* had not been given of the *Designs* of *Those*, who formed the Opposition. In short, a Man cannot act the part of a *Patriot*, or a *Country Gentleman*, without being in danger of drawing upon himself the Imputation of *Jacobitism*; for opposing the Measures of a *Minister* is commonly looked on in the same Light as opposing the *King*; just as reproving a *vicious Clergyman* hath been called wounding the *Church* through his Sides.

It is pleasant enough to observe how far some of *these Gentlemen* will go ---- I heard one of them declare that all the Misfortunes of the *South-Sea Scheme* were owing originally to the *Pretender*; and the *same Person* threw out broad hints, that *He* hath been at the Bottom of the *Ostend Company*, the Treaty of *Vienna* and the Preparations in the *North*; that it is *He*, who secretly insists on the surrender of *Port-Mahon* and *Gibraltar*, and hath thus long obstructed the *Ratification* of the *Preliminaries*; and consequently, that *He* is answerable

nable for all the *Expences*, which we have hitherto been or shall hereafter be at, on *those Accounts*.

Of this strain I take the Author of a late *Political Enquiry* to be, who hath filled up several Pages of that exquisite Treatise with his Supererogating Zeal and Fears on this Subject ; which he introduces in this modest manner.

“ I know very well, *says He*, how
 “ easy and how common it is, to laugh
 “ at the Name of the *Pretender*, when-
 “ ever it is mentioned upon such occasi-
 “ ons, as a *Political Bugbear* or *Scare-*
 “ *crow* ; a meer Word of *Alarm*, or a
 “ *Puppet* to be play’d by *Statesmen* at
 “ their Pleasure, and whenever their De-
 “ signs require it. But it would be very
 “ unfortunate for *Great Britain*, and end
 “ in the total Ruin of *Us* and our *Poste-*
 “ *rity*, if Those, who are at the Helm,
 “ should suffer themselves, at the Pleasure
 “ of such, as wish them no good, to be
 “ laughed out of that Care and Wake-
 “ fulness, which their King and their
 “ Country require of them. There is
 “ not a *Day* nor an *Hour*, in which the
 “ necessity of Attention to this *great*
 “ *Point* does not appear ; nor is there, I
 “ fear, any Crisis of Affairs in *Europe*
 “ possible, at this Time, without *this*
 “ bearing a part in it.

Tho’

Tho' nobody shall be more ready than my self to applaud the vigilance of my Superiors in this respect, yet I cannot agree with this wonderful Writer in his Notions of the *Importance* and *formidable Interest* of the *Pretender*, as set forth in this extraordinary Period, which, by his good Leave, I will endeavour to put into *plain English*.

“ Let us not, my Countrymen, put the
“ least confidence in the *fairest Prospects*
“ of Safety, or the *utmost improbability* of
“ Danger. Let the *Pretender* be never
“ out of our Thoughts, however *weak*,
“ *distressed*, *abandoned* or *forlorn* he may
“ appear to be. Let us keep a strict Eye
“ upon all his Motions and look upon e-
“ very Step, which he takes, as an Omen
“ of our *Destruction*. Let him supply the
“ Place of *Raw-head* and *Bloody-bones* in
“ our Families. Let us breed up our
“ Children under the Terrour of his *Name*,
“ and never cease to inculcate our Fears
“ for the *Protestant Religion*, even under
“ a *Protestant Reign* and a *Protestant*
“ *Administration*. Let us grudge no *Ex-*
“ *pence* to secure ourselves from the most
“ *distant Apprehensions* of *Popery* and
“ *Slavery* and *Arbitrary Power*; but be
“ always ready to sacrifice our *Lives* and
“ *Fortunes* in good earnest, in order to
“ maintain our *Liberties* and *Properties*
“ from

“ from the secret and open Machinations
“ of so *dangerous* an *Enemy* !



The CRAFTSMAN. N^o LXXI.

SATURDAY, *November* II.

TO CALEB D'ANVERS, *Esq;*

S I R,



Xperience (the best Instructor of human Life) hath shewn, that the mighty *Project* of the *S. S. Company* is so far from answering the wise Designs of Parliament, or being carried on according to the *original Plan*, that it hath manifestly been perverted to very different Purposes; from whence have flowed numberless Evils to the *Proprietors of the Stock*, as well as to the *Nation*: Yet, for this, *Arts and Sciences* seem to have been discouraged; *Trade and Navigation* neglected; and consequently, the *Exports* of our *Manufactures* are greatly diminished; and what have we got substituted in their Room? *Stock-Jobbing* (the Bane of *Trade*, and the fatal Rock, on which our happy Constitution had like to have been lost) together with *Chimerical Schemes*

Schemes, calculated only to cover and promote, as hath sufficiently appeared, the *sinister Designs* of a Sett of Men, who, like Cankers, preyed on the Vitals of their Country, till they had reduced it to the lowest and most declining Condition.

But, to set this Matter in a true Light, I shall consider it as fully and freely, as the narrow Confines of a Letter will allow, and trace it through all its Mazes, with all the Temper and Seriousness, which so important a Subject requires.

When that *Plan* was first projected, most of us may remember, what great Advantages were promised to the Nation, by opening a new Scene of *Trade*, more extensive and beneficial, than any which we were then acquainted with; this was not only industriously spread among the People, in the *usual Manner*, when any Point is to be propagated; but the very Preamble of the *Act for Incorporating the S. S. Company* sets forth, “ That whereas
“ it is of the greatest Consequence to the
“ *Honour and Welfare* of this Kingdom,
“ and for the Encrease of the *Strength*
“ and *Riches* thereof, and for vending
“ the *Product* and *Manufactures, Goods*
“ and *Merchandize* of, or brought into
“ this Kingdom, and *Employment of the*
“ *Poor*, that a *Trade* should be carried
“ into the SOUTH SEAS, &c.

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One would have thought that, after these pompous Declarations, some Attempt should have been made to accomplish so great and laudable a Design; but so far from it, that soon after, and without the least *Tryal*, they gave up their Pretensions of trading to the *South Seas*, or in any other Manner, than is stipulated by the *Affiento Contract*. Thus, by accepting of the *Affiento*, they have excluded themselves from trading to the *South Seas*; and by the *Act* for incorporating the *S. S. Company*, all the rest of the Subjects of *Great Britain* are forbid trading within their Limits; this is the more remarkable, since neither the *Dutch* nor *French*, nor any other Nation have restrained their Subjects from trading to *those Parts*; nor have they neglected to carry on a Trade thither, with great Profit to *themselves*; whilst those of *Great Britain* only are denied that Liberty.

Had the *S. S. Company* put their *original Plan* in Execution, it would, indeed, have been a Benefit to the Kingdom, if not to the *Proprietors* of the *Stock*, by the Encrease of our *Exports* and *Navigation*; but the sending of an *Annual Ship* into *New Spain*, though a new Method of Trade, yet it is said to be so far from being a Benefit, in point of *Trade*, that it has certainly *lessen'd* our *Exports*,

Exports, and consequently the *Trade* of this Kingdom, on a general Ballance with the *Spanish Nation*. *Cadiz*, *Sevill*, *Port St. Mary's*, &c. were formerly the Marts for our *Manufactures*, and the Places, where the Merchants, trading to the *Indies*, informed themselves what Species, and Quantities of Goods were shipped off from time to time; but since the sending of the *Annual Ships*, they are under such *Uncertainties*, that they have declined dealing in our *Manufactures*, as they formerly did, and chosen rather to lay out their Money in such Commodities, as were imported from *France*, *Holland*, *Flanders* and *Hamburg*.

The great Sums of Money, imported in one of those *Annual Ships*, makes such a Noise, that People in general imagine considerable Advantages must arise from thence to the *Nation*, as well as to the *Company*, not knowing or considering the vast *Expences* they are at, nor what *great Sums* were brought in, formerly, by the *private Merchants*, (who employed treble the Number of Ships and Seamen) without raising the Envy and Jealousy of our *Neighbours*, upon *imaginary Acquisitions* in *Trade*.

Thus we find, that the Manner of the *South Sea Company's* exercising their Trade is so far from being a Benefit to the Na-
tion

tion, in case this be a *true State*, by an Encrease of our *Exports* and *Navigation*, that it has manifestly lessen'd them, and has only turned *Trade* out of its former *Channel*, which was very beneficial to great Numbers of *Merchants* and *Tradesmen*, as well as to the *Nation*.

If the *Annual Ship*, all Things considered, be of no Advantage to *Great Britain*, the *Company's Trade*, in general, must certainly be a Damage to it, and a very considerable loss to the *Proprietors*. This is not my Opinion only, but the Sense of most People, who understand *Trade*, and indeed a natural Consequence; for the *Affiento* was allowed, even by the *Spaniards*, to be a *losing Contract*, and it was on that express Consideration, that the *King of Spain* granted the *S. S. Company* the Liberty of sending an *Annual Ship*, of 500 Tons, to the *West Indies*. Now if the *one* be a *certain Loss*, and the *other* of *no Advantage*, at least not an *Equivalent*, or *preferable* to the Trade which we had before, they are nothing more than *Amusements*, and ought to be thrown up, as tending to the Prejudice of the *Proprietors* and the *Nation in general*.

We ought also to consider the Damage, which accrues to the *British Colonies* in *America*, by being scantily furnished with
Negroes,

Negroes, without which they cannot be improved, or supported ; especially, since they are likewise obliged to pay *higher Rates* for them, than they did formerly ; the *S. S. Company*, by sending Ships to *Guinea*, having so far advanced the Price of *Negroes*, that no *private Merchant* can pretend to trade thither, while *They* carry it on ; and of Course the *Plantations* must in a little Time be entirely dependant on *Them* ; which will encrease the *Discouragements* they are already under, and, supposing these Facts to be true, inevitably compleat their Destruction. I appeal to the *Merchants*, trading to *Guinea* and the *West Indies*, for a Confirmation of what I have asserted, and whether they have not, for some Years past, and by Means of *that Company*, paid *double* the Price for *Negroes*, which they used to do, on the Coast of *Guinea* ; and that this was done with a Design to beat them out of the *Trade*, and to *engross* it to themselves, is evident, not only from the Behaviour of *Those*, whom they employ'd, but by sending *double the Cargoes*, which the *private Merchants* did for the same Number of *Negroes*.

The judicious Mr. *Lock* observes, that,
 “ When *Trade* is once lost, it will be too
 “ late, by a mis-tim'd Care, easily to re-
 “ trieve it again ; for the Currents of
 “ *Trade*,

“ *Trade*, like those of Waters, make
 “ themselves *Channels*, out of which they
 “ are afterwards as hard to be *diverted*,
 “ as Rivers that have worn themselves
 “ deep within their Banks.

It therefore deserves the Notice and Consideration of our *Representatives* in *Parliament*, what *Advantages* or *Disadvantages* have accrued to the Nation, by the *S. S. Company's* Acceptance of the *Affiento*, and the *Trade* they have carried on, by Virtue of it ; as well as it does of the *Proprietors of the Stock*, what footing they are upon ; lest they should be plunged into *new Difficulties*, before they are entirely extricated out of *those*, which they were so lately under ; and it certainly becomes every one of us, to take the same Care, that our Ancestors did, to preserve *Trade*, by discouraging, as much as is in our Power, any one Branch of it continuing under a *Monopoly*. It is *Freedom of Trade*, which is the Spring of Riches, and the Animal Spirits of any Nation ; and as we have happily experienced this undoubted Truth, by the Figure, which we have seen our Country make in the World ; so we may be assured, while we pursue contrary Measures, that we shall decline in *Strength* and *Power*, the natural Consequences of *Riches*. It was *Trade* that enabled us to

T

spend

spend so many *Millions* in Defence of our *Rights* and *Liberties*; and therefore, while we are desirous of preserving those inestimable Blessings, we cannot be too vigilant nor tender of it.

How much *Publick Credit* is affected by *Monopolies* of this Nature, and how far even our *Liberties* may be, some time or other, endangered by them, if they should be tolerated or encouraged, shall be the Subject of another Letter, whenever you will please to give it a Place in your *Journal*.

I am, S I R,

Your humble Servant,

Bedford-Row,
Nov. 6. 1727.

CHARLES FREEPORT.

To CALEB D'ANVERS, Esq;

S I R,

Maidstone, Nov. 8. 1727.

I Have just been reading the AFFIDAVITS, which have been published, concerning the Management of your late Election for the City of *London*, and am heartily concerned to find that *Corruption* hath found any footing in that great Metropolis, or that any *Person*, who pretends to be a *Lover of his Country* and a Friend to the *Privileges of the City*, should endeavour to introduce it in such a manner.

But

But what gives me equal Concern, and indeed raises my Indignation, is to find a Gentleman charged, upon OATH, with having owned that He was commission'd, by some *Great Persons*, to go to *Queenborough* and other Places in *KENT*, in order to deal with them for *Seats in Parliament*; this gives me the more Uneasiness, because Mr. *Justice Robt* (the Person charged with this *Commission*) hath not thought fit to contradict, or even alleviate this Fact, in the *Affidavit* which he hath published against Mr. *Minnory*. I am, however, somewhat pleased to find that, if it be true, He was disappointed in his Negotiations at *Queenborough*, and hope, for the antient Honour of our Country, that he had no better Success in any other Corporations; for though it is well known, that great Sums of Money are expended, on these Occasions, between one *private Gentleman* and another, yet I apprehend the Method of dealing for Boroughs, with *publick Money*, and by *Commission* from *Men in Power*, as alledged in this *Affidavit*, to be a Practice of the most infamous and dangerous Nature; and as we have long boasted that *we never were conquered in War*, I hope we shall never degenerate from our antient Spirit so far, as as to suffer our selves to be subdued by CORRUPTION.

I am, S I R,

Your humble Servant,

A MAN OF KENT.

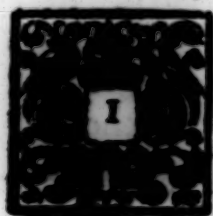


The CRAFTSMAN. Nº LXXII

SATURDAY, November 18.

To CALEB D'ANVERS, Esq;

S I R,



Went the other Night to the Play called, *The Life of King Henry VIII.* written by *Shakespeare*, designing not only to treat my Eyes with a *Coronation* in Miniature, and see away my *three Shillings*, but to improve my Understanding, by beholding my Countrymen, who have been near two Centuries in Ashes, revive again, and act and talk in the same Manner as they then did. Such a Representation as this, given us by so great a Master, throws one's Eye back upon our Ancestors; and, while I am present at the Action, I cannot help believing myself a real Spectator and actual Cotemporary with our old *Huff-bluff English* Monarch, *Henry VIII.* so much does the useful Delusion of a well-written Play delight and instruct

instruct us, beyond the cold Narrations of a dry Historian. But the principal Figure, and that which stood fullest out to me, was the great *Minister*; there you see an ambitious, proud, bad Man of Parts, in the Possession of a wise and brave Prince, amassing Wealth, taxing the griev'd Commons, and abusing his Trust and Power to support his Vanity and Luxury. As it is usual with this sort of Great Men, all the Errors *He* commits are his *Master's*, and every Thing that may be praise-worthy *his own*. We find a very remarkable Instance of this in the second Scene of this Play. Good Queen *Catharine* intercedes with the King, that some *heavy Taxes* might be mitigated, which the People complained were levied upon them, by the Order of this *wicked Minister*; and she particularly lays before the *King* an Account in what Manner his Subjects suffered for want of Encouragement in the *Woollen Manufactures*; which *Trade*, tho' so beneficial to *England*, was *almost ruined*. The *King*, very justly alarmed and moved with the Recital of these Hardships, which his People laboured under, commands the *Cardinal* to write into the several Counties forthwith, and gives his Orders that these *Taxes* should immediately cease, and free Pardon be granted to all, who had denied the

Payment of them ; upon which the *Minister* turns to *Cromwel*, and gives him his Instructions in these Words :

————— *A Word with you ;
Let there be Letters writ to ev'ry Shire,
Of the King's Grace and Pardon; the griev'd Commons
Hardly conceive of me ; let it be noised,
That thro' OUR INTERCESSION this Revokement
And Pardon comes.*

There cannot be an Instance of a more shocking Insolence ; the Minister *injures*, and the Minister *forgives* ; he wrongs the People, and is so gracious as to forgive the People, whom he has wrong'd. What a Figure does a great and a brave Prince make under the Wing and Tutelage of such a Servant. Such a *Minister* as this is a *Spunge* (as the same excellent Author says in *Hamlet*) *who sucks up the King's Countenance, his Rewards, his Authorities.*

Shakespeare has chosen to bring this *Minister* upon the Stage in his full Lustre, when he was in high Favour and just after the *Peace* and *League* concluded with *France* ; as we may observe in the first *Scene*, when the Duke of *Buckingham*, *Norfolk*, and the Lord *Abergavenny* talking of the Transactions in *France* and the Treaty then lately finished by the Great Man, the D. of *Norfolk* says,

The

*That he would alter the King's Course
And break the aforesaid Peace: Let the King know
(As soon he shall by me) that thus the Cardinal
Does buy and sell his Honour as he pleases,
And for his own Advantage.*

At length we behold this great Administrator declining; the Favour of the King is gone, and the full Hunt is just ready to open, when the Lord Chamberlain admonishes them to be cautious, lest they should not carry it against him; for, says He,

*If you cannot
Bar his Access to the King, never attempt
Any thing on him; for he has a Witchcraft
Over the King in's Tongue.*

But Norfolk replies,

*—The King hath found
Matter against him that for ever mars
The Honey of his Language*

The King, now satisfy'd that this overgrown Servant had acted unfaithfully, gives way to the Voice of his People, and his own Interest and Honour, and dismisses him. He is accused on several Articles, *viz.* making *Treaties* without the King's Leave or Knowledge, *squandering* and *embezzling* the publick *Treasure*, &c. he is found guilty of a *Premunire*, and all his Goods seized into the King's Hand: And now this Man, who made so very bad a Figure as a *Minister*, makes a
very

very good one as a *Philosopher* ; he became his Disgrace very well, and *Shakespeare* has put some Words into his Mouth, which all good *Ministers* will read with Pleasure, and *bad ones* with Pain.

Wolsey says to Cromwel.

*Mark thou my Fall, and that which ruin'd me :
Cromwel, I charge thee fling away Ambition ;
By that Sin fell the Angels ; how can Man then
(The Image of his Maker) hope to win it ?
Love thy self last ; cherish those Hearts that hate thee :
Corruption gains no more than Honesty.
Still in thy right Hand carry gentle Peace,
To silence envious Tongues. Be just, and fear not.
Let all the Ends thou aim'st at be thy Country's ;
Thy God's and Truth's.*

Thus Sir, I have thrown together some of the Out-lines, by which the Character of this ambitious, wealthy, bad *Minister* is described in the very Words of *Shakespeare*. Reflecting People may observe from this Picture how like human Nature is in her Workings at all Times.

I am, S I R,

Monday Nov. 13.
1727.

Your humble Servant,

To

To CALEB D'ANVERS, Esq;

S I R,

Novemb. 7th, 1727.

IN the printed Papers of this Week we have the following remarkable Paragraph from *Petersburg, viz. In Expectation that the Lands, Money, Plate, Jewels, Moveables, &c. of the Knez Menzikoff will be confiscated, one Third of the ordinary Taxes, have been remitted to the People.* My Design in pointing out this Article is to hint to you, how useful and noble a Subject it will be to explain the true Reasons, from whence it comes to pass that in such a Country as *Russia*, where nothing almost is to be seen or felt but *abject Slavery* or *vile Brutality*, there should appear such a noble Sense of *Justice* and *Restitution*, that the immense Riches and Acquisitions of this *wicked Minister* are not arbitrarily seized on by the *Prince*, or lavishly divided amongst his *Accusers*, and the *Creatures of Men in Power*, but the Publick is to reap the Benefit of the whole, by an *immediate and extraordinary Reduction of their Taxes*; whereas in some *other Countries*, where they boast of the Enjoyment of every *valuable Liberty*, and the great Increase of all *polite Literature*, yet they either suffer some *baughty Menzikoff* to go on insulting all Those, who have the *Honesty* and *Courage* to oppose his *Rapine* and *Plunder*; or if, at any Time, one or more of these *insatiable Monsters* are called upon, by the Rage of the People to give an Account of their Conduct, it commonly ends in little more than some *inconsiderable Mult*; and that too applied in
such

Such a Manner, that the *Publick* is no *Gainer* by it. Nay, we have seen a remarkable Instance of this in *our own Days*, and in *our own Country*, when that little Portion of the Plunder, which we seized on, hath been made use of to carry on the *same publick Fraud*, which, if not destroyed, will destroy this Nation. I say that *little Portion of Plunder*; for do we not already see the *Sons* boldly triumphing in the Wickedness of their *Fathers*? *Happy Britain!* will some say, *h^{ow}* is *Knowledge* and *Politeness* increased in this Island? But made more *unhappy*, with too much Truth may others reply, by the Growth and Influence of *Corruption!* How is the *Plainness* and *stubborn Virtue* of our Forefathers swallowed up in the Arts of *Lying Fawning*, and *Disimulation*? How are a brave People, once jealous of the least Incroachment on their *Rights* and *Privileges*, become *Advocates* for *Slavery*, and ready to give up their *Liberties*, if we had not a Prince on the Throne, who disdains to take any Advantage of the *Weaknesses*, *Follies* or *Vices* of his Subjects? How this comes to be our unhappy Condition, or how *Rapine* and *Plunder* should receive so ample a Punishment in *Russia*, and be so little regarded in this Nation, that it is even thought ridiculous to exclaim against it (as if *Corruption* were the necessary Consequence of *Politeness*) is a Subject worthy to employ some masterly Pen. There never was a Time when greater Encouragement was given to speak and write freely on this Subject, as we live under a *Prince*, whose Ears are open to every Complaint of his Subjects,

jects, and who seems formed on purpose to put a Stop to *publick Corruption* of all Kinds; and therefore, Mr. *D'Anvers*, as you were not afraid to draw your Pen in your Country's Cause, at a Time, when you might justly apprehend the utmost Discouragement, go on to paint *Those Men*, as you have happily begun, in their proper Colours, who with all their boasted *Virtues* and great *Abilities*, have done more to *corrupt* and *emasculate* the antient Spirit of this Nation, than *all their Predecessors put together*. You have, Sir, already discovered such an intrepid Zeal in your Writings, that I need not add any more to animate you in so glorious a Cause; for as we may be assured that a wise Prince, who delights in doing every thing to make Himself *beloved* by all his Subjects, will give no Protection to *Those Men*, who by their *Pride*, *Insolence*, *Rapaciousness*, and other detestable Qualities, shall become universally odious to his People; so you cannot justly have any Apprehensions from their *Resentment*; especially if there be any Reason in the following Observation of *Machiavel* concerning the *Fear* of some Writers. " If those noble Au-
 " thors, says He, were restrained by *Fear* of
 " *offending* the Memory of such as they
 " were to speak of, They were mightily
 " out, and seem not to have understood the
 " *Ambition* of Mankind, and their Desire
 " to have the Names of *Themselves* and *An-*
 " *cestors* transmitted to Posterity: nor did
 " they remember that many People, not
 " having Opportunity to make *Themselves*
 " *eminent* by good and laudable *Acts*, have en-
 " deavoured

“ deavoured to compass it any way, how
 “ *scandalous* and *ignominious* soever. Neither
 “ did they consider that the *Actions*, which
 “ carry *Greatness* along with them, as those of
 “ Governments and States, what *Ends* soever
 “ they have, and which way soever they
 “ are *described*, do still leave more *Honour*
 “ then *Infamy* to their Family.

It is well known that this Passion for *posthumous Infamy* induced one ambitious Villain to burn the famous Temple at *Ephesus*; and I make no Question that it tickles the Vanity of the late *SouthSea Directors*, and *some other Persons*, whom I need not mention, to consider that They shall have the Glory of being transmitted to Posterity, as the *Authors* or *Instruments* of certain *nobly-mischievous* and *damnable* *SCHEMES*, which had almost overturned the *British Constitution*.

I am, Sir, &c.

PILLOPATRIS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

This is to give Notice,

That any *true bred Author*, who can produce a sufficient *Testimonium* of his *Ability* and *Secrecy*, and is willing to contribute his Assistance towards writing down the *Liberties* of the *CITY*, and palliating *Bribery*, *Corruption* and *Monopolies*, will meet with all fitting encouragement, by applying to the *Master of the House* at the first *great Gates*, on the *right Hand* in *Lombard Street*, who is, ready any Morning, to explain the Particulars, and treat with Persons on the Premises.

N. B. *Taciturnity* will be strictly required.

The

The CRAFTSMAN N^o LXXIII.

Tu lit ALTER Honores.

SATURDAY, November 25.



THE desire of *Fame*, which is implanted in all Men, appears in nothing more strongly or more conspicuously, than in that *Envy*, which they cannot help discovering at the *Reputation* of others ; for Fame being, in its Definition, a *general, popular* Acknowledgment of the Superiority of one Man when compared with others, it does, in Effect, carry along with it a tacit Reflection on all those, who do not possess it ; this naturally excites their Emulation and puts them upon endeavouring to *lessen*, what they cannot *equal*. From hence proceeds the great Difficulty of acquiring any Degree of *Reputation*, every Man who attempts to distinguish himself, in any manner, being constantly opposed, in his first endeavours, by a multitude of *Competitors*, who, looking
upon

upon him with a jealous Eye, will spare no Pains to keep him on a *Level* with Themselves ; and if, by superiour natural Parts or uncommon Application, He should surmount these Difficulties and obtain a general Reputation, so that his *Rivals* cannot any longer deny him some Degree of Merit, without exposing their own Characters and Judgment, they have recourse to another Method of gratifying this malevolent Passion, by accusing him of *Plagiarism* and imputing his success in the World to the kind Assistance of somebody *behind the Curtain*.

This Spirit of *Envy* and *Detraction* is visible in Men of all Trades, Occupations and Professions, *Mechanick*, as well as *Liberal*, who may be constantly observed to be jealous of the Reputation and Superiority of their Brethren. There is not a *Cobler* in Town, who will own *Verbden* or *Morgan* to be a *better Workman* than Himself. I have met with *Derby Captains*, who gave broad Hints that great part of the success of the late Duke of *Marlborough* belonged justly to them, though the World, according to its wonted *Partiality*, hath been pleased to ascribe it *wholly* to his *Grace*. And if you mention the superiour abilities of *Mead*, *Friend*, *Hulse* or *Broxbolme*, before the arrantest *Quack* or *Pretender* to
Physick

Physick, they will turn up their Noses and laugh you in the Face, assuring you that their Reputation is owing to nothing but a Current of popular prevailing Prejudices and vulgar Errors; to a meer Spirit of Vogue and Humour :

*Urit enim fulgore suo, qui pręgravat artes
Infra se positas.*

But the learned Brethren of the *Quill* (by which I mean Writers of all kinds) being endowed with a stronger Appetite for *Fame* than Men of other Professions, they are consequently more susceptible of this Passion of *Envy*, and remarkably more industrious in raising their own Reputation on the ruin of others. *Virgil*, in his Time, was not allowed to be the Author of his own Writings; and many of his Successors have experienced the same Fate. It is well known, what endeavours were used to rob Doctor *Garth* of the Credit of his *Dispensary*; and when the Tragedy of *Cato* was first made publick, Persons of the same Turn were not wanting to suggest that Mr. *Addison* was not equal to such a Performance, but had the good Fortune to find it, in Manuscript, amongst the Papers of a deceased Friend, whose Name was kept secret.

If I am rightly informed, there is a certain, worthy Person in Authority (well known to most Authors, Booksellers, Printers

Printers and Publishers) who labours, at present, under a Misfortune of this Nature, having had a principal Hand in the *Tatlers* and *Spectators*, without any acknowledgment from the Publisher of those excellent Writings, or partaking any share of the Reputation : but as Sir *Richard Steele* is still living, it is hoped that he will do this *Gentleman* the same Justice, which he hath done several others, by distinguishing those Papers with a *C* and a *D*, which came from his masterly Hand ; or in case the Knight should think fit to deviate from his usual Candour in this Respect, that he will himself be pleased to favour the World with a new and correct Edition of those valuable Pieces, from his own *original Manuscripts*, which it seems he hath still in his Custody ; it not being the Method, at that Time, to burn the Copy as it came from the Press.

I hope the repeated Provocations, which I have received from a set of peevish, envious, little Scriblers, will excuse the vanity of mentioning *myself* and my *own Case*, amongst those great Instances, which I have already produced. My courteous Readers, no doubt, must have taken some Notice of the various Methods, which have been made use of to depreciate my Writings and rob me of their good Opi-

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nion ;

nion ; but I have the Pleasure to observe, in the Words of a certain *Great Man in the City*, that *the Pains taken to lessen their Esteem of me, is a pretty good Evidence to my self, and in which I have great Satisfaction, that I have hitherto enjoyed a share of it, even to Envy. How far any of the late Libels against me have abated of what little Credit I had amongst them, must be left to their Opinions, on whose Favour I rely.*

I frequently divert myself, at my leisure Hours, with reflecting on the various strange *Metamorphoses* through which I have passed, in the Writings of my Adversaries, since I commenced Author. I have been set forth to the World, at different Times, as a *noble Lord*, a *discontented Courtier*, an *Ecclesiastical Dignitary*, a *learned Physician*, a *celebrated Poet*, an *expell'd Academick*, and a *Grub-street Garreteer*. They have transformed me, within the Compass of a Week, from a *mean, contemptible Scribbler*, whom nobody regarded, into an *ORACLE of Scandal*, and a *formidable Incendiary*, who hath spread the Venom of his Pen thro' every Part of the Kingdom in such a Manner as deserved an immediate *Restraint*. In short, I have been alternately represented as a Person, *whom too much*
Riches

Riches *had made mad*, and *whom* too little *had rendered mercenary*.

I shall not give myself the Trouble distinctly to examine this inconsistent Jumble of Malice and Calumny ; but shall only observe, as to the latter part, that I hope no *true Briton* can be either *too rich* or *too poor* to have any Regard for the publick Welfare ; for if Providence hath blessed Him with *great Affluence*, He ought to make use of it in Behalf of his Fellow-Subjects, who do not possess the same *Advantages* ; if he enjoys no other *Property* than the *Liberties* of his Country, he cannot be too vigilant or zealous in the Defence of his *only Inheritance*.

As to the Charge of *Venality* (with which I have been so often reproached ; though I think not altogether so *prudently*, in *this Age*) I cannot, upon mature Consideration, intirely disown it ; since it is well known that I exhibit myself to *Sale* every *Saturday* Morning, for so small a Price as *Two Pence*. It must be confessed therefore that I am a *Pensioner of the People* (an Imputation, which I have no Reason to be ashamed of, since it was once the Case of the whole *House of Commons*, as some People wish it might be again) and I am resolved to continue my Endeavours to deserve their Favour, by the most indefatigable Zeal for their

Service, in spite of any Opposition or Discouragement which I may meet with. If this therefore must be esteemed being *mercenary*, I hope it will be allowed that the *Labourer is worthy of his Hire*; and I heartily wish it could be said of my *Adversaries*, for their *own Sake*, as well as that of *their Masters*.

In the mean time, it is very remarkable that, amongst all the various different Conjectures and Assertions concerning the Author of these political Writings, the Name of CALEB D'ANVERS, Esq; has not been once mentioned, unless at the Head of this Paper; nay some Writers have gone so far in their Attempts to destroy my Reputation, as to deny my very *Being*, and to represent me as an *imaginary Person* only, or a meer *fictitious Name*, made use of to screen the Performances of Men in the Dark. This Method seems to be somewhat a-kin to the Practice of *certain Savages*, who are said to murder Men, of *Reputation* and *Abilities*, in hopes of sharing them amongst *Themselves*; but it is withal such a ridiculous Piece of Malice, that it may be confuted by any Person, who will please to give himself the Trouble of enquiring at the *Stationer's* at *Gray's-Inn Gate*, or coming to *Squire's Coffee House*, where

I never fail to smoke my Pipe in an Evening, when I am well, and in Town.

Though nothing shall ever tempt me to *blazon my own Services, or to raise up my Reputation on the Ruin of that of others*, by assuming to myself the Merit of all those *ingenious Essays*, which have appeared in this Paper; yet I hope it will not be expected that I should stand still and see myself reasoned out of my very *Existence*; but that, whoever the *Craftsman* may be (whether a *single Man* or a *Club*) I shall be suffered to *live out my appointed Time*, and to enjoy at least the Credit of a *Publisher*, by committing these Papers to the Press, and midwifing them safely into the World.

It is evident enough, from whence all this *Envy*, and *Malice*, and *Calumny* proceeds. I know very well, that it galls an Author in the most sensible Part, to see his own dear Works lye in the Publisher's Shop, *unread, unasked for and unknown*, whilst those of his Antagonists appear in every *publick Room*, and employ the Speculation of Town and Country. I am therefore inclined to commiserate the Condition of *those Persons*, who from a Passion for *Fame*, have officiously undertaken, or, for want of *Money*, have unhappily suffered themselves to be retained in the Support of a *bad Cause*, without

having as yet discovered any Abilities to maintain a *good one* ; nay I have such a Fellow-feeling for my *Brother-Writers* (even my *Adversaries*) that if they will be prevailed on to confine themselves to *Truth, Modesty and Consistency*, or will discover the least Marks of *common Sense, Wit, Reason or Argument* (of which their *own Party* shall be Judges) I do hereby solemnly promise to let the Publick know that there are such unfortunate Wretches in the World, *by taking their Writings into Consideration* ; a Favour, which they will in vain endeavour to extort from me by the utmost, continued Efforts of *Scurrility and ill Manners.*

To conclude ; as I have more FORMIDABLE ENEMIES to contend with at present, they may depend on it that I will not follow the Example of *Boccalini's* foolish *Traveller*, who being disturbed, on the Road, with the Noise of some *Grasshoppers*, dismounted his Horse in great Indignation to kill them all ; whereas I shall pursue my Course, without taking the Trouble of destroying such *contemptible Insects*, which will dye of themselves in a few Weeks, and cannot possibly do me any other Harm, than by giving some little Offence and Molestation to my *Ears.*

The



The CRAFTSMAN. N^o LXXIV.

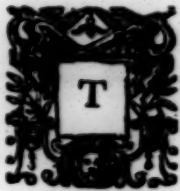
Importunus adest atque omnia turbat.

ADDISON.

SATURDAY, *December 2.*

To CALEB D'ANVERS, *Esq;*

S I R,

 H A T facetious, active and wonder-working Gentleman, Seignior HARLEQUIN, together with his ingenious Associates, *Punch, Scaramouch, Pierrot, &c.* being at present in such high Vogue as to engage the general Attention of the whole Town, (in Exclusion of *Shakespeare, Otway*, and other dull *English* Dramatists) I hope it will not be judged amiss to give the Publick some Account of the Rise of that *extraordinary Personage* and his *entertaining Companions*.

I am the rather tempted to this Undertaking, because the learned Mr. *John Weaver, Dancing-Master*, hath not thought fit so much as to touch upon this

Subject in his late elaborate History of *Mimes* and *Pantomimes*; but, contrary to all reasonable Expectation, seems to include these popular and instructing Artists amongst *Pseudo-Players*, *Merry-Andrews* and *Tumblers*. What could be his Motive to treat Persons of their Distinction in such a Manner, seems very surprizing, since He hath himself been pleased to oblige us with several excellent Performances of that Kind; so that were I not very well acquainted with Mr. *Weaver's* great Candour, I should suspect him of some partial and sinister Design against his Rival Mr. *Lun*; but however that may be, I am resolved to observe the strictest Neutrality in this Affair, and to avoid all Party Disputes between the *two Houses* in the following Disquisition.

Most Historians seem to agree that this *diverting grotesque Family* is originally of *Italian* Extraction; but the first Place where they made any Figure was certainly in *France*, under the Protection and Encouragement of that great Monarch *Francis the First*, at the Time when the Emperor *Charles the Fifth* began to bluster and bully all *Christendom*.

It is well known that this great, ambitious Prince was no better than a *Royal Busy-Body*, a *turbulent Intermeddler* in all the Affairs of his Neighbours; infomuch,
that

that none of the Princes or States of *Europe* could make either *Peace* or *War*, enter into *Alliances* offensive or defensive, form *Treaties* of mutual *Commerce*, or even at last exert any Authority over their *own Subjects*, without consulting his Advice or incurring his Displeasure. He made War and terrible Inroads upon most of them ; terrified many into his Measures, and threatned all ; having his *Motto* constantly in View, PLUS ULTRA. But his chief Spleen being against the King of *France*, who had been his Competitor for the *Empire*, he harrassed him with continual Wars and, by the prevailing force of his Arms, despoiled him of several of his most valuable Dominions, took him Prisoner of War, and having kept him confin'd as such in *Spain* for thirteen Months, released him at last upon very hard Conditions.

Francis, who was also a proud Prince, being stung to the Quick with these Misfortunes and Indignities, and having in vain made several attempts to revenge himself by Arms, on so powerful a Rival, had Recourse at last to another Method, by bringing him upon the Stage in the burlesque Character of HARLEQUIN (*i. e.* *Charles quint*, or *Charles the Fifth*) which had such a wonderful Effect, that He, who had been for many Years the

Terror

Terrour, became on a sudden the *Fest* of all *Europe*. This, says my Historian, threw the *Emperour* into a State of deep melancholy, which he could never overcome, and at length prevailed upon Him to surrender the Imperial Dignity to his Brother *Ferdinand* and to spend the Remainder of his Days in a *Monastery* --- *such is the force of Drollery and Ridicule !*

This I can assure you, Sir, is a true Account of the Rise of *Seignior Harlequin*, the famous, prevailing *Oracle* of our polite Age ; from whence it appears that he was originally a *State-Pantomime*, set up to expose the vanity of *Ambition* and *Political Legerdemain* : it is therefore matter of Wonder to me, that in this Age, which gives so much encouragement to Performances of this Nature ; when the greatest and the least, the best and the worst Characters have been mimick'd and burlesqued by this prodigious Artist ; when we have had *Harlequin Tavern Bilkers*, *Harlequin turn'd Judge*, *Harlequin a South-Sea Director*, *Harlequin Doctor Faustus*, *Harlequin Jack Shepheard* and *Harlequin Queen Anne Boleign* ; I say, when we have seen all these different Characters personated in such a manner, it seems surprizing that none of our ingenious *Hocus Pocus Authors* should think

think fit to bring him upon the Stage in his original Grandeur and oblige the Town with an Entertainment called, *Harlequin a STATESMAN*, which I am confident would have as great a *Run* as any Representation of this kind whatsoever; not excepting even *That*, which is now acting at *both Theatres* with so much Applause and remarkable Emulation.

You will excuse me, Sir, when I tell you that I am so much a Conformist to the prevailing Taste and Diversions of the Town, that I have employed some part of my Time in the Study of *Dumb Shews*, and have sketched out a Plan for an *Entertainment* of the modern Kind, on this Subject, which I beg leave to communicate to the Publick thro' your Hands. ---- It may be called,

The MOCK MINISTER;

O R

HARLEQUIN a STATESMAN.

An *Entertainment*, in Characters partly *Serious* and partly *Grotesque*.

The Curtain rises and discovers the Stage crouded with a numerous Mob of Men, Women and Children, armed with Clubs, Staves, Spits, Pitch-Forks, &c. who all seem in a furious Rage, on Account of some *general Calamity*, and cross the Stage with

with loud Conclamations of *Down with the D——rs ! Confusion to the S——a !* &c.

The Scene changes to an handsome Room, and discovers *Harlequin*, in his proper *Patchwork* Habit, in close Conference with a middle-aged, well-dressed Gentleman, who seems very *dejected*, and carelessly holds a *white Wand* in his Hand. Whilst they are in private Confabulation, the Mob arrive, burst open the Doors of the House, and in great Fury enter the Room, where they are sitting ; upon which *Harlequin* snatches the *Wand* out of the *Gentleman's* Hand, and having thrice whirl'd it round in the Air, a great *SCREEN* comes in and fixes itself directly between the *enraged Mob* and the *Gentleman in Distress*. On the outside of the *Screen*, next to the Populace, appear the Figures of *Justice*, *Retribution* and *Plenty* ; upon which the Mob gaze for some time and disperse.

Then the Scene shifts to a private Apartment, where *Harlequin* appears sitting in State, in rich Robes, and surrounded with various Emblems of Power. On one Side of a great Table, which stands before Him, lye *Warrants*, *Indictments*, *Informations*, and other *horrid Scrolls*, together with *Chains*, *Handcuffs*, *Halters*

ters and *Axes*. On the other Side appear huge Quantities of *Gold* and *Silver*, intermixed with *Ribbands* of various Colours, rich *Feathers*, and other *curious Ornaments*. When he hath feasted his Eyes for some time with this Scene of Authority, *Mephostophilus* descends on a fiery Dragon, and after some Compliments passed between them, receives a large *Roll of Parchment* from *Harlequin*, containing, A FULL COMMISSION, and then flies up again on his *Dragon* and disappears.

Then *Harlequin* brandishes his Wand again; upon which enter his Creatures *Scaramouch*, *Punch*, *Pierrot*, *Doctor*, &c. who make low Obeisance and, in dumb Signs, congratulate him on his Preferment; which he returns with several self-sufficient *Smiles*, gracious Nods, and *awkard Gesticulations*, suitable to his Character.

These Ceremonies being over, He proceeds to the Nomination of his *Under-Officers*, and the Disposition of his *Favours*. He makes *Scaramouch* and the *Doctor* his two *chief Secretaries*; sends *Punch* and *Pierrot* (whom I chuse to make *Brothers* in this Interlude) on two great *Embassies*; and dispatches several inferiour Agents, with Instructions to pull one
Prince

Prince *by the Nose*, to tread on the Toes of another, and give a third very *ill Names*; to support himself in these extravagant Measures, he commissions a kind of *Counter-Agents* to other Courts, with *high-flown Compliments*, large *Presents* in Hand, and *Promises* of much larger. Then he gratifies *Those* of his Creatures, who do not aspire to those high Offices, in a different Manner. He crams the Pockets of *some* with *Gold* and *Silver*, from the great Heap which lies before him, and dresses out *others* with *Ribbands* and *Feathers*, of various Colours, according to their respective Fancies, Necessities and Merit.

It having been, of late, judged contrary to *Decency* and the Rules of the *Drama*, to bring *Ecclesiastical Persons* on the Stage, unless on very emergent Occasions, I shall say nothing of *his Promotions* of this Nature.

If the Criticks would, for once, give us Leave to transgress their Rules, we might in this Place introduce a pleasant Scene of *Punch's* comical Humours, and odd Frolicks in his *Embassy*; shewing how by his usual *ill-bred Jokes*, and *rustick Behaviour*, he became the Jest and Contempt of the whole Court ---- but this is submitted to better Judgments.

The

The same Scene continues. Enter a Croud of *Spies, Informers, Brokers, Stock-jobbers* and *Projectors*. One advances with a great Bundle of *Letters* and *Papers*, which he hath seized and intercepted; upon opening of which, *Harlequin* shakes his *Wand* over them, and immediately the Characters turn into *Pen-knives, Daggers* and *Pocket Pistols*. Another gives him the Contents of some *private Conversations*, with a List of several *dangerous Clubs* and *Correspondences* throughout the whole Kingdom. A Third offers him a round Sum of Money for an *handsome Income for Life*, and gives an Account of several others, who want to buy *Places, Seats, &c.* A Fourth lets him know that he *sold out* 100,000 *l.* Stock for him, the *last great Rise*, and a Fifth lays before him several ingenious *Schemes* for *raising Money* without any *Grievance*, and for *paying Debts* without any *Money*. He receives them all very graciously, dismissing them with handsome *Presents*, and Promises of *future Encouragement*.

The next Scene opens with *Harlequin's* declining Fortune; it discovers him going out of Town, in his Coach and Six, with a numerous and splendid Retinue; a vast Concourse of People, *half naked*, and
looking

looking *half starved*, gather about him, and threaten to pull him to Pieces ; to prevent which, he readily pops his Head out of one Side of his Coach and, with a smiling Aspect, desires them to look up in the Air, where the two Goddesses PEACE and PLENTY appear in their Chariots, in a *descending* Posture ; but whilst the Croud are gazing on this *agreeable Phenomenon*, the *Coach and Horses* are instantly transformed into a Pack of *fleet Hounds*, and *Harlequin*, having changed his fine Cloaths into a *green Hunting Habit*, and vaulted upon one of his *led* Horses, gallops away in pursuit of a Fox ; upon which the *two Goddesses* re-ascend and disappear.

The next Scene thickens the Distress of *Harlequin*, where he appears amongst a Croud of clamorous *Duns* and *Creditors*, who demand the Payment of their *Debts*. He receives them with a great deal of outward Courtesy, bows, smiles, cringes, shakes them by the Hand, calls for Wine, and invites them to sit down ; they seem uneasy and refuse ; upon which he shews them a *great, long Bag* in one Corner of the Room, and, striking it with his *Wand*, convinced them, by its *gingling*, that it is full of Money ; but intimates by Signs that they must still have a *little Patience* ;

Patience ; this is so far from satisfying them, that they grow more importunate ; upon which his old Friend *Mephistophilus* descends upon his fiery Dragon, and takes him up behind him out of their Reach ; *Harlequin* all the while flourishing his *Wand* over the *great Bag* ; which, upon Enquiry, they find to be full of nothing else but some *old, musty Sponges*.

This Scene draws and discovers a most magnificent Apartment, finely painted and illuminated, which extends from one End of the Stage to the other. At the upper End appears a large and splendid Throne, upon which sit *two* most *august Persons*, richly habited ; whose Mien discovers something almost more than *mortal*. Their Eyes diffuse a kind of Glory around them, and every Virtue seems to be written in their Faces. The Scenes on both Sides are adorned with the Figures of *Truth, Justice, Clemency, Religion, Peace, Concord, Commerce, publick Faith*, and the *nine Muses*, all pointing, with smiling Countenances, directly to the Throne. Then a great Body of *Nobility, Gentry*, and *Yeomanry* enter, who, in a submissive Manner ; and with one united Voice complain of *Harlequin's* wild, profuse, and rapacious Administration. They are immediately seconded by another

X

Body

Body of Men, in different *Foreign Habits*; who, in the Names of their Masters, jointly make the same Complaint. They are all graciously heard by the *two great Persons* on the Throne, who nod their Heads, and immediately sign a Warrant for apprehending and bringing the Delinquent before Them; who being accordingly conducted in by a Party of Guards, and having nothing to say for Himself in answer to the Charge exhibited against him in *dumb Signs*, he is publicly divested of his *Robes* and other *Ornaments*, and committed into Custody for further Examination. His *Wand*, and other *Ensigns of Authority* are then put into the Hands of a *certain Gentleman*, of a noble Presence, who stands near the Throne; and on whose Breast appears the following Inscription in Capitals of Gold.

SOLA BONA QUÆ HONESTA.

Upon which *Harlequin's* grotesque Creatures look very simply, and sneak off the Stage.

The whole concludes with sprightly Musick, Dancing, and universal Demonstrations of Joy.

This, Sir, is only a loose Sketch, which may receive great Improvements from the Adepts in this Art; and though I might have made a considerable Advantage

vantage of it by proposing it to *either House* ; yet, for the Sake of Impartiality, I chuse to throw it publicly into the World in this Manner, to be scrambled for by any Body, who thinks fit. I doubt not that it will, in a short time, be *got up* at *both Theatres*, and that the *Managers* of *Drury-Lane* and *Lincoln's-Inn Fields* will vye with one another for the *Beauty*, *Costliness* and *Contrivance* of the *Machinery* and *Decorations*.

I am, Sir, &c.

PHILOMIMICUS



The

*The CRAFTSMAN.* N^o LXXV.

Nunc vero, quoniam hæc Te omnis Dominatio, Regnumque Judiciorum tantoperè delectat ; & sunt Homines, quos Libidinis, Infamiaeque suæ neque pudeat, neque tædeat ; qui, quasi de Industria, in Odium, offensionemque Populi Romani irruere videantur ; Hoc me profiteor suscepisse magnum fortasse onus, & mihi periculosum, veruntamen dignum, in quo omnes nervos Ætatis, Industriæque meæ contenderem.

CICERO.

SATURDAY, December 9.



HOEVER is conversant in the Learning of the Antients, will find that originally the Method amongst them of communicating their Conceptions, of whatever Kind they were, to their Successors, was by *Representative Symbols*, by *Allegories* and by *Fables*. In the earliest Times, before Letters were found out, the Way, amongst the *Egyptians*, of conveying Knowledge, explaining their Religion and preserving their History, was by writing it in *Hieroglyphicks* upon Pillars, and placing them religiously and safely in their Temples ; from whence, I think, we may fairly

fairly conclude, that the true Father of *Letters* was an *Hieroglyphick*, let the *Phœnicians*, *Chaldeans*, *Egyptians* or *Græcians* ascribe the Honour of it to *Mercury*, *Cadmus*, or whatever God or Great Man they please.

When the Use of *Letters* was discovered, the Learned still hid their Meanings, in all Matters of Importance, under *Allegories*, *Allusions* and *Fables*; whether it was because they thought it the most ingenious Way of writing, or because they had a Mind, at the Time that they were propagating Knowledge, to endeavour to keep it in a narrower Compass, is not material; but certain it is, that it was the constant custom amongst the Antients to represent all their Ideas *Symbolically* and wrap up their Knowledge in *mystical Representations*.

As therefore this *allegorical* Way of writing is certainly the most *learned* as well as the most *antient*, so I hold it likewise to be the *safest* in all *Modern Performances*; especially if an Author is, in any wise, addicted to writing on *political Subjects*.

It was this Principle of *Self-preservation*, joyned, I own, with a little Affectation of the antient Way of writing, that made me, in a late Essay, chuse the Story

of the R—s, (which I met with in all the publick News-Papers) to convey some certain Strokes of *Truth* and *Satire* into the World. But as it often happens that Authors, from having *too much Learning* or *too little*, are not easily understood, (their Meaning, in one Case, being sometimes *too abstruse*; and, in the other, having, perhaps, no *Meaning at all*;) I will, to avoid these Imputations, explain to the World (for I think I may now safely do it) the whole Meaning of this my *Allegory* of the R—s.

I fancy, indeed, that most People, at first reading, took the general Drift of my Paper, and discovered easily enough that the KNEZ MENZIKOFF was the Person, whom I had in view; though possibly They might not understand every particular hidden Stroke of *Satire* that I intended; which shall be the Business of this Paper to explain.

Now the Sum of the Charge which I brought against the *Knez*, under the Allegory of R—e, was this, (*viz.*)

1. “ That He had got Possession of the
 “ *most considerable Office* in the Town,
 “ and placed all the *Magistracy* thereof
 “ in the Hands of his *own Relations*;
 “ in consequence of which, he had mar-
 “ ried his *Sons* and his *Daughters* into
 “ the *greatest Families* of the Town.

This

This plainly appears to be levelled against the *Knez*, who was known to have got Possession of the Office of *Prime Minister*; to have engrossed all the *chief Posts* of the *Russian Empire* to *Himself* and his *Relations*; and, which is still worse, to have projected a Marriage between his *Daughter* and the *Young Emperor*; an Attempt, which hath commonly proved fatal, in all Countries, to *Those* who have made it; particularly, in *England*, to the proud Duke of *Northumberland*, in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, and to the honest Earl of *Clarendon* in that of King *Charles the Second*.

2. "That he had very much *embezzled* the *Treasure* of the Corporation, and that the *Citizens* could never obtain any *Account* of the *publick Money*."--- which hath since appeared to be the Case of that *corrupt Minister*.

3. "That He had thrown away great Part of the publick *Treasure* in *Projects* detrimental to the said Corporation; and, particularly, that he had engaged them in a *Law Suit*, which had been already very *expensive* and was likely to prove *fatal* to the said *Town*."

This plainly alludes to the late great *Naval Armaments* in *Muscovy* under his Administration, and to the Difference which

He fomented between the *Russian* and *British* Courts.

4. "That he had made a *shameful*,
 " *clandestine Composition* of the said
 " *Law Suit*, to the great Detriment of
 " the said Town."-----which is exactly agreeable to the Discoveries that have been since made and mentioned in all our News Papers, "That the *Knez Menzickoff* was contriving how to break the
 " *Alliance* between the *Emperour* and
 " the *Czar*, and to clap up an Accommodation with *another Court*, in Consideration of a *great Sum of Money*."

5. "That the *Trade* and *Manufactures* of the said Town had manifestly
 " suffered, in several of their most *useful*
 " and *beneficial* Branches."

6. "That the *Freedom of Elections*
 " was destroyed."

7. "That he caused the said Corporation to be governed by *By-Laws* of
 " his own dictating, and not by the *old*,
 " *original* Statutes of the Corporation."

These several Charges have likewise been brought against the *Knez*; particularly the *last*, which is exactly conformable to that Article against him mentioning his "*Despotick Administration*, having

* *Vide the Craetsman and Mifs's Journal*, Nov. 4.

“ ing done every thing by his *own Au-*
 “ *thority*, and without the *Advice* of the
 “ *Council*.” Which may also serve to ex-
 plain the next *allegorical* Article against
 Mr. R——e, *viz.*

8. “ That he kept the *Statute Books*,
 “ and the *Accounts* of the Corporation
 “ in his *own Hands*, and peremptorily
 “ refused to have them *inspected* by any
 “ of the Magistrates.

9. “ That by such Methods and Practi-
 “ ces he was grown *exorbitantly Rich*,
 “ having *monopolized* the Wealth of the
 “ Corporation to himself and his *Family*.”

----This, I presume, requires no Explica-
 tion; since it is well known that the *Knez*
 from not being worth a Groat, soon be-
 came, by much, the richest Man in *Mus-*
covy; that he built *magnificent Palaces*,
 had a vast Number of *Horses*, *costly Fur-*
niture, and *fine Pictures*; that all his
Relations were put into Employment, and
 the most *distant* amongst them preferred
 to any other Person, tho’ generally a Par-
 cel of *very sad Fellows*; to which we
 may add the Honours heaped upon *Him-*
self and his *Family*, having adorned his
own Person with *two Orders*, and pro-
 cured *one* for his Son.

10. “ That *certain Lands*, appropria-
 “ ted to the Use of the said Town, were,
 “ by

“ by the under-hand Practices of the said
 “ *R---e*, intended to be *alienated*, which
 “ alludes to the *Knez Menzikoff*’s ha-
 “ ving appropriated to himself several
Lands, Parks and Palaces, belonging
 to the Imperial Crown of *Russia*.

11. “ That he had put several Persons
 “ into the *Stocks*, &c.” meaning thereby
 that *arbitrary Minister’s false Accusati-*
ons and severe Punishments.

What therefore can be more evident
 than that this Story of the *R-----s* was
 only made use of as a *Fable* or *Allegory*
 to expose the Practices of that *wicked*
great Man, and *Him only*? for can it be
 supposed that I could draw my Pen, in so
 remarkable a Manner, against a *private*
Gentleman or *Family*, of whom I know
 no Harm; or that I could mean any Body,
 in that Paper, besides the *Knez*? Is there,
 at this time, any *other Person* in *Europe*,
 to whom this Story can be half so properly
 applied? Hath any *other Minister* lorded
 it, in such a Manner, over his *Master*
 and his *Fellow Subjects*? Hath any other
Minister enriched *Himself* and his *Fa-*
 mily by the Spoils and Plunder of his
 Country? Hath any *other Minister* en-
 grossed the *Honours* and *Offices* of a
 whole Nation to *Himself* and his *Re-*
lations? or, lastly, Hath any *other Mi-*
nister

nister presumed or attempted, in the most distant Manner, to marry his *Son* or his *Daughter* into the *Royal Family*, and thereby to intail the Succession of the Crown upon his *own Posterity*?

As necessary as it was for me to be cautious, a few Months ago, when I sheltered myself, under this *Allegory*, from the Rage of a *powerful* and *incensed Minister*; yet, God be praised, I may now speak my Mind boldly and, without Fear, openly avow my Meaning to the whole World. Had the *Knez* continued in Power, I doubt not that he would have made loud Complaints against me, and insisted so strongly on Satisfaction, that *our Ministers* (as unwilling as I dare say they would be to have Mr. *D'Anvers* punished) might have been under a Necessity of sacrificing *Me* to the Resentment of this *wicked Man*: but He is *fallen*, and I am *safe*.

Nay, we are told that *Monsieur Jagozinski*, who I think is the *chief Person* of the *Law* in that Country, had the Boldness and Honesty, on a certain *ever-memorable Occasion*, to tax this Minister with *Corruption*; upon which a Bout at *Fifty-Cuffs* ensued, and the *Knez* came off with a *sound Drubbing*. Since therefore the *Head of the Law* is on my Side, I need not fear what any other Man can do unto me.

If

If it should be asked (as very likely it will, in this inquisitive Age) why I concern myself so much in the Affairs of such a distant Kingdom as *Muscovy*; I answer, that I look upon a *Plunderer of his Country* to be, by many Degrees, worse than a *Pirate*. He becomes, in some Respects, an Enemy to all Mankind, and it is every Body's Business, in whatever Country he happens to appear, to endeavour to destroy him.

It is therefore Matter of great Satisfaction to me, that all my Correspondents from *those Parts* agree, that my Writings first gave the young Monarch a true Impression of that *haughty Minister*, and animated *others* to attack him; so that I may say, like that facetious old Knight, Sir *John Falstaff* (with some small Allowance for *human Vanity*, natural to both of us) *that I not only have Wit my self, but am likewise the Occasion that Wit is in other Men.*

As it is pretty evident from many of my Writings, that I have been constantly and strenuously pushing at the *Knez* for some Months past, so I flatter myself that this single Fable of the *R—s* has had more Effect than all the Rest; which my Correspondents from the *North* assure me proved the *Coup de Grace*, and made

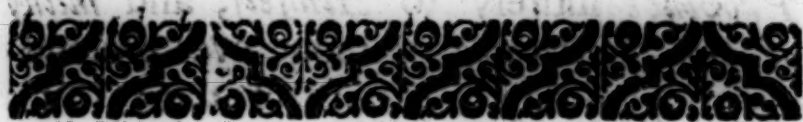
an End of him ; it being very remarkable that he did not continue in Power above a *Month* after that Paper was published. Whatever therefore my Writings may have contributed to the Overthrow of this *presumptuous Man*, I do not pretend to the sole Honour of it, but am willing to share it in Partnership with the R—s ; it was our joint Endeavour, which hath discomfited this *corrupt*, this *profuse*, this *vainglorious Minister* ; and I make no Question but that the Names of R—e and *D'Anvers* will ever be mention'd in *Muscovy*, with Honour and Esteem, during the present Age, and with Respect and Veneration in all succeeding Generations.

I cannot conclude, without ingenuously confessing that it was the Name of *Toxteth*, which first gave me the Hint of making the Application. *That Word*, to my Ear, seemed to have something of a *Muscovitish* Sound ; and I am since assured by an ingenious Friend of mine that, in the *Sclavonian* Language, *Toxteth* signifyeth *Tax-taker* ; whether this may be translated a *Lord of the Treasury* (who, amongst us, hath the Care and Superintendency of all the publick Taxes) I cannot say ; but certain it is, that the *Knez* took *this Province*

Province intirely to *Himself*, and *many of the Taxes too*, without ever pretending to give any *Account* of them to his Master, or any Body else; for which Reason, it is said that he is now to be converted, as it were, into a *Tax Himself*, and *taken* to ease the People of some of those heavy Loads, which he had brought upon them. — *Nec lex est justior ulla, &c.*

This, I hope, will be thought sufficient to explain a Paper, which hath been misunderstood by many Persons not only in *Britain*, but in some *other* Countries; though I believe it will be now confessed that this is the only *Sense*, which can be justly fixed upon it.





*Omnis Homines P. C. qui de rebus dubiis consultant,
Ab odio, amicitia, Irâ vacuos esse decet. SALUST.*

SATURDAY, *December* 16. 1727.

To CALEB D'ANVERS, *Esq;*

S I R,

TH E *British House of Commons* may be properly called the *Temple of Liberty*; and as the Voice of every Senator, in that august Assembly, ought, at all Times, to be free from all Manner of *Partiality* and *Dependence*, let us take a View in what Manner a *wise* and an *honest* Man should behave in this great Trust.

A Senator of *Great Britain*, since the enacting of that Law, which enables a Parliament (if the King pleases) to sit *seven Years*, is a Post of as great Dignity and Power as ever any single Citizen enjoyed, in any the most free, or the greatest Commonwealth; the *Life*, the *Liberty*;

Liberty, and the *Property* of his Fellow Subjects is, (conjunctively with the *Majority*) in his Voice ; and I may add, not only the *Liberties* of his Fellow Subjects, but of great part of EUROPE ; since whenever our Country shall fall into Slavery, some of the neighbouring Nations must share her Fate. He is therefore one of the sacred Trustees not only of the People of *Great Britain*, but of almost all EUROPE : and therefore a wise and an honest Man, who does his Duty in this eminent Station, is in the first Place careful to *attend* the Service of the Publick in the House ; because he knows that the Person who is chosen, and does not attend, deserts his Post and is almost as dishonourable as He, who absents himself out of the Hope or Fear of obliging or disobliging a *Great Man*. Neither is he ever *neutral* ; being sensible that a Person, who, in such a Trust, observes a *shameful Neutrality*, is a Soldier, who hides himself in the Day of Battle. He attends then continually, and is always upon his Guard, *ne quid detrimenti Respublica caperet*. He is upon no Occasion to be awed by the Frowns, or encouraged by the Smiles of a *Minister*. He never gives any Vote towards the passing of any Law, or Resolution, which he does not in his Conscience believe to be for the Benefit of the Whole. He is never

ver seduced by false Colours, or pretended Friendships, or sophistical Reasoning, or the glaze of tinsel Eloquence, or the Terrors of a Majority, to swerve once from what he conceives to be true and just. He speaks impartially, boldly, and perspicuously, not regarding what may please or displease, or what shall be approved or disapproved by any *particular Party*, neither obstinately closing his Understanding to Conviction, nor suffering others to blind it. He scorns as much to wear the Livery of another Man's Understanding, as to take his Wages for his Vote. But he is above all things particularly careful to live within the current Income of his own Fortune; without which he knows it will be very difficult to preserve his Honour. He knows that the Man, who is independent, is honest. He gives his Vote chearfully and with Courage, while he stands erect in the Integrity of his Soul, and the Uprightness of his Reasoning, and looks over a Crowd of *Hirelings*. He has a generous and an honest Warmth within him, which lifts him above the *great Vulgar*; and he is secretly admired by the *Briber* and the *Bribed*. So far *Virtue has its own Reward*.

Now let us see how a Senator of a *contrary Character* (if there is any such) may be marked. First then you may ob-

Y

serve

serve that the endeavours to get into Parliament with no other View but to stock-job his Voice. He buys his Borough, and sells his Country. He comes into the House, not to take Care of the Fortunes of the Persons whom he represents, but to make his own. This Man's *venal Voice* is open to every Purchaser, and is always capable of being Regimented in the Service of a *corrupt Minister*. He is indeed a *corrupt Minister himself*, and receives in smaller Proportions the Spoils of the *Robber*. Such Men, under a bad Administration, are always with the *Majority*. If they have *Understanding*, it is so perverted, that it would be happier for them and the Commonwealth too, could they exchange it for *Instinct*; being continually obliged to talk and act in Defiance of their own Conviction; the lowest Depravity that a human Mind can be reduced to! and it may be believed, without Breach of Charity, that Men of this profligate Character would, when their Passions were to be gratify'd, set at naught every social Virtue and break through all things that are good, worthy, and commendable. When I have talked with some of *these Men*, and represented the Danger which our Constitution would be in, if ever *Bribery* or *Corruption* should creep into this great Council, they have assured me very
gravely

gravely, that it is absolutely *necessary*; that the publick Business cannot be done, nor the Government subsist without it. If the Constitution is to subsist by giving *Bribes* to particular Men; and if these too should be dispensed at the Will and Pleasure of *one Man*, it might happen that, in case the *Majority* should, at any Time, prove *corrupt*, the Legislative Authority of all the Commons of *Great Britain* may be center'd in *this Man only*; and how unequal *any Person* would be to such a Trust, though his Capacity and Integrity were the most unexceptionable, let all the World Judge: But, what would our Condition be, if *this Man* should happen to prove *corrupt*, *avaritious*, and *rapacious*, and what *Tacitus* calls, *Rapti Largitor*; should he use this Power only to enrich and aggrandize *Himself*, his *Family*, and his *Favourites*, with very little or no Regard to the Publick?

But this Calamity will, I hope, never happen; or at least, we may be sure that it will not happen under the Reign of our present gracious and glorious Sovereign, who hath no views but what are altogether for the Welfare of his People and the Preservation of our Constitution. He will take care, as he hath already begun, that the *pub-*

lick money shall be applyed to *publick Uses only*, and not squandered away amongst *undeserving Mercenaries*. We may therefore hope to see this Parliament open with a Lustre that will eclipse all preceding ones; that *Corruption* will find no admittance or encouragment within those Walls, and that the Debates of this august Assembly will be void of all Animosities, clear of all Interests but those of the Publick, and free from all Passion but the love of their Country.

In *this Parliament* we have the utmost Reason to believe and expect that every thing will be avoided, which hath been complained of in *former Parliaments*; that we shall have no *Demands* made, or *Taxes* raised, but what our *present Condition* and *unhappy Circumstances* will render necessary; that no *dark or unintelligible Accounts* of the Disposition of *publick Money* will be either *offered* or *accepted*; that all *wild Schemes, romantick Projects* and *ridiculous Party Distinctions* will be exploded and discountenanced; and finally that no *great and vile Sums* will be given, not to do the *King's Business* (which does not require them) but to secure a *corrupt Servant* (if any such should hereafter appear) from the just Resentment and Vengeance of an *injured People*.

This

This will effectually discover the weight of a *British Parliament*, and preserve the Honour of the *British Nation*; whilst the *Representatives* of the People will endear themselves to *Those* whom they represent, silencing all *Murmurs* and *Disquietudes at Home*, and striking terrour into our *Enemies Abroad*.

I am, Sir,

Your Humble Servant,

Sep. 9th,
1747.

EPIGRAM.

Quoth H——ce to If——c, you have made a fine Pother
From one End o'th' World quite cross to the other;
Before such great Persons to be so uncivil!
Z——ds Sir, one would think you possess'd with the Devil!
Methinks your *leud Pranks* you *there* might have spar'd,
Or, at least, for your *Friends* have had more Regard;
But your *Business* is done, Sir; that I can assure you;
For my poor Brother *Bob* yonder raves like a Fury.

To which reply'd If——c; *how Vice rebukes Sin!*
Don't all the World know that we *Two* are *akin*?
You need indeed blame my *Pranks* at *Han——r*!
Pray think of your own dear Song to *JOAN GLOVER*;
And as for our *Friends*, Sir, both great ones and small,
They may e'en kiss mine *A——* Brother *Robin* and all.





The CRAFTSMAN, N^o LXXVII.

SATURDAY, *December 23*:

TO CALED D'ANVERS, *Esq*;

SIR,



Persons, whose Business requires a general Intelligence, are obliged to have several Spies, Ministers and Under-Agents to convey to them the different Sentiments of Mankind, upon all extraordinary Occasions; of which nobody seems to stand more in need than a *political Writer*.

I had the Honour, Sir, to serve your celebrated Predecessor, *Isaac Bickerstaff*, *Esq*; in this Capacity, with great Applause, and should be very proud of being employed by you in the same Character; which I will discharge with great Industry, Application and Fidelity.

As the late Report of the King of *Spain's* having departed from all his Demands and ratified the *Preliminaries*, met with so various a Reception in the Court

Court and the Camp, in the City and the Country, amongst People of different Employments, Interests and Opinions, I thought that I could not recommend myself better to your Favour, than by sending you some Observations, which I have made on the various Sentiments of your Countrymen upon this great *supposed* Occurrence of State.

The Place, where all News of this Kind hath the most immediate Influence, being *Exchange-Alley*, I conveyed myself into the City, and took an invisible Turn, in that *mysterious Emporium*, which I found a meer *Babel* of Noise, Hurry and Confusion. Some were mad with Success, and others frantick with Despair. The BULLS tossed their Heads on high, and roared in Triumph for the Victory, which they had obtained; whilst the poor, humbled BEARS sunk their miserable Crests, and bit the Ground with Extremity of Anguish.

I spied a noted Broker at *Jonathan's* in close Conference with a Gentleman, whom I have often seen at a House near *St. James's*, and heard him receive Orders to *buy 10,000 l. South Sea Stock publickly*, and *sell out 50,000 l. privately*. I afterwards heard the *same Gentleman* tell an *ill-looking Fellow*, that the Siege of *Gibraltar* was certainly raised, that

The Effects of the *Flotilla* were actually distributed, and the Ship *Prince Frederick* released, without any Restrictions.

But though there appeared so much Joy in the Faces of some particular Persons, who had made great Gains in the *Alley* by this Fluctuation of Stocks; yet I observed a general Discontent and Lamentation in that Place, upon the Prospect of *Peace*, which would, in a great Measure, put an End to their Game, and could not serve their Designs half so well as either an *actual War*, or that *uncertain, precarious* State, which we have been in for above these *two Years* past; during which Time we have had so many *different* and *contrary* Accounts, almost every Mail, that they have promoted the good Purposes of *Stockjobbing*, almost as effectually, as if the Affairs of *Europe* had been managed by a select Committee of *Jews* and *Brokers* in *Exchange-Alley*.

In the City I observed, in general, that the *Merchants* and *fair Traders* seemed highly pleased with this Prospect of Affairs, being in hopes that it portended the Increase of our *Manufactures*, and the Restoration of our *Commerce*; whereas all *Interlopers*, *Smuglers* and *exclusive Traders*, as well as several *Mechanicks* and

and *others*, who live by Confusion; and grow rich, like *Undertakers*, by the Calamities of human Nature, appeared with dejected Countenances, and upbraided the Tameness of our Enemies for coming into any *Accommodation*, after they had made so glorious an *Opposition*.

I then steered my Course towards the *Temple*, and popt my Head into *Dick's* Coffee-house, where I found a Cluster of honest, *Country Gentlemen*, smoking their Pipes round the great Table, expressing themselves in the highest Raptures on the present Posture of Affairs, and uttering the most grateful Penegyrics on *Those*, who had brought us into such an hopeful Condition. They seemed to make no doubt that the *Emperor* and the King of *Spain* would be obliged to refund us all the *Expences*, which we have been at, and make us full *Restitution* for all the *Ships* which they have taken from us; that the *Army* would be immediately reduced; the *four Shillings* in the Pound taken off from the *Land*; and perhaps even some Part of the last Year's Subsidies remitted to the People, as it was in the golden Days of *Q. Elizabeth*; whilst at one Corner of the Room I spied the *Receiver General* of a neighbouring County, who listened to their Discourse with a
ruffled

ruffled Countenance, and seemed very much disappointed in his Expectations of raising an Estate by the Continuance of the *War* and *Taxes*.

I attended the next Morning at a *certain Levee*, and mixt with a Knot of Gentlemen, with whom the *Great Man* of the House seemed to converse with more than ordinary Confidence; I heard him whisper several things in their Ears, which I understood to be what they call, in Court Language, *giving the Word*. He spoke several handsome Things of the *Emperour*, and seemed to hint that the *late insolent Memorial* was *Palm'd* upon him; for which Reason he desired that his *Imperial Word* might be mentioned for the future with more Tendernefs. But as for the *French* and *Spaniards*,---upon which he took them to a Corner of the Room, and by his Motions and Countenance seemed to communicate something with a great deal of *Passion* and *Concern*.

About an Hour afterwards, I dropt accidentally into the Company of another set of Gentlemen, who by their Discourse and Behaviour seemed to be *Malecontents*; for upon my mentioning the good News, they smiled upon one another, and said something about *secret Articles*; concluding with an ill-natured Sneer, that

“ we are highly obliged to *Those Persons*
 “ who have (with so *trifling an Ex-*
 “ *pence*) put us *almost* into *as good a*
 “ *Condition*, as we were in, *before*
 “ these Troubles and Confusions were
 “ brought upon us.

As much as I disliked this kind of Dis-
 course and saw the Fallacy of such Ob-
 jections, I thought it would be fruitless to
 enter into any Dispute with them; so
 making an abrupt Apology, I left these
 Gentlemen to grumble by themselves, and
 went into a *certain Room*, where I ob-
 served several *Card Tables* and some of
 the Ladies, at Play, drowned in Tears.
 I fancied at first that they were *losing*
their Money; but, upon Enquiry, found
 that they were diverting themselves at
Quadrille and crying for their *Husbands*
 who were *in Distress* at *Gibraltar*. But
 upon my telling them the *good News*, they
 brightened up their Faces and seemed all
 over-joy'd, except *one* or *two* fine Ladies;
 who shall be nameless.

Indeed the *Fair Sex* seem generally in-
 clined to a *Pacification*, from a just ap-
 prehension, that two or three sharp Cam-
 paigns would make a Dearth of *pretty*
Fellows and inhance the Terms of *Ma-*
trimony, which run somewhat above *Par*
 already. On the contrary, there are se-
 veral *fine Gentlemen* in the Spleen, who
 though

thought themselves sure of making their Fortune *at Home*, by those, *who should have had their Brains knocked out A-broad.*

I was likewise at several *Military Coffee-Houses* near *Charing-Cross*, and did not find any more Unanimity amongst the Gentlemen of the *Blade*, concerning the present Posture of Affairs, than amongst other Persons; Those, who were appointed on the Establishment, discovering a visible Concern; and Those, who had failed in their applications, either carrying an Air of *Indifference* or taking an ill-natured Pleasure in the Disappointment of others.

I met with a Gentleman, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, who seemed to be very angry with the News. He damn'd *Count de R-----g* to the Bottom of Hell, and swore it was a shame to let him put an *End to the War before it was begun.*

It would be impossible to recount all the Disappointments of this kind---several young, gay Volunteers (who have, for this Year past, constantly attended Mr. *Figg's* Amphitheatre) have, all on a sudden, laid aside their terrible Faces and discharged their Fencing-Masters---An ingenious *Buttonian* of my Acquaintance is now hard at work in converting a
Poem

Poem, which he had almost finished upon the *first Victory*, to a *Pacifick* occasion—and my good Friend Mr. B. makes grievous Complaints against the *Emperour* and lies under terrible apprehensions that his *Treatise of Military Discipline* will be left on his Hands.

But what affected me the most was the Case of a worthy *Cavalier Gentleman*, as set forth in the following *Memorial*, which he communicated to me with great assurances that every Tittle of it was Fact.

The humble PETITION of Colonel JAMES

PLATOON.

Sheweth,

THAT your *Petitioner* hath been at an extraordinary Expence in compleating his Regiment and providing himself with a great Quantity of *Black-Bags, Ribbands, Tupets, Pondrieres* and *Shoulder knots*, with other Accoutrements necessary for the service, in case of a War.

That he was obliged to sell a *Bear*, in order to buy *two Horses*, and is now likely to be a great Loser by both, unless his Case be taken into Consideration.

He therefore humbly prays that the
Army

Army and *Taxes* may be continued; without which your *Petitioner* and his *Family* will be liable to great Inconveniences; which he apprehends ought rather to fall on the *Publick*, than a *private Person*.

And your Petitioner, &c.

These Sir, are some Observations, which I made on the various Sentiments of Mankind, on the late *pacifick Report*; if you approve of my Industry and Intelligence in this Particular, you may expect to hear from me on other Occasions;

Being, S I R,

Your Friend and Servant,

PACOLET.





The CRAFTSMAN. Nº LXXVIII.

*Quod si est erratum, Patres Conscripti, Spe
falsa atque fallaci : redéamus in viam.*

*Optimus est Portus Pénitenti, MUTATIO
CONSILII. C I C.*

SATURDAY, *December 30*



IT being a laudable Custom;
amongst our *Divines*, at the
Commencement of every *new*
Year, to recommend *Newness*
of Life, and to dissuade their Hearers
from repeating the Sins and Transgressions
of the *last*; and *State Matters* having
been lately judged improper Subjects for
the *Pulpit* (a Point which I shall not
presume to determine) I hope our *revere-*
rend and *learned Pastors* will not think
me guilty of any Incroachment on their
Province, by applying some wholesome
Exhortations to my Countrymen at *this*
Season, and putting them in mind of P O -
L I T I C A L R E G E N E R A T I O N .

And this I apprehend to be the more
excuseable at present on two Accounts ;
first, because the *political Duties* are
equally

equally obligatory with the *Moral* or *Christian*, as they are equally conducive to the Good of Mankind ; and *secondly*, because we are now just entering not only on a *new Year*, but on the first Year of a *new Reign* ; for as we have a Prince on the Throne, whose greatest Ambition it is to make his People happy, we ought to lay hold of all Opportunities to make his Reign easy and glorious.

Let us therefore, my Countrymen (in whatever Stations we are placed, and however *dignified* or *distressed* we may be, let us, I say) begin *this Year* as becomes *good Subjects* and *true Britons* ; in such a Manner, as the *best King*, and the *best Constitution* in the World require at our Hands. Let us contribute and exert our utmost Endeavours to secure our *Liberties* from the least Infringement or Violation ; and, for that End, let us carefully avoid every Thing, in our *future Behaviour*, that may, in any Measure, eclipse the Lustre of the *British Crown* on the Head of our *present most excellent Sovereign*, or that can tend to defeat or endanger the Succession of it in his illustrious House to all Posterity.

As Offences, of a *political* Nature, are equally unavoidable with those of a *Moral* One, and as it may be truly said in *one* Sense as well as the *other*, that *we sin daily*,

daily, let us heartily repent of all the *Mis-*
carriages, Infirmities and Transgressions
of the *last*, or of *any preceding Year*,
and make a firm Resolution to amend our
Lives and Conduct in the *next*.

Hath *Ambition, Pride, Self-Interest*,
or an *inordinate Desire of Gain* induced
any of us to project *mischievous Schemes*,
to do *vile Jobs*, or enter into *any Mea-*
sures separate from the Interest of our
Country? — Have any of us, for *secret*
Ends, industriously revived our *expiring*
Animosities, and *destructive Party Dis-*
tinctions at home, or endeavoured to in-
volve the Nation in *Confusions abroad*? —
Hath any one amongst us endeavoured to
exalt *Himself*, his *Relations* and *Depen-*
dants on the Ruins of the *Fortune, Fa-*
vour or *Reputation* of others? or at-
tempted to make *Himself great and con-*
spicuous by carrying on a constant En-
mity to *Worth, Honour* and *Ability*; or
by lavishing all his Favours on the most
eminent *Tools, Blockheads* and *Bus-*
foons? — Hath any Man, who calls
Himself a Briton, shut his Eyes, his Ears,
and his Bowels to the *Distresses* and *Ca-*
lamities of his Fellow Subjects? —
Hath any Man made *great and infamous*
Gains by the Interruption of our *Com-*
merce, the Declension of our *Manufac-*
tures, and the Misfortunes of our *Colonies*;

or by the Increase of our *Expences, Taxes* and *Debts*? — Hath any Man raised an immense Fortune by *Tricking, Stockjobbing, private Intelligence*, and the like *dark, sinister and iniquitous Practices*? — Hath any Man openly set a Price on THOSE THINGS, which ought to be *freely bestowed* for the Encouragement of *Virtue, Merit* and *Industry*? — Or lastly, Hath any Man been so far an Enemy to his Country, and to all Mankind, as publickly to encourage, patronize, and promote the growing Evils of *Luxury, Extravagance* and *Corruption*?

Let us, my Countrymen, examine our Hearts and our Consciencies, at this Time, seriously and severely on *these Articles*; and if we find our selves guilty, in any Respect, let us make all the Restitution in our Power, by a Publick Confession of our Guilt, and by a stedfast Resolution of beginning and continuing to act vigorously against all such Practices in the *ensuing Year*.

These are Questions, which chiefly concern all of us, as good Subjects, in a *private Capacity*. I could put others adapted to *Those* of our Countrymen, who have the Honour to move in a *superiour Orb*; which I believe I might do without giving any Offence; since the *greatest Men* are but *Men*; and, as such, not exempted
from

from *human Failings* ; nor can they secure themselves, at all Times, from *Over-sights*, *Impositions*, and *Miscarriages*. If therefore *any thing was done*, the *last Year*, which we could now wish *undone* ; or if any thing hath happened contrary to the *Expectations of some*, or the *Promises of others*, which however the *greatest, human Wisdom* could not foresee ; we doubt not they will be *rectify'd*, and that *other Measures* will be pursued for the future ----- But as I hope and believe that there is no occasion to insist on *this Point* ; so if there were, I should desire to be *excused* and refer the Discussion of it to some *abler and higher Hand*.

But there is *one Point*, which I cannot forbear mentioning and recommending, at *this Time*, to the particular Notice and Regard of my Fellow Subjects of all Ranks, Conditions and Denominations. Some of them, perhaps, will be surprized to hear me repeat the old Topick of G I B R A L T A R, reasonably supposing that after the *Expence*, which we have been at in defending it abroad, and the *vigorous Resolutions* which have been taken, for its preservation, at home, all *Danger* must be over and all our *apprehensions* ought to vanish. But I take this *Fortress* to be a matter of such infinite Concern and Importance to the welfare of *Great Britain*,

in her *tendereſt* Part, that I hope a good Subject cannot too often nor too zealouſly plead in its Defence, till we ſee it abſolutely ſecured and guaranty'd to us by ſtill *one more Treaty*, in ſuch a Manner as to exclude all farther *Demands* and *Pretenſions* of our *Competitor*.

And this I take to be the more *ſeaſonable* at preſent, both becauſe the opening of the *Congreſs* is ſaid to be now drawing near, and becauſe I find that ſome Perſons interpret *one of the Articles*, ſaid to be concluded by the Count *de Rothembourg* at *Madrid*, in ſuch a manner, that altho' the King of *Spain* conſents to *raiſe the Siege of that Place*, yet that he does not thereby præclude himſelf from arguing his *Pretenſions* to it at *Cambray*; and tho' I doubt not that they will be ſufficiently invalidated by the ſuperiour Arguments, and Addreſs of our *Plenipotentiaries*; yet I do not think it impertinent to ſilence all remaining *Fears* and *Jealouſies* on this Account, by ſhewing that we can have no reaſon to apprehend the *Ceſſion of a Bulwark*, which is of ſuch *invaluable Advantage* to us, and to which we have, I hope, ſuch an *indisputable* and *unalienated Right*.

I have explained the *Importance* of this Place and conſidered the *Objections*, which were formerly made againſt it, ſo
fully

fully and particularly in * *three* former Dissertations, that I rather chuse to refer the Reader to them, than encumber this Paper with tedious Quotations. — I shall therefore proceed to shew how the Case stands at present.

His late Majesty had so just a Notion of the great Value of this *Fortress*, and of *Port Mabon*, that he was pleased to recommend the Care of them, in the strongest Manner, to his Parliament, the very last Session, which he lived to meet them; calling them of *infinite Advantage and Security to our Trade and Commerce*; upon which *both Houses* addressed his Majesty; assuring him, in the most loyal and affectionate Terms, that they would stand by and support his Majesty with their Lives and Fortunes, in the Defence of *those Possessions*; which the *Lords* termed *of the greatest Importance to the Preservation of the Commerce and naval Strength of Great Britain*; and the *Commons* (speaking of *Gibraltar*) *a Place of such Importance to the Trade of this Kingdom.*

This laudable Zeal of the *two Houses* was immediately seconded by loyal *Addresses*, to the same Effect, from *all Parts of the Kingdom*; which I doubt not will

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be

* *Vide the Craftsman Numb. 33, 35, 36.*

be *renewed* whenever there appears to be *any Occasion*.

It seems therefore highly *unreasonable*, as well as *unjust*, to entertain the least Doubt that his *present Majesty* (who makes the Good of his People the constant Rule of his Government) will ever yield to the Demands of our *declared Enemies*, or to any Importunities of *false Friends*, by consenting to give up a *Place*, for which his *late Majesty*, and the *united Voice of the whole People*, both by their *Representatives* and by *Themselves*, expressed so warm and affectionate a Concern. — It is so monstrous and ridiculous a Suggestion, that I am almost ashamed to take notice of it.

But what hath induced me to say thus much upon this Subject is, that there is a *little, groveling Faction of narrow-soul'd Wretches*, who seem to repine at the Glory of their native Country and use their utmost Endeavours to reduce it to a Level with other Nations. This *unnatural Malignity* appears in nothing more conspicuous or more remarkable than in their constant attempts, for *several Years past*, to depreciate the *Importance of Gibraltar* and talk us out of our Esteem for it. For this purpose they stroll about to *Coffee-Houses, Taverns, and Clubs*, making it their Business, with all the wretched arguments,

ments, which so *bad a Cause* will admit of, to convince well-meaning People that their Opinion of the *value* of this Place is a *culgar Errour*; that it is but of small use to us in our *Trade* and *Navigation*, which is more than counterballanced by the *Expence* that we are at in keeping it; and that, in short, it is rather a *Burthen* and *Incumbrance* to the Nation, than a *real Advantage*--- With what View they take so much *unpopular Pains*, is now I presume, no secret; but I make no doubt that they will fail in their attempts, under the *present Reign*, as they did more than once in the *last*; for we have certainly more Reason to expect that a *Bill* will be brought in, the *next Sessions*, for ANNEXING Port-Mahon and Gibraltar to the British Dominions, than to see this *little, miscreant Faction* of *Anglo-Spaniards* succeed in their endeavours for its *Restitution*.

Let us, therefore, my Countrymen, unanimously resolve to do Honour to the *British Name* and to make this an *happy New Year* to his Majesty and to the whole Nation, by asserting our Right to *these Possessions* and keeping a watchful Eye on those *Bosom-Traytors*, who, for vile Ends, are not ashamed to become the *Tools* and *Advocates* of our *Enemies*.

Finally, my Countrymen, as it hath pleased God to bless us with a Prince of the most consummate *Wisdom*, *Justice* and *Resolution*, let us make it our constant Prayer to that omnipotent Being, that he will vouchsafe to confound the Devices of all his *open* and *secret* Enemies ; that he will endue the Hearts of his *Counsellors* with *Probity* and *Wisdom*, and crown all his *Labours*, for the Good of these Kingdoms, with *uninterrupted Success*.

P O S T S C R I P T.

As it is the professed Design of this Paper to commend *Virtue*, *Merit* and useful *Knowledge* of all Kinds, as well as to expose their *Opposites*, I should be inexcusable to my Readers, who reside in distant Parts of the Kingdom, if I did not take Notice of a little Pamphlet just published, intituled, *Some Observations on the ASSIENTO TRADE, as it hath been exercised by the SOUTH SEA COMPANY, &c.* in which a new Field of Matter, with Relation to that Subject, seems to be opened ; at least to Persons who are not very conversant in Affairs of a *Mercantile* Nature ; for it appears from this Pamphlet (if the *Facts* alledged in it are true, which indeed seem to be very plausibly set forth) that the Exercise of *that Trade*, as it hath been carried on, is very detrimental to our *Colonies* and *Plantations* in *America*, particularly to *JAMAICA* (the most valuable of them all) and may, in Time, give too great an Advantage to our *Rivals* in those Parts. It is there said that the *South Sea Company* hath deprived the Island of *Jamaica* of most part of its *Trade*, which the Author asserts to have been more beneficial to *Great Britain* than *that* which is substituted in its Room.— That by
carrying

carrying on a Trade to *Affrica*, and supplying the *Plantations* with *Negroes*, They seem to have exceeded the Limits of their *Charter*. — That they have enhanced the Price of *Negroes* on the Coasts of *Affrica*, and consequently to the *British Planters*. — That they furnish the *Spanish Colonies* with the best *Negroes*, and our own with the worst. — That the *Spaniards*, by these Means, have been enabled to make great Improvements in their *Sugar*, and other *Manufactures*, which may, in time, deprive us of that beneficial Branch of Commerce. — That the *Spaniards* are farther encouraged in these Attempts by the importing those Commodities into *Europe* in the Vessels of the *S. S. Company*; which would be impracticable by any other Means. — In short, this Pamphlet deserves the Perusal of every Man, who hath any Regard for the *British Trade*, *Navigation*, *Manufactures*, and *Plantations* in *America*.

TO CALEB D'ANVERS, *Esq*;

— *Sive geris Jocos,*
Seu rixam, & infanos amores. H O R.

S I R,

TO have a due Sense of our Faults, and a desire to guard against them, for the future, is all the Atonement which they will in many Cases admit of; and to a Man, under such Circumstances of *Penitence* and *Contrition* for any Follies he may have committed, tho' never so wild, it must be strangely inhuman to revive the remembrance of them to the World, or join with the ill-natured Part of it in a *Laugh*, which may happen to be against him. The most that can be allowed

^d is, a *Laugh in the Sleeve* ; for that is the only way of being merry, altogether inoffensively to the Object.

I have been led into these Reflections by the severe Treatment, which poor *Punch* has met with, since his return to *England*. He has been a constant Subject of Jest and Ridicule for the whole Town ; and even you, Mr. *D'Anvers*, have not spared to divert your self at his Expence. Give me leave to say it is unworthy that Honour and Generosity, which have hitherto been so conspicuous a part of your Character ; since he is at present in a Situation that rather claims the Exercise of your *Pity* than of your *Wit*.

He is retired to a Country Village, not far off, in the utmost Confusion, for having so ill acquitted himself in the late *Farce*. He promises never to appear upon the Stage any more ; and indeed there is great reason to believe he will keep his Word. What farther Atonement can be expected for an unhappy miscarriage, which, if rightly considered, was rather owing to *Harlequin* than himself ? He had always successfully play'd a *drunken Buffoon*, and desired no other Part, till *Harlequin*, for Reasons best known to himself, would metamorphose him into an *Ambassador* ; but as this is only one of the many scandalous abuses, which *Harlequin* has been guilty of, since he assumed the direction of the *Theatre*, I am determin'd, for the Benefit of the Publick, to give a very particular History of that *Arch-Impostor*. In the mean time, it is observed that, since the Discovery which has been made of some of his Tricks,

the

the Disappointments he has very lately met with in others of a most mischievous consequence, had they not been prevented, and the apprehensions of that *stricter Enquiry*, which will be made very soon into them all, he is quite *Chop-fallen*; *Distress* and *Despair* sit upon his Visage, and bespeak his *approaching Doom*.

I am, &c.

P. S. The last Letters from *Paris* advise, that *Pierrot and Company*, who have performed at that Court, with universal Applause, intend to remove, in a little time, to *Cambray*, for the entertainment of the *Plenipotentiaries*, during the *Congress*.

Just Published,
(*Proper for New-Year's-Gifts to Children*
of Quality and Distinction,)

POLITICAL CARDS; describing, in beautiful and instructive Prints, the terrible, tragical Ends of *wicked Ministers* in all Ages and all Nations; viz. 1. *Sejanus*, the Favourite of the Emperour *Tiberius*, dragged about the Streets of *Rome* as a publick Spectacle of horror and detestation. 2. *Vasconcellos*, prime Minister to the *Queen Regent of Portugal*, thrown out of a Window and murdered by the Populace. 3. The Duke of *Buckingham* stab'd by *Felton*. 4. The Earl of *Strafford* on a *Scaffold*, with his *Head off*. 5. The two *De-wits* torn piece-meal by the Mob. 6. The Duke *de Ripperda* in a dark Dungeon; with a Glass of *Poison* and a *Dagger* before him. 7. The *Knez Menzikoff* doing Penance for his wicked and insolent Administration, in a *little Hutt* in the Desarts of *Siberia*, feeding on *Bear's Flesh* and *wild Chestnuts*.
To

To be sold in *Westminster-Hall* and at the *Royal Exchange*.

Where may be likewise had.

(*Translated from the Original, just published at Paris*)

Some Memoirs of the *Life, Negotiations* and *comical Adventures* of the celebrated *Monsieur BALANCE* ; containing a particular Account of the Motives to his Journeys into *England*.

-----*jaſtat Convitia vulgo,*

Et crebo ſolvit, lepidum Caput, ora Cachinno,

Quanquam Res agitur ſolemnis ſeria Pompa.

ADDISON.



The CRAFTSMAN. N^o LXXIX.

SATURDAY, *January 6.*

CALEB D'ANVERS, Esq ; to Col. PLATOON, in
Answer to *His Letter* to Mr- P—

S I R,



When I first read your *Letter* to Mr. P. which by the *Spirit* and *Manner* of *Reasoning* immediately discovered its *Author*, I was somewhat surprized at your assuming *such a Character* ; for though you are generally known, in a *certain County* in *England*, by the Title of COLONEL, yet what induced you to take the Name of PLATOON, or to think your self concerned in the Defence of the *Army*, I cannot guess ; since I never heard
that

that you ever distinguished yourself in any *military Post*, besides that of a *Colonel of the Militia*.

You tell us, Sir, that you are a *constant Reader of the Craftsman*; for which I am much obliged to you, and am proud to hear that it affords you a *Weekly Entertainment*. But as to the *unprecedented Insolence and Audaciousness of that Paper* (which you are pleased to be *often surprized at*) I must beg Leave to be equally surprized, in my Turn, at such a Charge from *You*, who have taken so many exorbitant Liberties in this and other Papers, *under your Patronage*, without any Foundation besides *idle Surmises*, not only with the *Character, Family, and domestick Concerns* of a *Gentleman*, of *great Distinction*, but even with the sacred Name of *Majesty* it self.

You are likewise pleased to acquaint us, *that you have often wondered that such a Paper is suffered to pass Weekly through the Kingdom with Impunity*; --- but *what Reasons induce the Government to be thus passive, under such repeated Insults, you will not take upon you to determine*.

Now, Sir, in order to cure you of these and such like Fits of *Wonder and Surprise* (which seem to be very *strong and frequent* upon

upon you) I will endeavour to rectify your Apprehension as to this Matter.

In the first Place, you would do well to give us some Definition of what you mean by the Term *Government*, which seems to be a very *equivocal Expression*; at least, if we admit of some *modern Interpretations*, which have been put upon it. But not to wrangle with you about this Point, (as I have Room enough to do) I will allow *Government* to mean, what I know you would have it mean, *some particular Persons in Authority*. Now if *these Gentlemen* will be pleased to *suffer my Paper to pass Weekly through the Kingdom with Impunity*, the most obvious Reason, for their so doing, seems to be that they do not think it contains any thing, *which deserves Punishment*. But, besides, you seem to forget that ours is a *free Government*; that we are ruled by *known Laws*, and not by the *arbitrary Will of any Men in Power*; that we cannot be punished but by *due Course of Law*; at the Head of which presides, at present, a *Person of consummate Wisdom and Integrity*; that we enjoy a *Liberty of the Press*, without *any Restraint*, which is one of our most valuable Privileges; and therefore I do not apprehend that *any Man whatsoever*, as the *Laws* stand at present, hath any Power to prevent *this*, or any *other inoffensive Paper*,

Paper, from *passing Weekly, or as often as the Authors please, through the Kingdom.*

They have a Power, indeed, to *take up, examine, commit, require Bail* and, if they see Occasion, to *prosecute* any Persons, *according to the Laws of the Land*, for *writing or dispersing* what can be legally proved to be *Libels*. ----- But I never heard of any *farther Power*, or that our Constitution allows *any Men* intirely to *suppress* the Writings of any Author.

It is well known that this legal Power of *Taking up* and *Prosecuting* is often exercised ; that it hath been lately exercised against *several Persons*, who are said to be concerned in *this Paper* ; that they are *still* under the Cognizance of the Court, upon a Charge of *writing and publishing Libels* ; from which however they hope and will endeavour to clear *Themselves, as soon as the Law will permit them to do it.*

What therefore can you mean by *wondering that this Paper is suffered to pass Weekly through the Kingdom with IMPUNITY* ? much more by that *very extraordinary Charge* against the Government, of being thus *PASSIVE* under such *repeated Insults* ? ---- Had the Craftsman presumed to publish such a *round Assertion* to the World, and to have *openly* charged

charged the Government with being *passive* (that is *tame*, *indolent* and *negligent of their Duty*) under any repeated *Insults*, either at home or ABROAD, I know what *Interpretations* would have been put upon it; and I am so far from believing *these Gentlemen* to be Persons of a *passive Disposition*, as you call them, that I am confident such an *Assertion* would not have passed through the Kingdom with Impunity. ---- I should therefore be glad to know whether you have any particular *Licence or Privilege* to treat *Persons in Authority* in this Manner.

I presume, Sir, that you would have me believe you to be a Person of great *Eminence*, by telling me that you *scorn to foul your Fingers with ME*; though, to tell you the Truth, Sir, if I guess right, I do not take you to be the most scrupulous Man alive about this same *fouling your Fingers*. If you had not very often *fouled them*, or even had not the *dirtiest Hands* of any Man in *Christendom*, it is very possible that you and I had never had the least Difference; for this Sir, is the very *Thing*, against which I have been so long writing; and when you have *cleaner Hands*, I shall cease to utter to the World such *scurrilous and infamous Reflections*, as you are pleased to term them.

As

As you was not ashamed to set out, in this *notable Performance*, by calling down the Weight of the *secular Arm* upon me and *my Writings*, you go on in the same Manner, by endeavouring to spirit up the *whole Army* for your *Seconds*; which, give me leave to observe, will do no Credit to your Cause amongst *impartial* men; since *Power* and *armed Force* are two Methods of *Disputing*, which are never made use of, but in Cases of the *utmost Extremity*, where *Reason* and *fair Argument* will not prevail.

But how came you to have so mean an Opinion of the *British Soldiery*, as to imagine that they would be wrought up, at Pleasure, into *Anger* and *Resentment*, upon such *idle* and *trifling* occasions? Could you imagine that any *Officers* (who own no *Master* but the *King*) would think themselves obliged to obey the *Beck*, or engage in the Cause of any *private Man*, how *great soever*, who may fancy himself *injured* or *affronted*? Or could it be supposed that Men, of such a *liberal* and *generous* Education, would betray their good sense so far as to construe a little *Raillery* on the *Foibles* of some *particular Persons* amongst them (who, notwithstanding this, may be *worthy Men* and *excellent Officers*) into a design of *wounding the ARMY* through their *Sides*?

A a

Nay,

Nay, even *Those Gentlemen*, who may think *themselves*, or be thought by *others* to be glanced at, in *this Paper*, will not, I believe, condescend to take the least offence at such *innocent Sallies* and *Lerit-ies* of a *ludicrous Pen*.

For my own part, I am sure that nobody can have a greater Respect for *those Gentlemen*. I have long had the Honour to be acquainted with many of them, and know them to be Men of excellent *Worth*, *Virtue* and *Understanding* in a *private* as well as a *publick* Capacity. I remember their *truly noble* and *heroick* Behaviour at the late, *happy Revolution* (in which I had the Honour to bear some part *my self*) when they distinguished a *British Army* from the *Armies* of *other Nations*, and vindicated their *Profession* from the Imputation of being the Tools and Instruments of *arbitrary Power*. Nor shall I ever forget the *Services*, and *Honour*, which they did this Nation, under the Conduct of our late glorious Deliverer King *William* and the valiant, invincible, and immortal Duke of *Marlborough*.

For this Reason, though my Principles, as an *Englishman* and a *Briton*, oblige me to wish that we may have as *few standing Troops* as possible; yet whenever the unhappy Necessity of Affairs shall involve us in the EXPENCES of a *War*,

I heartily wish that *our own brave Countrymen* may reap the *Advantages* of it ; and I have now the Pleasure to congratulate them on a *sure Prospect* that *Honour, Courage, Skill* and every other *Martial Virtue* will be distinguished, under our present experienced *Sovereign*, by receiving the *Reward*, which they deserve, in our *Military Promotions*.

You go on Sir, in the further Prosecution of the same *malicious Design* and are so extravagantly witty, in several *smart Questions*, with relation to the *Army*, that a Man had need have as much Wit as that *arch Wag* your *Brother*, to be able to answer you — But as to your Conceits about *Stockjobbing, Bulls and Bears*, &c. I think you might have spared *Them*, at least ; since it is so notorious *who* hath built *stately Palaces* on that Foundation.

At length, you tell us that you shall be more serious in your *Interrogatories*, which run thus ---- *How could it enter into your Head to turn the REVIEWS of the Army into such high Ridicule ? You know very well who orders, directs and takes delight in reviewing the Troops. It was impossible to believe that all the Disappointments in the World could have transported you to this Degree ! But as the best Actions are liable to malicious and invidious Turns, this most commendable*

Care of the KING must not escape the Pen of righteous Caleb.

Here, Sir, you must allow me to be somewhat *more serious*, as well as *your self*, and to ask what could induce you to discover the *malignity* of your *Heart*, by having recourse to such *abject* Methods, and stretching an *innocent Jest upon Foppery* into a *Libel* against Majesty itself? Is the Word *REVIEW* so much as mentioned or hinted at in the whole Paper? or, if it were, does it carry that *infamous Reflection*, which you would insinuate? What therefore could be your Motive to such a Procedure? Was it not thought sufficient to rouse up the *civil Power*, and the *whole Army* to your *Assistance*; but must you likewise debase the most sacred Character, by making it subservient to your Purposes in a *private Dispute*?

Give me Leave to tell you, Sir, that this *Manner* of proceeding is as *malicious* and *dishonourable*, with Regard to *Those* with whom you differ, as it is *indecent*, to use no stronger a Term, with Relation to your *Prince*; whose *great Name* ought not to be prophaned in *this Manner*, upon every frivolous Occasion.

But since I find that the *Cause* of *some Men* must be defended at any *Rate*, it cannot be doubted that this Letter came from a *Person*, who may think
himself

himself *priviledged* to take any *Liberties* against his *Adversaries*, — yet whoever you may be, *great* or *small*, I will defy you with all your *own Art*, and that of all your *Agents* put together, to single out one Passage, through the whole Course of these Papers, which can be fairly interpreted to reflect, or even to *squint* (as you elegantly express it) either at his *late* or his *present Majesty*; whose *Persons* I have always *honoured*; whose *Royal Virtues* I have always *extoll'd* and *display'd*, both *privately* and *publickly*, in the most *critical Seasons*; and for the Service of whose *Family* my *Life* and *Fortune* (such as they are) have always, and shall always be *devoted*.

Thus much I thought necessary to say, upon this Occasion, with regard to *my self*; and *This*, Sir, notwithstanding all your *Efforts*, *Artifices* and *Misrepresentations*, will appear to be the *Character, Conduct* and *Resolution* of *righteous Caleb*.

And now, Sir, you must give me leave to say something concerning the GENTLEMAN, to whom you thought fit to address your *Epistle*; and who hath been so inhumanly treated, on my Account, that I am amazed to hear *you* complain of any *Liberties* which I may have taken.

You seemed resolved that nobody should mistake *whom* you meant by Mr. P. since,

not content with pointing him out by the *initial Letter* of his *Name* (a Liberty which I have never yet taken) you have described him to us by several, *well-known Circumstances* of his Life ; particularly by a most *cruel* and *unpolite* Insinuation, and (as I have been assured) a most abominable *Falshood*. This barbarous Insult on the Character of a *Lady*, who never can have offended you, would be sufficient, with the Help of a little Rhetorick (were I inclined to treat *you* in the Manner in which you have endeavoured to serve Mr. *P.*) to draw down the united Wrath and Vengeance of the *whole Sex* upon you ; and I dare say the *Officers* themselves would have Gallantry enough to own, that the *fair Ladies* of *Great Britain* compose a more formidable Body than even the *Army* itself.

You likewise point him out by this *remarkable* Phrase, of having formerly had a PROFITABLE RELATION *to the ARMY*. For God's Sake, Sir, how came you to pitch upon this Epithet *profitable* ? I never heard that Mr. *P.* ever made any *memorable Contract* for *Forage*, &c. wherein there were any *reserved Profits* for *himself*. On the contrary, I have been told that, when he came into *that Office*, he gave up a *thousand Pounds a Year* ; there being, at that time, but *seven thousand Men*

Men upon the Establishment of *Great Britain* ; not thinking it reasonable to take that *additional Salary*, which had been given to the *Office* from the *Contingencies*, when the *Army* was *larger*. But some time afterwards the late *King*, when a *Rebellion* made it necessary to *increase his Forces*, had the Goodness *himself* to tell Mr. *P.* that since the *Troops* were again *augmented*, and the *Business* of the *Office* *increased*, he should again have the *additional Salary* ; which hath continued ever since.

I wish, Sir, that you would be pleased to instance *any thing*, like this *Example*, in the History of your *own Conduct*. Nay, I will venture to promise *one Thing*, which I would not willingly or rashly engage my self in ; and that is, never to write against you any more, if you can give me one single Instance that you ever *refused a Shilling* which was *offered* you, in the Course of *your whole Life*.

You were however partly right in your Choice of this Epithet ; for that the *W---r Office* might, with respect to *some Persons*, be properly termed a PROFITABLE *Relationship to the Army*, the Journals of the *House of Commons* most plainly evince, and will be, to after Ages, a lasting Monument of the *Merits* of *one MAN*.

When you had marked out Mr. P. in *this Manner*, you tell the World, by the *strongest Insinuation* which Words can bear, *that He is actually engaged in Measures opposite to the Interest of his King and Country, — that He holds Correspondence with their Enemies — gives them Hopes of Uneasiness and Discontent — furnishes them with Points to insist on, — and encourages them to hold out against ratifying the Preliminaries, till they see the Success of his notable Endeavours, for them, in PARLIAMENT.*

This, Sir, I cannot help thinking a very *extraordinary Charge* against a *British Senator*, and a *Gentleman* who, in another *Important Station* (tho' of *no Profit*) is *equal* to your self. Your Complaints of the *Liberties*, which I have taken in *general Dissertations, Shades, Fables and Allegories*, seem likewise to be as *Extraordinary*, at a Time when you are publishing such an *open, undisguised Accusation*, and of so *heinous* a Nature, to the whole World.

I have heard it said, indeed, before you were pleased to publish it, *that the Craftsman had suggested to the King's Enemies some Points, which retard the Execution of the PRELIMINARIES*; but I thought it so *ridiculous* an *Allegation*, that I could
not

not forbear laughing at it ; for can it be argued, with any Degree of *Candour* or *Reason*, that because a *Set of Directors* (if the *Facts* are true, as I hope they are not) have carried on a *clandestine* and *unlawful* Trade to the Detriment of the *Company*, over which they preside ; and because the *Craftsman*, with the undaunted Spirit of an *honest Briton*, hath thought fit to write against *such Practices* ; can it, I say, be concluded from thence, *that He hath suggested Arguments to the King's Enemies* ? According to my Way of *Reasoning*, I should conclude that *those Men* have furnished *Arguments* to the *King's Enemies*, who have committed *such Crimes*, for *private Advantage*, and not *He*, who *hath written against them* ; for at this Rate, it may be argued that I furnished the *Spaniards* with *Arguments* for insisting on the *Restitution of Gibraltar*, because I have endeavoured to prove of what Importance it is to the *Trade* and *naval Strength* of *Great Britain* ; and because the more I shew its *Advantage* to our Nation, the less inclinable may the *Spaniards* be to recede from their *Pretensions*, and leave it in our Hands.--- But this *false way of arguing* is what *some Persons* are extremely fond of ; and *Reproaches, of this kind*, have been pretty common against *our Family*.

I remember that a *worthy Kinsman* of mine was highly blamed by some Persons, not long ago, for giving a *certain Gentleman* the G O U R ; for, said they, if *He* had not brought in that *curfed Petition*, in Favour of the C-----s of H----s and P-----s, that *Iniquity* had not been brought before the *House* ; and if that *Debate* had not happened, Sir R. had not been laid up with the G O U R ----- This is the Way, which *some People* take, in order to calumniate the *D'Anverian Family*.

I often divert myself with confidering what a pretty Figure fuch Arguments would make, when put into *Syllogisms*,---as, for Instance ; how can it be proved that either Mr. P. or the *Craftsman* hath turned REVIEWS into *bigb Ridicule* ? Why thus,

He hath written againft *black Bags, Toupets, Poudrieres, and Shoulder-knots*.

But *black Bags, Toupets, Poudrieres, and Shoulder-knots* are neceffary at *Reviews*.

Ergo, He hath written againft *Reviews*.

Well, but how can it be proved that He hath written againft a *certain great Person*, who fhall be *nameless* ? — Why thus,

He writes againft *Reviews*.

But a *certain, great Person*, who fhall be *nameless*, goes to *Reviews*.

Ergo,

Ergo, He writes against a certain, great Person, who shall be nameless.

Such *Stuff* as this, and such *Conclusions* as these must be made to do ; *what?* --- why, to prove that Mr. P. is really engaged in Measures opposite to the Interest of his King and his Country.

I must take notice, in this Place, of your calling the *Emperour*, very familiarly, Mr. P's FRIEND ; a figure of Expression, when used between so great a *Crowned Head* and a private Gentleman; for which the *Rhetoricians* have no Name — but this is nothing to *Those*, who have called him, at other Times, a *beggarly Prince*, &c. ---- I shall only reply to it, that I hope we may not soon find it necessary to wish, that he may be a *Friend to other Persons* and to *all of us* as well as Mr. P.

But to be again somewhat more serious — If Mr. P. be really guilty of the Crimes laid to his Charge ; if he is actually engaged in measures opposite to the Interest of his King and his Country, by holding Correspondence with the Enemies of both, &c. why is he not publicly called to account ? Can it be supposed that the Government, if I may use your own Expression, would be thus passive, under such repeated Insults and Treasons ?

Or

Or that *He* hath any *secret Methods* of eluding the Justice of an *injured Nation*.

No, Sir; He neither hath nor, I believe, desires to have any share in the *Administration* of Affairs or in the *Disposition* of *publick Money*; notwithstanding the pitiful and *trite* Suggestions of *yourself* and your little *Agents*; — He hath no *powerful Combinations* to support Him; — He is ready, I believe, to *enter the Lists* with any of his *Enemies*, and may *defy* them to make the strictest Inquisition — He hath no *dark, wild* and *mischievous Schemes* to answer for — He hath not raised an *Estate* out of the *Blood* and *Bowels* of his Countrymen; nor aggrandized *Himself* and his *Family* by a *monopoly* of *Honours* and *Employments* — He hath betrayed no *Friends at home*, nor provoked any *powerful* and *dangerous Enemies abroad* — and consequently he hath no reason to apprehend the *Displeasure* of his *Prince* or the *Resentment* of his *Fellow Subjects* — He scorns to hire Wretches to write down the *Liberty of the Press*, in order to prevent an *Enquiry* into his own Practices — or to call down the *secular Arm* to his Assistance — or to endeavour, by *ungenerous Methods*, to exasperate a *whole Army* against his *Enemies* — or to prostitute the sacred Name of *Majesty* to serve his *private*

De-

Designs — In short, I believe, he dreads no *Examination* — He wants no *Screens* — He desires no *Favour* — He relies on no ACTS OF GRACE.

In the mean Time, Sir, why must Mr. P. be abused, because I write a *Paper*, which perhaps you may not approve? Why must he bear all the Weight of your *resentment*, and be the constant mark of all your wretched little *Tools, Scribblers* and *Hirelings*, who have wearied the Town for this Year past? — Perhaps you may have heard that I have the Honour of some small acquaintance with Mr. P. but is it from thence to be *certainly* inferr'd that he will *patronize* and *protect* all my *Papers*; much less, that he either writes them *himself*, or orders them to be written? — I presume, you would think it hard to be charged with the *practices* or *writings* of every Man, with whom you are known to be *acquainted*, and have *rewarded* for *secret services*, of *both kinds*, too scandalous to be *own'd*. Nor will all *those Gentlemen*, I believe, who have the honour to attend your *Le-vee*, make *themselves answerable*, or be *judg'd answerable*, for every Part of your *Life and Conduct*.

No, Sir, as I can assure you that I engaged *myself* in this undertaking, without any *Promise* or *Prospect* of Mr. P's *Patronage*

tronage or Protection; so you may depend on it that I will not be prevailed on to lay it down, from any hopes of Sir R. W's Favour or the Fear of his Displeasure — my only *Protection* consists in the *Justice* of my cause, the *Probity* of my intentions, the *Laws* of my Country, and the Integrity of my Judges; as well as in that *general approbation* and kind *encouragement*, which the *Publick* hath been pleased to give to my writings — and whilst I am thus supported, I need no other *Patrons* and *Protectors*.

But if it must be concluded from hence that Mr. P. is my *Patron*, I believe you are not insensible, Sir, that (as mean, infamous and contemptible as you would have me now thought) I might once have had another *Patron*.

You will likewise confess that I have not behaved, as might be expected from a Man under such *Patronage*. I have offered him no *servile incense*. I have loaded him with no *fulsome*, highflown Compliments, setting him forth either as an ATTICUS or a CICERO; nor even thought fit, till now, to take notice of those *aspersions*, which have been unjustly cast upon him by your self, your Friends Agents and Seconds.

Neither have I attempted to serve his cause or carry on my own design, by breaking

breaking into the *private concerns* of your Family, or endeavouring to make you uneasy in the *tenderest part* of a domestick life ; esteeming such methods not only *ungenerous*, but as having no Relation to *Political Enquiries*.

To convince you of this, I must desire you to consult the *Original Declamation* of SALUST against CICERO, and to observe *what Parts* I purposely left out, in my *Translation*, that I might not seem to give the least Countenance to *idle rumours* and the *ill-natured Liberties* of *busy Tongues*.

Nay, Sir, if you were to see those heaps of *real, personal Libels* and *domestick Calumnies*, which I have had the pleasure to suppress, since my engagement in this undertaking, I am confident you would forgive all that is past and be almost in love with me for my *humanity* and *Good nature*, under such *repeated Provocations*.

But *your Friends* have, of late, taken such *extraordinary, ungentlemanlike Liberties*, that I hope *you* and the *whole World* will excuse this *cursory Animadversion* on them, which I can assure you I make without Mr. P's Direction, Consent, Knowledge or any Communication with him.

As

As to the *Gentleman of the Army*, I believe he may appeal to *them* for his Behaviour in that *Post*; which you are pleased to allude to; whether he was ever *suspected* of being guilty of any *Corruption* in it; or whether, on the contrary, he did not act with the utmost *Honour*, *Integrity* and *Impartiality*; and whether his *whole Conduct* did not entitle him to their *affection* and *esteem* — Whereas, Sir, if I were disposed to recollect some *notable endeavours in Parliament*, I could refresh your memory with a most remarkable instance, where *Disappointments* did really *transport* some persons to *such a degree*, as to make them exert all their *Eloquence* and *Abilities* to throw out a *BILL*, the Consequence of which must have been the *disbanding of the whole Army*.

With regard to his Majesty and the *Protestant Establishment*, his Character, Sir, stands on as firm and unquestionable a Foundation as *your own*, or even that of any Man in *Great Britain*, notwithstanding the mean Suggestions and Attempts of your *Tools* and *Advocates*.

And as to his *Countrymen*, in general, I know nothing, which he hath done, to forfeit their *good Opinion* — but this, perhaps, is a Point too nice to be enlarged upon, both with Relation to Mr. P. and
your

your self; especially, since it seems to give you, *so much uneasiness*.

As to your *Simile*, Sir, about the COACHMAN, I agree with you perfectly in it; for, as I hold him not to be a *wise Coachman*, who ever drives his *Master* within an *Inch of a precipice*, so I should think that no *Master* would keep *Him* long in his Service, who is *continually doing so*; especially if, at the same time, he always takes the *worst* and *dirtiest Roads* to come at it.

You conclude the whole, Sir, with a most ingenious *Aphorism* to this Effect. *If he, that looks upon a Woman to lust after her, hath committed Adultery in his Heart; He, that squints at Majesty, hath in his Heart offended Majesty.*—How this severe Animadversion may affect Mr. P. I cannot say; but as for you, Sir; (though I know your Vanity in *Amours* is the most ridiculous of all your *Foibles*) I cannot help mortifying you so far as to put you in mind, that I begin shrewdly to suspect the general Way, for the future, of your committing that filthy Sin, as well as *my self*, will be in your *Heart*; and I wish that you had no *other Way* of *offending Majesty*; but take this from me, Sir, that, in the End, he will be found to have offended Majesty the most, who hath constantly looked it in

the Face, and was all the while *slyly squinting* towards his own Interest.

This, *most noble Colonel*, is all that I have to say to you at present. If you think proper to reply, perhaps Mr. P. may be provoked to answer you Himself. It will afford an *agreeable* and *useful* Entertainment to the Town, till such Time as you come to engage more closely and debate, in a more *solemn* Manner, *what Measures are really opposite to the true Interest of your King and Country*; and whether *he* or *you*, or *either* of you, have been guilty of *any Practices*, which deserve and demand a *publick Inquisition*.

I am, Sir,

Your most devoted Servant,

Grays-Inn, Jan.
1, 1727

CAL. D'ANVERS.



The



The CRAFTSMAN. N^o LXXX.

fragili quærens illidere Dentem,
Offendet solido — COL. PLATOON'S MOTTO.

SATURDAY, *January*, 13.



S good Nature generally inclines us to compassionate the Case of those Men, in *Disputes* of all kinds, who seem to be oppressed with *Wealth, Power* and *Numbers*, I doubt not that my courteous Readers have taken notice in *what manner* I have been lately attacked, and by what a *multitude* of *Writers*; for they hardly deserve the Name of *Enemies*; though I hope that I have hitherto defended myself (as I shall always endeavour to do) in such a manner, as the World will approve of, not wanting in Spirit, where it might be esteemed *Pusillanimity* not to exert it, and yet preserving a *Decency* even towards my *Enemies* themselves.

But the *Number* of my Adversaries is what I have the least Reason to complain

B b 2 of

of ; one of my greatest Misfortunes being that as it is impossible for me to give a particular Answer to *All* (which, indeed, scarce *any of them* deserve) so I am very much at a Loss *where* I ought to direct my Pen. I must also desire my Readers to take notice that as I come out but once a Week, and the *Copy* goes to the Press on *Tuesday* Morning, it is impossible for me to answer any Papers which are published, for Instance, *this Week* till *Saturday* sen'night. Another Misfortune is that my *Opponents* have got a peculiar Method of Controversy, which, I believe, the World will allow to be very *unfair* and *provoking*. They come out, almost every Day, with Papers, containing *violent, scurrilous* and *sturdy Defiances* to the *Craftsman*, which the *Creatures of Fortune* cry up, in all publick Places, for *excellent Performances* and *complete Answers* in point of *Wit, Satire* and *Argument*. Upon this, I think my self obliged to take some notice of them ; and when I have answered them, in the best manner I am able, their *Patrons* immediately disown them, and endeavour to turn the Laugh upon me, for condescending to triumph over such *officious Zealots*, and *ignorant Volunteers* in their Service, whom they, forsooth, always despised as much as my self ; whereas, had I let these Wretches pass *unanswered*

swered, it would have been said that I did it, because they were *unanswerable*.

I will therefore make a *Proposal*, which I think very reasonable; *viz.* If my *premier Adversaries* will let *Me* and the *Publick* know *what Writers* they are pleased to *retain* and *authorize* themselves, or in *what Papers* they apprehend the *Stress* of their Cause to lye, I will promise them to shew a particular regard to *those pieces* and to engage *such Authors* as closely as they please.

In the mean time, I must be directed by my *own Judgment* and the *general Opinion of the Town*; which determined me to take COL. PLATOON'S *Letter* into Examination, preferably to other writings against me, as a Piece, which was industriously propagated by *three* several Publications, was much applauded by *some sort* of People, and, however void of *Truth* and *Argument*, seemed to contain a most *dishonourable, base* and *malicious* Design.

And as there have been since published *two Letters*, in the *same manner* and which evidently come from the *same Quarter*, I design to make some Animadversions upon them in this Paper.

I propose to be somewhat serious with the *last* (published in the *Daily Journal* of *Friday* the 5th Instant) and must there-

fore desire to be excused for transgressing *methodical* Rules so far as to consider it *first*.

It is called a Letter from a *Plain man* to the *Craftsman* ; and indeed, it must be confessed that his *Design*, which hath been often hinted at by others, is expressed with the utmost *Plainness* and without the least *Disguise* or *Craft* whatsoever, *viz. to suppress the Liberty of writing on political Affairs.*

He tells us directly that the *Parliament* is the *only Place* where the *Conduct* of *Ministers* ought to be examined and where the *Liberty of Speech* or of *Writing* can be of *any service to our Country* — If this be true, I think it is no matter how soon the *Press is restrained or even abolished* ; for (as I have before observed) I take the very essence of *this Liberty* to consist in writing upon subjects of *Government* and *Religion* ; all other Points being of but *small Importance* to us, and what the most *slavish Nations* are at Liberty to write upon, equally with ourselves.

But, if this Reasoning will hold good, to what purpose have we had so many *elaborate Harangues* in Defence of the *Liberty of the Press* (chiefly from *Whig-Writers*) for these *forty Years* past ? Or how shall we justify those *practical Liberties*

berties, which have been taken with the Conduct of *Ministers* and *political Affairs*, in Consequence of *such Principles*? What Names shall we give to all the *Papers*, *Pamphlets* and *Books* written on these Subjects, in the Reign of the *late Queen*; such as the *Medleys*, the *Englishman*, the *Crisis*, the *SHORT HISTORY OF THE PARLIAMENT &c.* which contained, not only the bitterest *Invectives*, *Sarcasms* and *Innuendo's* against the *Ministers* then in being and the *Measures* then carrying on, but even did not spare *Majesty* it self? — Yet I never heard that any *Whig* ever condemned the *Design* of these writings, as not subject to the Examination of the *Press*; but, on the contrary, it is well known *who* were the *Patrons* and *Protectors* of *those Writings*, and *who* have since rewarded the *deserving Authors*.

I presume it will not be said that *any Liberties* might be taken in that *Reign*, and *none* in *this*; or that our *established Constitution* is less sacred and inviolable under the Conduct of *one* Set of Men than *another*.

This, I think, is sufficient to shew that *some Persons* seem to have forgotten their Principles and Practices, in *this Point*, as well as in *others*.

As to his Argument that the *Restraint upon the Press* was not taken off for *some*

Years after the *Revolution* (upon which he seems to insist very much) I cannot understand for what purpose it is alledged, unless to prove that *it ought not to have been taken off at all*; for if the great Patriots of those Times had really looked on it as an *useful and beneficial Law* (as he would have us believe) what could induce them to suffer it to *expire at last*? — Besides, I think a good Reason may be given, *why it was continued so long*; which is, that they had *Grievances and Oppressions*, of a much more *important Nature*, to *redress first*. But we see that when they had gone through these points, they thought the *Liberty of the Press* not unworthy of their Care, as one of the firmest Bulwarks of all their other *Liberties* —; and thus ended that *useful and beneficial Law*, which *restrained the Press*.

He might have as well argued for *authoritative Absolution, Prayers for the Dead, Water mixed with Wine in the Sacrament*, and several other *Popish Usages and Ceremonies*, because they were not abolished for *several Years after the Reformation*.

I shall pass by his learned observations on the *common Law*, because I am not apprehensive of my having ever asserted that *Libels* were not punishable by it; but I presume that a *Paper* must be proved to be

be a *Libel*, before it can be punished by *this* or *any sort of Law whatsoever* ; and herein consists our *only Difference*.

If therefore *Caleb D'Anvers, Esq* ; is a *Dunce of a Lawyer*, I am sure *He* is *something worse* of an *Englishman* and a *Protestant* (if he is really *either*) who dares to advance such *Doctrines* against the *Liberty of the Press*, under a *Government*, which is, in a great Measure, *found-ed on it*, and, I was almost going to say, cannot subsist *without it* ; notwithstanding his poor Jest of *holding our Liberties by the Tenure of the Printing Press*.

I am much obliged (as well as all my *Brethren of the Quill*) to this *plain Man* for the *Ways and Means*, which he hath found out for *suppressing all publick Papers* ; whether *any Persons in Authority* may think fit to put them in practice or not. It is not sufficient, it seems, in his Opinion, to *single out the Author, or the Printer, or the first Publisher of a Libel, to make an Example of* ; but every Book-seller, every one that keeps a Mercury-Shop, and every Hawker that sells a Libel , nay every Coffeeman, or other Keeper of a Publick-House, that lays a Libel on his Table, for the Entertainment of his Customers, is, in the Eye of the Law, as guilty of publishing that Libel, as He that wrote it, or printed it, or was the first

first Publisher of it. I wonder he did not add, as he might certainly have done, *every Gentleman, or other Person, who takes it into his private Family, for their Entertainment or Curiosity.* But, as I shall not dispute the *Legality* of this Reasoning, so I am under no apprehensions that it will deter my *Readers* from continuing their Favours; tho' *we* are all, no doubt, under great Obligations to *this Writer* for so *gracious an Hint.*

I hope that *this* and a Multitude of *other Papers*, which have been lately published to the same Purpose, are not designed to *pave the Way* (as, I find, some People apprehend) to any *Expedient* for *restraining the Liberty of the Press.* If they are, I must submit to it, in common with my *Brother-Writers*; and, instead of being a *popular Author*, humbly content my self with reading the *Gazette.* But till the *Legislature* think proper to alter our Constitution in this Respect, I shall pursue my *original Design*, in the *usual Method*, and not suffer myself to be *bullied* out of it by such *prostitute Advocates for Ignorance and Slavery.*

Indeed, as some of my Enemies are certainly *Men of Sense*, and therefore cannot themselves imagine that the Stuff, which hath been published by their *Tools*, can be of any service to their Cause; and
when

when I reflect on some *Finesses*, which have been formerly practiced, I am not without apprehensions that even these *bare-faced Scurrilities*, which have been vented in *their* favour, may be judged a more plausible and popular pretence for *restraining the Press*, than those *innocent and decent Liberties*, which have been taken on *our side*.

What adds to my Fears on this Account is that a *Paper*, of *reputed Authority*, and of very *little Intelligence*, hath been lately made a vehicle to convey their *ill-manner'd* and *dirty Resentments* into the World ; for though there may possibly be a Dearth of *such News*, as they may think proper to publish, yet I cannot believe that they would admit such *palpable and ridiculous Scandal* (which they never did before) *meerly to fill up the Vacancies of their Paper*.

I shall only add, under this head, that, whatever Measures may be taken, I am sure if *any Person* had presumed to *advise, contrive, or promote such a Restraint*, in a *late Reign*, He would not have been looked on as a *Whig, a Friend to Liberty, or the Protestant Succession*.

I shall now pass to the *other Letter* (published in the *same Paper*, on *Wednesday* the 3^d Instant) in which, by the *formal Stile and Scraps of Latin*, the
 Author

Author seems to have taken some *Pedant* for his *Ally*.

He begins with a *tedious, long-winded Distinction* between *Satire* and *Panegyrick* from *unknown Hands*, which holds very true, in general, (as every Man of *common Sense* knew before) but is attended with that *everlasting vein of Fallacy* and *wretched, sophistical Reasoning*, which run through the Writings of *these Men*.

As to *Commendation* from *unknown Hands*, I believe they are troubled with very little of that sort; since it is well known that they pay very dear for those *fulsome Flatteries*, which they seem to be so fond of, and with which they have been lately daubed in such a Manner, that we can hardly discover their *natural Complexion*.

But I must put this Writer in mind, that *nobody* is exempt from *private, or publick Aspersions*; against which there is no other Defence but the known Tenour of a Life of *Probity* and *Virtue*; for, in that Case, when an *Action* is brought before the *whole Community* against some one *Member* of it, this will generally be a full and sufficient Answer; and we may, from *hence*, form our Judgment, and not (as He would insinuate) from the *unwarrantable Manner, in which the Accusation is brought*; for if a Man is charged with
any

any *particular Vice* or *Action*, of which he is *not guilty*, he may justify himself as well *without* knowing as by *knowing* the *Accuser* ; and all *Complaints* on this Account, as well as the great Desire of discovering the *Author*, are seldom seen or heard of, but when the Intention is to *oppress*, because they cannot *disprove*.

For which Reason, it is very pleasant to hear *this Writer* and his Fellow-Labourers in *Scandal* and *Defamation* exclaim against the *Craftsman* for his *Concealment* and *ungenerous Way of proceeding* ; for if my Design really were (as they constantly affirm, and I shall as constantly deny) to lampoon and expose *any Men in great Power* ; and if I should, in plain Terms, set forth *their Names* as well as *my own* (supposing that I have any besides that of *Caleb D'Anvers*) I presume that I should not, on *two Accounts*, long maintain the Character of a CRAFTSMAN.

As to the pretty Allusion to *Teucer* in *Homer*, I think it might be more properly applied to *another Gentleman* ; since it is well known that He hath long sheltered *himself* and *wounded others*, from his *secure Stand behind AJAX's Shield*.

And if, like *Nisus* in *Virgil*, under the *Cover of the Wood*, I have wounded my *Adversary* in the *Back*, it is because I cannot engage a *whole Army Face to Face* ;

Face ; but, however *ungenerous* this Method of attacking may be thought, it will, I believe, be confessed that *HIS Back* is broad *enough to bear it*.

Methinks the Author might have produced an Instance somewhat more to his Purpose ; for however he hath mangled the Story, *Nisus* is far from being represented, in *Virgil*, either as a *cowardly* or a *malicious* Fellow. He was beset by a Body of *three hundred Men*, and his Friend *Euryalus* being taken by them, he scorned to save himself alone, but advancing to the Enemy threw a *Javelin* (and not a *poison'd Arrow*, as this Author calls it) amongst them all, which *happened* to wound *Sulmo* in the *Back*, without any *particular Design* ; just as my Papers are aimed at *Vice in general*, and if they happen to wound any *particular Man*, I hope I shall not be charged with an *ungenerous* or *cowardly* Design any more than *Nisus*, who is exhibited as the greatest Example of *Friendship* and *Generosity* in the whole *Æneid* ; and with the Fate of whom and his *Friend*, the Poet himself seems to be so much affected, that he concludes their Story with

—— *siquid mea Carmina possunt,
Nulla Dies unquam memori vos eximet aeo.*

But to proceed — He, who publishes either *Panegyrick* or *Satire*, appeals to
the

the *whole Community*; and if the Characters of *Those Men*, whom he designs to *praise* or *censure*, are represented differently from *Those*, which they are known to bear in the World, *both* will lose their Design, and turn the *Laugh* or *Indignation* back on the *Writer*.

Aristides, I believe, would have retained no more Anger against any Person, who should have had the *Folly* or *Malice* to have libelled him, as a *corrupt Minister*, than a Man of *known Honesty* and *Integrity* would be really injured by being traduced as an *Highwayman* and a *Robber*.

Indeed, if a *Man*, who is *known* to have once taken a *BRIBE*, should, upon any other Occasion, be barely glanced at for being *corrupt*, it might possibly do him some Hurt; but for what Reason?--- Why because the Conduct of his *Life* and *Manners* renders it *probable*, and he must reform the *one*, before he can remove the Scandal of the *other*.

And, in truth, here seems to be the *great Grievance*, that the most general *Invectives* against *Ambition*, *Corruption* and *Profusion* are, by the Confession of these very *wise Advocates*, the distinguishing Marks of *one Man*, who is their particular *Patron*; and he seems to be so very *sore* in those Parts, that if I mention
any

any Examples of *these Vices* in *antient* or *modern* Times, or in *any quarter* of the World, his Reputation is struck at, and my honest Design of *general Reformation* is wrested into a *private Libel*.

In order to avoid this, I have travelled *East, West, North and South*; changed my Scene from *Limerick* to *Russia*, and from *London* to *Japan*; and have brought almost every Character, of this sort, upon the Stage from *Sejanus* down to the *Knez Menzikoff*, and all to no Purpose; for these *political Physiognomists* will shew their Skill by discovering a Likeness of Features in the *Picture*, and pointing out their *Patron* for the *Original*.

I cannot agree with this Writer that an *Execution in Effigie* is little better than one in *propria personâ*; for though the *Ignominy* and *Shame* are to a Man, of very *nice Honour*, no small Aggravations of a *real Execution*; yet we have seen them as little regarded by *others*, who are happily possessed of such an *equanimity* as will carry them through every thing, which might shock Persons of a *softer* Disposition.

But as he is pleased to insult my *Book-seller* under a Misfortune, which I brought upon him by making too free with a *Gentleman's Name*, which perhaps is the
only

only unwarrantable *Liberty* that I have taken, I must observe to him that if Mr. ROCHE would be so good-natured as to be contented with punishing him in *Effigie* only, Mr. *Francklin* would be highly obliged to him, and the World, I believe, would applaud his *Humanity*.

As to the *Picture in his Common Prayer Book*, it would have been diverting enough and a pretty facetious Conclusion to a *pedantick Letter*, if he had not admitted that ugly Word RUFFIAN, which will certainly sound too harshly in the Ears of all generous Men to give them any Pleasure; especially when there is not the least Ground for *the intended Application*.

But herein consists the eternal Absurdity of *these Wretches*; they write against *Libels* at the same time that they are *libelling*, and in very *foul Language* declaim against *Scurrility* and *ill Manners*.

This was most remarkably the Case of one of them last Week, who, in a *grave, tedious Dissertation*, was pleased to exhort his Countrymen, in sober Sadness, to *discourage Libels* and the *Publishers of Libels*; and to shew them how much he was in earnest, concluded his Paper with a *scurrilous, stupid, Grubstreet Ballad*, which is certainly a *Libel*, if there is any such thing.

But to return ; the *candid Application*, which this Writer is pleased to make of the *little Russian in the Picture*, is that the Design of *this Paper* (which he is resolved to fix on a *certain, worthy Gentleman*) is to blow up *K---g, Lords and Commons* — I hope that I have said enough, in my last, to convince all reasonable Persons of the Injustice of this Charge ; and therefore, shall only take notice, at present, that the Being of a *British Parliament* may be destroyed by other Methods ; I mean by *Luxury, Corruption, and secret, unlimited, unaccountable Expences*, which, (as I think hath been already observed) are the *Barrels of Powder*, which may, one time or other, *blow up the British Constitution*.





The CRAFTSMAN. Nº LXXXI.

SATURDAY, *January 20.*



AD the following *Letter* come a Day or two sooner, it would have saved me the Trouble of my *last*. I am sorry that so ingenious a Piece should be, in any Manner, *anticipated*; but though our *Subjects* are the *same*, our *Manner* of treating them is intirely different; and perhaps such important Points as the *Liberty of the Press* and the Cause of *publick Virtue* cannot be shewn in too many Lights.

I need not, I presume, take any Pains to convince the Reader that this is a *genuine Letter*; since the *Style* and *Manner* will sufficiently distinguish the *Hand*, which hath already obliged the Publick, as well as my self, with some of the most *shining Pieces* in this Paper.

To CALEB D'ANVERS, *Esq*;

MR. D'ANVERS,

I Give you Joy of your *Opponents*. When a *publick Writer* is attacked, He should wish it might be by Persons of *Distinction*, without *Penetration*. Let them be very *conspicuous* and very *dull*. The Assaults of *such Adversaries* only shew the *Polish* of your Arms; as, They say, the *Leopard*, when roused to Battle, calls forth all his *Spots*, and his *Courage* is his *Beauty*.

The Arguments of your *Antagonists* strike me in a very ridiculous Light. They say, you *revile some Great Man*; yet dare not *name Him*. If you *revile Him*, can They expect that you should *name Him*?---They say, his *Character* is the *Reverse* of that drawn by you; and yet *every Body knows him*. 'Tis odd, methinks, that a *Picture so unlike* should be *so well known*; and They themselves dare not say *who* He is, while They pretend to *defend Him*.----If *nobody is hurt*, why does *any Body complain*? If every one knows what you say to be *true*, and the *Picture* is really *like*, why do they oppose the *Opinion of Mankind*?

But what shews the Weakness of their Cause in a very strong Light is the Resort,
which

which *these Writers* always have to *Force*. When *Reason* fails, *They sound to Arms*. They call upon the *secular Power*. They rail against the *Liberty of the Press* and the great Bulwark of the *Protestant Religion* and the *Liberties of Mankind* must be taken away, rather than any *disagreeable Truths* published.

The *plain Man*, as He calls Himself, who hath dared to publish a *Libel* on the *Rights of every Briton*, tells us that the *Liberty of the Press* was not fully secured to us at the *Revolution*. Every honest Man hath already complained of *this Omission* at that Time; nor was it the *only material Article*, which was left out of the *Bill of Rights*.

He goes on and discovers to us that though the *Press* is now *open*, yet all *defamatory Libels* (which He makes *all Papers*, written on Points of *Government*, to be) are punishable by the *common Law*, and gives a generous Intimation that every Person, who *sells* or *buys*, or *reads*, or suffers a *Craftsman* to *lye on his Table*, is *criminal*. If this were true (as Heaven be praised! it is not) I think the *Press* is already dreadfully *restrained*. But, since the *Law is open*, why does this *plain Man* give himself so much Trouble? Why does he delight to strut round the

Town in *querpo*, at the Head of a *News Paper*? Hath He such an Itching; Does he *squint* so at the *Imprimaturship* as to imagine that his edgeless Arguments will have the least Influence on the *Legislature*, to make them think of any Alteration in this *Corner-stone*, which supports our *Laws*, our *Religion* and our *Liberties*? Does He hope again to bring all *Learning* and *Knowledge* and *Virtue* under the Inquisition of a *little, ignorant, servile Licenser*?----no; this can never happen again, till we are again governed by *arbitrary Power* and a *Popish Prince*.

This *plain Man* pretended to *Solidity*. Another of your *Antagonists* is a *merry Mortal*.----When you give us, in the Story of the *Knez Menzikoff*, the Character of a *wicked and mischievous Politician*; of *one*, who abused his *Royal Master*, his *Trust* and his *Power*, and squandered and misapplied the *great Treasure* committed to his Care; He cries out Aloud to all the Town, *The Man means ME*.----When you describe a *knavish STEWARD* and expose, in proper Colours, the *ill Management* of his *Trust*; when you complain of *embezzling* his *Master's Rents*, and racking the *Tenants*; this strange, jealous Creature grows angry again and proclaims with a loud Voice,
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He means ME ONLY.---When you animadvert on the *ridiculous Entertainment* and *Taste* of the Town, by endeavouring to set them right as to the *original Character* and *Design* of their favourite Droll HARLEQUIN ; 'tis now plain, says this suspicious Gentleman, *that He can mean nobody but ME.*---When you inveighed, in general Terms, against *Bribery* and *Corruption* ; when you encouraged us to maintain our *Constitution*, to guard our *Acquisitions* and to support our *Commerce* ; that, under our present most excellent and glorious King, we may become a *great* and an *happy* People ; then this *uneasy, poor Creature* lost all his Temper at once ; at once he grew *scurrilous* and *dull*, and roared out aloud in the *Daily Journal* and the *White-hall Evening Post*, in Words like these---*Now I know you ; I see you plain ; your Name is GUY VAUX ; you have a dark Lanthorn in your Hand ; you design to blow up K-----g, Lords and Commons ; you are a squat Russian and any one may see your Picture in the Common-Prayer-Book.*

From hence Sir, you may very plainly perceive that the poor Gentleman's *Brains* are hurt. He is no more the Object of of your *Ridicule*, but *Pity*. As *Shakespeare* says.

He cleaves the general Ear with horrid Speech.

I am sure he would not expose himself thus, if he were not *disordered*; He would not *print* and *publish* what every one is very well assured of, that He is an *upright, worthy, honest* Man.

If his *Integrity* and *Character* were not unquestionable, I should think *your Papers* might have had the same Effect upon Him, as *Hamlet* describes a *Play* to have had on a *conscious Murtherer*.

———*I have heard,*
That guilty Wretches, sitting at a Play,
Have, by the very cunning of the Scene,
Been struck so to the Soul, that presently
They have proclaimed their Malefactions.

Were it not, I say, that the Virtue of this *great, good Man* is undeniably allowed, such a *suspicious* Humour in *Him* and *his Advocates* might render Him *suspected*; for which Reason I wonder that he does not think of some Method to restrain the officious Zeal of these *ridiculous, sordid* Wretches (if their *Zeal* is *really officious*) which serves only to expose *Him* as well as *Themselves* to the *Mirth* and *Contempt* of Mankind.

When I reflect on *this Gentleman* and some of his *Coadjutors*, it brings to my Mind what I have somewhere read of the *Ægyptian Crocodile*, a very *voracious Monster*, who lives upon *Rapine*, and

is attended by a *little Animal*, called the *Ichneumon*, whose Business it is, after every Meal, to clean his *Master's Teeth*, and hath the *Carnage*, which remains there, for his *Fee*.

I am Sir, &c.

January 8th, 1727-8.

From my own Chambers.

THE common Herd of Scriblers being generally either *forgotten* or *disowned*, before I have an opportunity of answering them, I believe the Reader will not expect that I should take any Notice of them for the future, unless in Cases, where They make some little approaches towards *Wit*, *good Manners* or *common Sense*. As for their *last Pieces*, I am informed that the ingenious Mr. Paine designs to answer them in *Chalk* upon the Boards in the *Mall*; and it seems he begun, last *Monday*, with that inimitable Piece of *Stupidity* and *Nonsense*, published in the *Daily Journal* of the 10th Instant, which a Friend of mine has transcribed *Verbatim* from the said *Boards*, and is as follows;

CRAMBO-SATYRICON: Or, a learned poetical Paraphrase on the *Christ-cross-row*. Occasioned by Col. *Platoon's* late, ingenious Dissertation on the Letter *P*.

Address'd to the Colonel.

Since Sir, on the Alphabet lately 'tis grown
The Fashion to spread our Wit about Town,
My Horn-book once more I shall take into Hand,
And explain all the Letters, as in order they stand.
Great

*Great A stands for Army, as B stands for Bubble,
 And C points out Craftsman, or Caleb in Trouble.
 The Dutch and the D——I begin with a D,
 And England, the sam'd Ballance-holder, with E.
 F serves for gay France, which I hope will not ferve,
 And G for Great GEORGE, whom God long preserve!
 With H we spell Horace, for his Wit so renown'd,
 And I denotes Isaac, that Statesman profound!
 When a K and an L stand for Lawyer and Knave,
 Look on M as Memento, how you ought to behave;
 N stands for a Name, which I dare not speak out,
 But O is a Cypher will explain it, no doubt.
 With P we beg Pensions, to keep out the Pope.
 To Quibbles with Q the Law will give scope,
 And R marks out ROBIN, a Ribband or Rope. }
 S squints at South-Sea, which has made the Land rue,
 And Tyburn with T calls aloud for its due.
 Single V serves in Verse against Vice to complain,
 And W swears that he'll humble proud Spain.
 Great Xerxes, for Rhime-Sake, begins with an X,
 And Y stands for Yes, in all Votes for a Tax;
 Zeal flags without Z, an odd crooked Letter,
 And * & wishes Things may go better,*

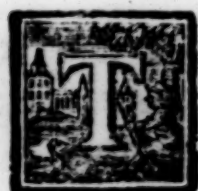
* Please to read *And per se and.*





The CRAFTSMAN. N^o LXXXII.

SATURDAY, *January 27.*



THE *Ballance of Power* in *Europe* is a political Topick, which, as much as it hath been handled of late, seems to be but little understood; for which Reason it cannot be improper, at this Time, to present the Publick with a short Abstract of a little *Essay*, published last Winter, which (from *whomsoever* it may come) seems to set this Affair in a *just* and a *clear* Light.

An *Abstract* of the Occasional Writer,
N^o II.

THE Foundations of the Grandeur of *France* and of the House of *Austria* were laid near the same Period. *Ferdinand* and *Isabella* began the latter; and, in the Time of *Charles V.* it was carry'd to that heighth, which made *Europe* tremble. The Progress of *France* was not so rapid; but in the Reign, and by

by the Vigour of *Lewis XI.* its Frontiers were extended, and that Monarchy became formidable likewise. The forming of these *two Powers* made it the Interest of the neighbouring Princes to keep a *Ballance* between them; and here this *Principle* of *English* Policy began to be established.

Henry the VIIIth had frequent Occasions of acting on this *Principle*; but as his whole Conduct was a continued Course of *Extravagance*, *Violence* and *Levity*; his own Passions, as well as those of *WOLSEY*, made him hold the *Ballance* of *Europe*, if he did hold it, with an *uneven* hand.

The Reformation in *Germany* made it our Interest, in the Reigns of *Edward VI.* and Queen *Elizabeth*, not only to support this *Ballance*, but the *Protestant Cause* likewise, against both these prevailing Powers. Queen *Elizabeth* pursued these Principles with Wisdom and Success. When she ascended the Throne, *Ireland* was *Papist*; *Scotland* under the Influence of *France*; the Queen of *Scotland* marry'd to the *Dauphine*, and disputed her Title to *England*. She was obliged to keep Measures, not only with *Philip II.* whom she disobliged by refusing to make him her Husband, but with the Court of *Rome* likewise; yet, as she
knew

knew well that she could not be considerable Abroad, without being so at Home, her *Revenue* was administer'd with *Fru-gality* ; *Industry*, *Manufactures*, and *Commerce* improv'd and extended ; *foreign Alliances* were conducted with *great Art* and *little Expence* ; she supported the *Protestant Cause* ; she did not depend on the Gratitude or Sincerity of the *French King*, *Henry IV.* She maintain'd the *Dutch* in their Revolt from *Spain* ; but took *cautionary Towns* as a Security for the Money she lent them, and as a Check to keep them under the Direction of *England*. She preserved this *Ballance* of Power, and reduced *Spain* from being the Terror of *Europe*, to the low Estate which it was in, under the Successors of *Philip II.*

King *James I.* had a bad Head, and a worse Heart. His *Revenues* were ill administer'd ; his *Ministers corrupt* and himself *profuse* ; he fomented Disputes by his *Pedantry*, and raised that Spirit in the *Clergy*, which produced such terrible Effects in the Reign of his *Son* ; he amused himself twelve Years with the *Spanish Match* ; he neglected the *Protestant Interest* ; he favour'd the House of *Austria*, and abandoned his *own Children* to the Resentment of the *Emperor* and the *Popish League*.

Over

Over the *succeeding Reign*, to the *Restoration of King Charles II.* our Author draws a Veil.

At the Restoration, the *Spanish Monarchy* decreased ; the *Liberties of Germany* were asserted ; and the *Emperor* bounded by the *Treaties of Westphalia* ; but *France* began to rise ; *Richlieu* and *Mazarine* had given that Crown a great Superiority ; and the Prince, who wore it, resolved to maintain and augment it at the Expence of his Neighbours. He attack'd the *Low Countries* in 1667, and the *Manner* of it shew'd us what *Europe* had to expect from this Prince. On this Occasion the *Triple Alliance* was formed ; notwithstanding which, King *Charles II.* joined the Councils and Arms of *France* : He might have had, at this Time, the immortal Honour of preserving the *Ballance* in *Europe* ; but he chose the eternal Infamy of destroying it ; and he was a *Pensioner* to a Prince, to whom he ought to have been an *Enemy*. This established the Superiority of *France*, and left the rest of *Europe* at her Mercy.

The Bigotry of K. *James II.* could not mend our Affairs ; but the Greatness of our Danger saved us ; the *Revolution* chang'd our Conduct ; and the Principles of maintaining a *Ballance* and supporting the *Protestant Interest* came in Fashion again

again under the *Prince*, who delivered us; but since this, we have not seemed to pursue *those Principles* with so much *Wisdom* as *Zeal*. If we have *erred*, tho' on the *right* side, it is an *Error* still. We have, under the Pretence of preserving a *Ballance* of Power in *Europe*, too often gratify'd the Passions of *private Men* and *particular Interests*; and it may be feared that we are now about to pay the Price not only of *late Errors*, but of a long Series of *Errors*.

The War in 1688 was a very necessary War; the *Empire* was in danger; and *Holland* lay open to the Invasions of the *French*; in the Course of it, *Ireland* was reduced; all their Efforts against us were defeated; and by the Peace, *France* acknowledged King *William*; every Thing taken from our *Allies* was restored; and they recovered by *Treaty* more than they had lost by the *War*.

If a common *Guaranty* of this *Treaty* had been entered into at that Time, the liberty of *Europe* had been better secured than it was at the Peace of *Nimeguen*. But now the prospect of the Death of *Charles II.* King of *Spain* without Children, and the Apprehensions of the War, which must ensue upon the Pretensions of *France*, occasioned the making the *partition Treaties*; by which, without the know-

knowledge of the King of *Spain*, We settled the Rights contested between the Houses of *Bourbon* and *Austria*, and engaged to make this *partition* good by Arms. Here was an *Error*, tho' on the *right side*, and committed by a *Prince*, the greatest Man of the Age. On what side soever this *Ballance* shall be in danger, Princes and States will be allarm'd, and will proportion their Measures not according to the Nature of the Danger, but the immediate relation which it hath to *Themselves*. Otherwise we might be the *Don Quixots* of the World, and fight the Battles of all Mankind, and must *fight* to *negotiate* and *negotiate* to *fight* again as long as we are a State; because as long as we are a State, there will be always Disputes.

If *France*, *Spain* and the *Emperor* had agreed about the Succession of *Spain*, consistent with the Interests of *Europe*, no Objection would have remained; and if they had done nothing of this kind, upon the King of *Spain's* death, we might have engaged as *Auxiliaries* in a *defensive* War for the Preservation of the Liberties of *Europe*; instead of which we immediately became *Principals* in an *Offensive* one. The *partition Treaties* forced a *Will* from the King of *Spain* in favour of *France*; and we lost the *Ballance of Eu-*
rope

rope by meddling where we had nothing to do ; being obliged, for our own sakes, to fight and recover it for the *Emperour*. The *grand Alliance* formed by King *William* proposed only *sufficient Barriers*, *security to Trade* and *reasonable satisfaction to the House of Austria*. We thought this *Ballance* not effectual, without restoring the whole *Spanish Monarchy* to the *House of Austria*. Thus the very measure, which we had taken to secure the *Ballance of Power*, our *Trade* and the *Protestant Interest*, put all into Peril.

If we had succeeded in our Attempts to make the *Emperor* King of *Spain*, while his Brother *Joseph* the *Emperor* lived, our danger from these Brothers would have been as great, as from the Union of the *present Emperor* and the King of *Spain*. *Joseph* would have concurred with *Charles* in every thing as zealously as we can suppose *Charles* to assist *Philip*, either by good Offices or force of Arms. Would *Charles* have been less favourable to the *Trade* of his *Brother's* Subjects, than *Philip* to those of *Charles* ? *Joseph* would have assisted his *Brother* to have regain'd *Gibraltar* as zealously as *Charles* can assist *Philip*. The *League* would have been as strong between the *two Brothers*

as between the surviving *Brother* and the present King of *Spain*. But the Case is stronger ; for at the Death of the *Emperour Joseph*, the present *Emperor* continued his claim to the whole *Spanish Monarchy*. We supported his Claim with all our force and very happily failed of Success. If the King of *Spain* is formidable by his Union with the *Emperor*, how much more ought we to apprehend the loss of our *Trade* and our *Liberties*, if both the *Monarchies* had been united in the *Emperour* ?

The Truth, which our Author seems to inculcate by what he has said is this, that as the *partition Treaty* threw too much weight into the Scale of *Bourbon*, to the Destruction of the Ballance of Power in *Europe* ; so the necessary Consequence of the War, which we made to restore this *Ballance*, must have been, if we had succeeded according to our Desires, to destroy it again, by throwing too much Weight into the Scale of *Austria*. The Treaties of *Utrecht* and *Baden* did indeed afford us an Opportunity of correcting our Errors ; all points in dispute were settled there ; and all Parties acquiesced, except the *Emperor*, who still kept up his Claim against *Philip V.* but this Claim was all he could

could keep, without a *Maritime Force*; he was unable to attack *Spain* or even *Sicily*, and therefore the Publick Tranquility was not in danger.

In such a State of *Foreign Affairs*, we had certainly an Opportunity of looking carefully after our *own*; the King of *Spain* had no pretence to ask for any alteration in the *Settlement* so lately established with his own consent; and the *Emperor* could not have complained of his late Majesty for observing *Treaties*, which perhaps he would not have made, but which he found made; nor for refusing to enter into a *new War* on his Account.

Whether, *says he*, we improved this Opportunity or not; what our *present Condition* is, and by what Steps we have been reduced to it, I leave to the Inquiry of some Person more capable than myself; let it suffice that I have attempted to remove some *Delusions*, which have affected even Men of the *best Understandings* and *Intentions*; and to prepare the Minds of my Countrymen to consider, at *this critical point of Time*, what our National Interest really is, without being byass'd, in their Judgments, by what they may have thought of it, on any former *Occasions*.

P. S. Though the remarkable Zeal of the *Plain Man* for restraining the *Liberty of the Press*, at the same that he disowns any such *vile Intention*, deserves rather the *Contempt* of every *Protestant* and *Free Briton* than a *formal Answer*; yet as the *Method* of publishing his worthy Productions shews from what *Quarter* they come, it may not be amiss to make the following *short Observations* on them. 1. The whole Course of his Reasoning proceeds on a false Supposition, that Authors are at Liberty to examine the *Conduct* of *Ministers* in Cases of *High Treason* only, or when they are engaged in a Design of setting aside the *lawful Succession*; whereas we apprehend, that *Ministers* may pursue other pernicious Measures, which justly deserve Censure; especially when they equally tend to overturn the Constitution. 2. Tho' the Conduct of *some Persons*, after his late Majesty's Accession, might justify the Writers who had appeared against them, yet it is to be observed, that they took this Liberty whilst *those Persons* were in the *fullest Possession of Power*; whilst they denied the *Designs* which were laid to their Charge; and whilst their *Measures* were approved of by the *Queen* and *two successive Parliaments*. And therefore, 3. Since *this Author* thinks fit to justify the *Writings* of *that Time*, by what appeared *afterwards*, we hope he will be so candid as to indulge us in the same Manner, and leave it to *Futurity* to determine, whether all or any of the *points*, which we have insisted upon, were *seasonable* or not. 4. As to his mean and ridiculous Endeavours to persuade the World that we are engaged in the Cause of *Jacobitism*,

bitism, we shall take a proper Opportunity to consider that Point at large.

In the mean time, it must be acknowledged, that he hath discover'd such an excellent Talent at finding out *Ways* and *Means*, and furnishing *precedents* for *persecution*, as may, one Time or other, recommend him to some underling Office in the *Inquisition*; and till then, we heartily wish him Joy of his *present honourable Employment*.



The CRAFTSMAN. N^o LXXXIII.

SATURDAY, *February 3.*

To CALEB D'ANVERS, *Esq*;

S I R,

Fenchurch-street, January 29.



O U have distinguished your self in so remarkable a Manner for the true Interest of *Trade* and the *Liberties* of this honourable City, that I can, with great Confidence, apply to you in an Affair, now depending, of no small Importance.

The Election of a CHAMBERLAIN is, at length, drawing near, after a Vacancy in that Office for above *five Months*; which

as it would admit of no *Deputy*, hath greatly interrupted the Business of the City, and is, I believe, a Case not to be parallel'd by any Instance in the Memory of Man.

What hath been the true Reason of this *long Delay* is generally pretty well known, and, perhaps, might not be proper for me to explain any farther. But I cannot forbear taking some Notice of the *extraordinary Circumstances* which have attended this Affair.

Sir George *Ludlam*, our late worthy *Chamberlain*, was no sooner dead, than all our News Papers were crouded with *Petitions* to succeed him; the Number of *Candidates*, for this Office, amounted, I think, at first to no less than *fourteen* or *fifteen*; of whom *Ten* have continued their Application to their Fellow-Citizens till about a Fortnight ago; at which Time *Six* of them declined together, as *One* or *Two* had done before, (whether for or without any *Consideration*, I shall not enquire) and have ever since joined in a *publick Recommendation* of Mr. *Deputy Trench*.

From hence, Sir, a great many People seem to conclude, either that the *Election* was thus long put off till such a *Consolidation* of Interests could be accomplished; or else that all or most of these

these *declining Candidates* were originally encouraged and prevailed on to exert their Interests among their respective Friends, Acquaintance and Dependents, in order to prevent *other Engagements* and unite them at last (as Mr. *Day* did not scruple to insinuate) against *one particular Gentleman* ; which they are pleased to make a *Common Cause*.

For my part, Sir, I always pass under the Denomination of a WHIG in the warmest *Party Times*, and designed, at first, to give my Vote and Interest for my old Friend, Col. *Westal*, on account of his Zeal and Services in the *same Cause*. Next to him, I confess, my Principles, as a *Partyman*, would have inclined me to Mr. *Deputy Trench*, though I have no *personal Knowledge* of him any farther than the general Character, which he bears in the World.

But I have seen so much of the Folly of *Party Zeal*, and have always had such an Abhorrence of what is called *Management* in these Affairs (which is seldom very *honourable*, either with Regard to our *Adversaries* or *our selves*) that I found my Inclinations begin to cool upon the first Appearance of this *Confederacy*. *Common Justice*, as well as *good Nature* and *Humanity*, obliged me to dislike *such Methods* and to wish that *every Can-*

didate might have *fair Play*, whether he succeeds or not.

Whilst I was thus staggering in my Inclinations, the following LETTER, subscribed by a VERY GREAT MAN in his *own Hand-writing*, was communicated to me; which at once determined me in my Resolution.

I desire you, Sir, for the Good of the *Publick*, to print a Copy of *this Letter*; and, for your *own private Justification*, to preserve the *Original*, which, is, *verbatim*, as follows, (*viz.*)

WHITEHALL, January 22. 1727-8.

Gentlemen,

“ The Election of a *Chamberlain*
 “ drawing near, and it being of great
 “ Consequence to the Welfare of the Ci-
 “ ty of *London*, that that Office should
 “ be filled by some Person of *Substance*,
 “ *Ability* and *Integrity*; I desire you will
 “ be *so good* as to use your Interest a-
 “ mongst all your Friends in Favour of
 “ Mr. *Samuel Trench*, who is a Candi-
 “ date for that Employment, and who is
 “ every way qualify'd for so great and
 “ important a Trust.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most humble Servant,

I am told, Sir, that this is a *general, circular Letter*, which hath been sent to Multitudes of Persons, in this City, both in *publick* and *private* Stations, who are known to have any *Interest* or *Influence*. How far it may prevail upon any of them, I know not ; but as for myself, it is a sufficient Motive to induce me to vote for Col. ROBINSON, whose *Ability* and *Integrity* are, I think, undisputed by the worst of his Enemies.

For since all Persons concerned in the *Custom-House*, *Post-Office* and *Excise* are restrained by Law, under severe Penalties, from intermeddling in *Elections* for *Members of Parliament*, on Account of the Influence, which they may be supposed to have or lye under ; how much stronger does the same Reason hold against OFFICERS, in a much *higher Station*, and in an Election of a *private Nature*, which concerns only the *City of London* ?

As we cannot be said to be *truly represented*, when Influence of the *former kind* prevails ; so if the *Freedom of Elections* of the *latter sort* should be taken away by the Interposition of Men in *Authority*, the *worthy Liverymen* of *London* will not have it in their Power to reward a *deserving Fellow-Citizen* by any *Place*, which is supposed to be in their *own Disposal* ---- Both Cases are equally mischievous,

mischievous, and therefore ought equally to excite a *Common Resentment*.

I am encouraged, Sir, to hope that I shall have the Concurrence of your Sentiments on this Occasion, from what you have lately observed, with Regard to yourself, that *good Nature generally inclines us to commiserate the Case of Those Men, in Disputes of all kinds, who seem to be oppressed with, WEALTH, POWER and NUMBERS.*

I am, Sir, &c.

CIVICUS.

I did not design to have concerned myself, at all, in the ensuing Election of a *Chamberlain*; but the Contents of the *inclosed Letter* are so very extraordinary, and my Correspondent's Reasoning upon it so just, that I cannot acquit myself, as a Friend to *Liberty* and the *City of London*, without bearing my Testimony against all *such Measures* — I therefore hope that the *worthy Liverymen* will express a just Indignation against *these Proceedings* and *once more* exert themselves for their *antient Rights and Privileges*, without any ridiculous Attachment to *Party-Distinctions*, by appearing, on *Tuesday* next, for Colonel ROBINSON, against

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against any *Opposition* or *Influence* what-
soever.

CAL. DANVERS.

TO CALEB D'ANVERS, *Esq*;

S I R,

I Am a great Admirer of *Essay-writing*,
and take a particular Delight, at my
leisure Hours, in reading those little miscel-
laneous Pieces of *Wit* and *Humour*, which
have prevailed for some Years past in this
Island. Last Night I took up one of the
Volumes of the *Tatler*, and happened to
dip into that beautiful Paper, where your
old Friend and Predecessor *Isaac Bicker-
staff* exhibits to us, in a *Dream*, the Use
which he made of ITHURIEL'S *Spear*.

He tells us, that this *Weapon* being of
celestial Temper, as described by *Milton*,
had such a secret Virtue in it, that
whatever it was applied to, immediately
flung of all Disguise, and appeared in its
natural Figure.

— for no Falshood can endure
Touch of celestial Temper, but returns
Of Force to its own Likeness —

“ I

“ I could not, *says the old Gentle-*
 “ *man*, forbear thinking how happy a
 “ Man would be in the Possession of this
 “ *Spear*; or what an Advantage it would
 “ be to a *Minister of State*, were he
 “ master of such a *White Staff*. It would
 “ let him discover his *Friends* from his
 “ *Enemies*, Men of *Abilities* from *Pre-*
 “ *tenders*; it would hinder him from be-
 “ ing imposed upon by *Appearances* and
 “ *Professions*, and might be made Use of
 “ as a kind of *State Test*, which no Ar-
 “ tifice could elude.

These Thoughts had the same Effect
 upon me as upon honest *Isaac*; and though
 I have not the Faculty of *Dreaming* half
 so much to the Purpose as that renowned
Seer of Visions and *Dreamer of Dreams*,
 yet I hope you will not discourage a young
 Beginner in this Art, by suppressing the
 first Sallies of his Imagination.

Mr. *Bickerstaff*, methoughts, appeared
 to me, and, with a venerable smiling
 Countenance, made me a Present of this
caelestial Spear, in the same Manner that
Itburriel had given it to him; upon which,
 I resolved to make some Experiments with
 it, of a *publick* and *political* Nature.

I first of all went to a Certain Great
 Man's *Levee*; and, upon entering the
 Room, found him surrounded with a
 Groupe of bowling Creatures in different
 habits,

habits, to whom he was giving the strongest *Hopes* and *Assurances* of *speedy good News*, with *Promises* of *Peace* and *golden Mountains* to the Nation. But upon applying my *Spear* to his Mouth, his Words turned into a *visible Froth* and broke in *Bubbles* in the Air. A Gentleman present advanced towards him with a Paper in his Hand, which was intitled, *A Scheme for paying off our Debts*; but upon touching it with the *magick Instrument* in my Hand, it appeared to be a *Project for enriching himself and his Patron, at the publick Expence*. A Second offered him a *Proposal for relieving the People* in one Particular, *which makes them very uneasy*; but I found, upon Tryal, that it was to be done by taking *twice as much* again from them in *another Respect, which is not so immediately felt*. A Third, who seemed to make his Court in a still more obsequious Manner, shewed him a *Plan for an unlimited Act of Grace*; which, upon the first Touch, was immediately transformed into a *Bill of Pains and Penalties*.

Being heartily sick of this Scene of *Fals-hood* and *Delusion*, I hastened, methoughts, to *another Place of publick Resort*, where I found a Cluster of Gentlemen contending with one another about *publick Good* and the *Love of their Country*; but hav-
ing

ing Reason to suspect some of the *warmest* amongst them, from some Things which I heard them drop, concerning the *Folly of appropriating the SINKING FUND* and the *Expence of keeping GIBRALTAR*, I made Use of this *never-failing Test*, and immediately a *broad R* appeared upon every one of their Foreheads.

I likewise made the same Experiment on several *venerable Persons*, in grave Habits; which occasioned such astonishing *Metamorphoses* in some of them, as gave me very great uneasiness --- But *Experience* teaches me, that it may not be *safe* for you to make them publick; though they were only the Effects of a DREAM.

I am, SIR, &c.

JOHN ENGLISH.



The



The CRAFTSMAN. N^o LXXXIV.

SATURDAY, *February 10.*

To CALEB D'ANVERS, Esq ;

S I R,

P*OLITICAL Jealousy,* when it hath any Relation to the *Publick Good*, is one of the most shining Virtues of a *free People* ; but when it happens to seize the Head of a *guilty first Minister*, it degenerates into a Distemper of a very odd Nature, and makes him act and think and talk without any Consistence. His discourse is in the Clouds, and his Writings are a little dark. His Brain rolls in a continual *Vertigo* ; and he imagines that every Man, who opens his Mouth in Publick, has a mind to his *Place* or his *Head* at least. In this situation, he only meditates Revenge, which he attempts by every method he is capable of pursuing. *Worth and Honour and Integrity and Principle* of

of every kind, are thrown behind him, and sacrificed to this *ignominious* and *cowardly* Passion.

A *Minister*, of this cast, cannot bear the touch. He shrinks and declines all Scrutiny, both in publick and private; and when he is pressed, always takes Sanctuary behind the THRONE. His Answer to every objection is the *K—g*; and insolently insinuates that every attack upon *Him* is an Insult upon *Majesty*. The only Answers, that can be drawn from Him, to any *Complaints*, are comprized in these and the like Words, *viz.* *It is the K—g's Will; it is his Pleasure; it is by his Command; it is for his Service.* But when any *Grace, Benevolence, Gratuity, Favour, or Preferment* is given, the word *Ego* is immediately disjoined from the *Rex meus*. He then resumes his Character, and every thing runs glibly on in his *own Name* again. Thus impudently he imputes his *own Errors* to his *Prince*, and his *Prince's Virtues* to *himself*; and when this is complain'd of, the Cry opens immediately; and, as when you talk against *Priestcraft*, some *ignorant* and *vicious Priests* call you *Athiest*, and say you are an *Enemy to God*; so when you talk against *Ministry-craft*, a *vicious Minister* and his *Hirelings* cry out, you are a *Traitor* and an *Enemy to*
the

the K—g; tho' surely a Man may be a very good *Christian* and a very good *Subject*, who writes or speaks against the faults of *vicious Priests* or *bad Ministers* — But this has been the Cant, time out of mind; and this method of laying *their own Sins* to their *Sovereign*, has been the practice of *bad Ministers* in all Ages, and has been an expedient made use of, too often, with success. Thus when they have abused their *Prince's power* and *Confidence*, they are not content only to *screen* themselves behind his *Authority* from the Justice due to him and his People; but abuse his *Name* likewise, to draw the resentment of the *Prince* and the *People* too (which will always go hand in hand, under a *good Prince*) upon any Person, who shall have *Virtue* enough to endeavour to lay open their *Iniquity*.

In this manner, a *very angry Creature*, who styles himself the *Plain-man*, proposes, in one of his *Libels upon Liberty*, that some wholesome Severities might be practised upon the *Craftsman*, and recommends *some* that were made Use of, at the latter end of the *late Queen's* Reign; and his *Logick* runs pretty much in the following strain.

In the late *Queen's* Reign, Sir *Richard Steele* published a Book intitled the *Crisis*; for which and other *Writings*, printed

with an apparent design to preserve the *Hanover Succession* and our *Constitution*, he was *expelled the House of Commons*.

ERGO. You write against *Corruption*; and if you are a *M——r* of *P——t*, I can tell you, you may be *expell'd* for your Writings.

I wish this *Plain-man* would inform us who instructed him to insinuate, by so bad an Example, that this *august* and *Honourable Assembly* will, at any time, punish any Person, whose endeavours are plainly intended for the Service of his Country. I would also ask such *weak Clamourers* against your Writings, what *injury* the Publick can receive from them? if you write against *evil Ministers*, it is your duty so to do; and *evil Ministers only* can be affected by your Writings. A *good Administration* will bear to be shewn in *every Light*, and every *Misrepresentation*, in such case, will return upon the *Misrepresenter*, and *Calumny* will only *wound itself*.

He hath the Confidence, in another of his *Libels*, to represent you as a Friend to the *Pretender*; as if a Man could not have the most cordial Abhorrence of *Jacobitism* and *Robinism* at the same Time! — God be praised, there are Multitudes, numerous increasing Multitudes of *honest Britons*, who think in this manner.

But,

But, says He, these sort of Writings hinder the Operations even of a *good Minister*, and disturb him; while he is employed in the publick Service. They may indeed keep a *Great Man* upon his Guard. They may make him *watchful* how he acts. They may oblige him to manage the publick Treasure *frugally*. They may incite him to think the *Glory* and *Welfare* of his Country far more worthy of his Esteem and Regard than *Wealth* or *costly Buildings*; for nothing gives the People a stronger Suspicion of a *bad Minister* (and seldom more justly) than when we see Him, in few Years, accumulate *immense Riches*; when his *Expences* visibly exceed the *Income* of his Places; when his *Bounties* are very *large* and his *Dependents* are very *numerous*.

That this hath been the constant Judgment of Mankind is demonstrable from Instances, which might be drawn from the Histories of all Nations. Every Body knows that it was the Case of *Vérres*, *Sejanus* and even *Seneca* amongst the *Romans*; as it was of *Wolsey* and the great Earl of *Clarendon* with us; whom I join together, in this Circumstance, only to shew the *Folly* as well as *Wickedness* of amassing exorbitant Wealth, and the *Vanity* of a *private Man's* building *sumptuous Palaces*. The seizing of *Hampton-*

Court and Whitehall, for the use of the Crown, are lasting Monuments of the spirit of an *injured King* and the Resentment of a *plundered Nation*. And *Clarendon* (though, in the main, a *worthy Minister*) was so sensible of the *odium* which He had raised against Himself by building an *HOUSE*, *unfit for a Subject*, that He said to one of his Friends in the *House of Commons*. (when the *Impeachment* was carried up against Him) *Prethee forgive me the Folly of that House, and in every thing else you need not be ashamed to defend me.*

I could produce other Instances of *Ministers*, in whom the Folly of *Palace-Building* is, perhaps, one of the least *Follies*— But I chuse to conclude with a little Extract which I have taken from a *French Historian*, in the Reign of *Charles VI.* where speaking of the summary Forms of Proceeding against the *Financiers*, suspected of being guilty of what the *Romans* called the *Crimen peculatus*, He gives an Example of *ONE*, “ who, from
 “ the Son of a *private Gentleman*, became
 “ *surintendant of the Finances*, and from
 “ *mean Circumstances* grew, in a few
 “ *Years*, to be *very rich and very powerful*.
 “ He raised *magnificent Piles of Building*.
 “ He purchased great Quantities of *costly*
 “ *Furniture*. His *Expences* were *exces-*
 “ *sive.*

“ *cessive.* He gave prodigious sums in
 “ *Marriage with his Children.* He
 “ rose to be (as our Author calls it)
 “ *Grand Master of France,* and made
 “ himself regarded as such by his *De-*
 “ *pendents and Creatures.* He was *ac-*
 “ *cused and interrogated* who was his
 “ *Father?* What *Estate* he left him?
 “ What *other Acquisitions* had fallen to
 “ him? What *Business* he followed in
 “ his Youth? What *Services* he had done
 “ the *Publick?* *How* he became so *very*
 “ *rich?* What *Presents* he had received
 “ from the *King* or *others?* What his
 “ *Expences* were? And to *how much*
 “ his whole *Estate* amounted? — And
 “ upon his not being able to give a *satis-*
 “ *factory Answer* to these *Questio s,* he
 “ was *condemned.*

I am, &c.

From my own Chambers.

I Have just read a little Piece intituled,
An Answer to a Calumny: with some
Remarks on an anonymous Pamphlet,
entitled some Observations on the Assiento
Trade, as it hath been exercised by the
South Sea Company. &c.

This Author (who, it seems, is a *Factor* to the *S. S. Company*) is pleased to be very angry with *me*, for having recommended the *Pamphlet* He undertakes to answer, which, He says, *hath nettled him a good deal* ; though he is so kind as to acknowledge that I did it with this Limitation, *If the Facts alledged in it are true, which indeed are very plausibly set forth.*

Now as I can assure this Author that all his *Archness* hath been so far from *nettling me*, that I did not design to have taken the least Notice of it, till the *Court of Directors* thought fit to *stamp some Value upon it* by returning him their *publick Thanks* ; so I cannot see that he had any Reason to be so *testy* upon this Account. For though I do not pretend to be *Master* of the Dispute between the *S. S. Company* and the Gentlemen of *Jamaica* ; yet as it concerns *Trade* and the Welfare of our *Plantations*, and consequently of *Great Britain*, I thought myself at Liberty to give my Opinion of that Piece and to recommend it, *under such a Restraint*, to the Publick ; especially since I can assure him that it was not my single Opinion, but that of *some Persons*, who are much better versed in Subjects of this Nature, that the *Facts alledged in it are very plausibly set forth* ;

forth ; nor hath he yet convinced us of the *contrary*, notwithstanding that remarkable Strain of Exultation, which runs through his whole Performance.

He is very much mistaken in imagining that I am *prejudiced* on either Side of this Question ; though I am proud to find that I could, in any Manner, contribute towards *so seasonable an Inquiry*, and heartily wish, for the Good of the Publick, that his great skill in the *Guinea Trade* may enable him *to wash the Blackamoor white*.

His great *Fondness of Himself* hath led him into another Error, in supposing that I recommended *this Piece* with any *personal* Design against *His Character* ; which is so far from being the Case, that I can, with great Truth, assure him that I never so much as heard of his *Name* till very lately ; and he may depend on it that I shall never think it worth my while to concern myself with any *Factors* or *Under-Agents* of *that Company*, notwithstanding the Air of *Importance*, which they may please to give themselves.

He is likewise equally mistaken with Relation to the *Queries*, which have given *some Persons* so much Uneasiness ; since the World, I believe, is now sufficiently apprized that I published them as Matter of *just Inquiry*, and not with any Design,

either to deprive the City of an USEFUL Representative, or the S. S. Company of an HONEST Sub-Governour.

But since he now seems to be the *established Apologist* and *Vindicator general* of that Company, I wonder his Zeal did not prompt him to examine the subject of these *Queries*, and, as in Duty bound, to purge the Characters of his *Patrons* from Aspersions of every kind. — But perhaps we shall *catch Him* at this, in another elaborate Piece, though he threatens us to *scribble no more*, under the Penalty of being *Transported*, for his PUNISHMENT.

However, if the *Factor* should be so *ungrateful* to his *Patrons*, and *cruel* to the *Publick*, as to *scribble no more*, our common Disappointment would be the less insupportable, since Sir *John E.* hath so fully vindicated *Himself* and his *Brethren*, at the late *general Court*, in answer to the unkind Reflections of Mr. *Lade* and *others*. — I hope this Author will excuse me for incroaching on his Province so far, as to transcribe one Passage of this *memorable . Debate* out of the *Whitehall Evening Post* of *Saturday Jan. 27th.*

“ Sir *John E.* rose up here, and, after
 “ appealing the Tumult, he could not for-
 “ bear complaining a little of his Fate,
 “ that

“ that, till these last SIX MONTHS, he had
 “ past through all the publick Stations,
 “ he had the Honour to be called to,
 “ *blameless* and without the *least Re-*
 “ *proach* ; but that, of late, his *Conduct*
 “ had been *sifted* and *excepted against*
 “ *more particularly than any Body's else* ;
 “ that a great deal of *Malice* and *Ill-na-*
 “ *ture*, both in publick and in private;
 “ had been levelled immediately at *him* ;
 “ but he thanked God, without any Dis-
 “ satisfaction to himself, (for he spoke it
 “ before God and the World) that he
 “ *challenged* any Man *there*, or any
 “ *where else* (*meaning, perhaps, this Au-*
 “ *thor and his Brother Agents, Factors.*
 “ *and Super-Cargoes*) to produce *All*
 “ he had or could say against him, that
 “ so it might be seen whether there was
 “ any *Ground* for all this Load of *Ca-*
 “ *lummy*, and so he might be *condemned*
 “ by every 'Body or *acquitted*. He
 “ spoke also in Defence of the *Court of*
 “ *Directors*, against the Obloquy of their
 “ being *led by Him*, and said it was ri-
 “ diculous to suppose he should have *any*
 “ *Influence* over them, as they were *all*
 “ Gentlemen of *Sense, Honour* and *For-*
 “ *tune*, but what was in the *Reason* of
 “ the Thing, and as they might be *per-*
 “ *suaded* that what he proposed might be
 “ *right* and *proper*.

I say, there seems to be no farther Occasion for the *Factor's* Assistance at present, after such an *ample Defence* ; especially since nobody hath yet *dared* to accept of his *Challenge*, and perhaps will not, whilst he continues in *Power* and hath the greatest part of the *Evidence in his own* hands ; not to mention that the Truth of what he *asserted* is so fully confirmed by the *moderate Acquisitions*, which he hath made to his Fortune, since he came into *this Employment*.

I shall not enter into the Merits of the Controversy between the *S. S. Company* and the Island of *Jamaica*, because I find, by an Advertisement, that the *Author* of the *Observations*, designs to oblige the World with a *Reply*. — In the mean time, I cannot forbear observing in general, from a cursory Reading of the *Factor's* Pamphlet, that it seems to be composed of *Misrepresentations*, *little Mechanick Witticisms*, and a *sophistical* Method of Reasoning, which favours more of the Education of *St. Omers* than of a *Mercantile Person*.

His great Art seems to consist in tacking together Scraps of Sentences in different Parts of his *Adversary's* Book, without any Connection, and confounding things of a different nature, without any Distinction. — As, for Instance, the *Privateers* with the *Seamen* employed by the *fair Traders* ; and *Don Porcio's* Contract
with

with the *Portugeze, Assiento* Company ; which I am told are two different Things.

His *Misrepresentations* will appear in the following Instances. 1. He endeavours, p. 28, to shew the Absurdity of his Adversary's *Parallel of Negroes in Jamaica to Wool in England*, by making him argue *that as an Encouragement is given in England for the Importation of Wool, They lay an heavy Duty, in Jamaica, upon the Importation of Negroes* ; Whereas the whole Drift of the *Observations* seems to be to take off the Duty upon *Import* and to lay it upon *Export*. 2. Of the same Kind is what he says, p. 32, concerning the *Assiento's* making *Negroes cheap* ; for the Author of the *Observations* had expressly allowed that it would make them *cheap* for the present ; but for what Purpose ? Why in order to ruin the *private Merchants* and engross the whole *Guinea Trade* to the *Company* ; and that, when they had done this, they would have *what price they pleased*. 3. The Author of the *Observations* had said *that a Vessel generally sails from Jamaica to Carthagen or Portobello in three or four Days, and returns in six or seven Days* ; so *that the Voyage may be compleated in ten or fourteen Days* ; by which he visibly means *exclusively of the Time, which they stay there*.
Whereas

Whereas when the *Factor* says, *p. 24*, that *those Voyages* generally take up *as much time again*, I presume that he *includes* the Time, which they stay there; which reduces his Argument to a *Fallacy* or *Misrepresentation*.

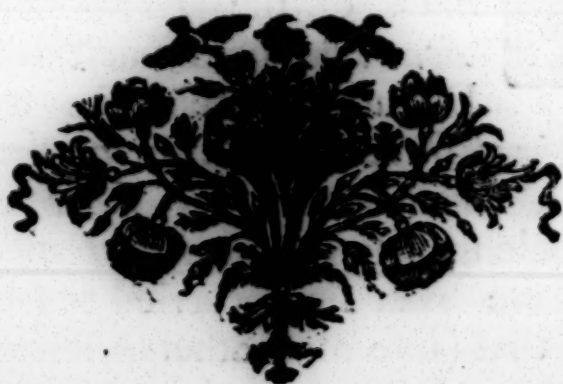
It is farther observable that the *Factor* imitates his *Betters*, in this Controversy, by making it a *Party-Business* and, not contented with the Patronage of the most *powerful* and *formidable Company* in the Universe, endeavours to engage the *civil Power* in his Cause; to exasperate the Lords of the *Privy Council*; and, what is still more ridiculous, the Gentlemen of *Jamaica* against his *Adversary*.

He likewise imitates the *same worthy Example*, by answering a *supposed Calumny* by *notorious Calumny* and *foul Language*; as well as by imputing what hath been written against him, on this Subject, to *Disappointment* and *Revenge*; whereas an ill-natur'd Person might retort upon him, that as he is said to have already made an *handsome Fortune* by *these Gentlemen* and is under *farther Expectations* from them, he is obliged, in *Gratitude*, to *defend* them, at all Events.

He concludes with a modest Recommendation of the *Ministry* to the King, and takes upon him to assert that his Majesty will *disdain to yield a T O W N, a*
S H I P,

SHIP, or a MINISTER to any Foreign Prince or Princes upon Earth.

Well, since the *Factor* hath undertaken for his *Majesty*, to be sure he will not; and therefore his *Patron's* PATRON may sleep in Peace. But he must give me leave to observe that a *Ship* being subject to *Wind* and *Weather*, which the greatest Prince upon Earth cannot controul, besides *other* Accidents (as may be seen in the *Prince Frederick* and the *Royal George*) I presume no *Minister* would think himself very safe on such a *fickle* Bottom; and if by the TOWN, which he tacks to the SHIP and the MINISTER, he means *Gibraltar*, I must so far dissent from him as to wish, that we shall never see the interest of any *single, private Man* whatsoever put on a *Par* with the Security of that *invaluable Fortrefs*.





The CRAFTSMAN. N^o LXXXV.

Totus mundus agit Histriionem ;

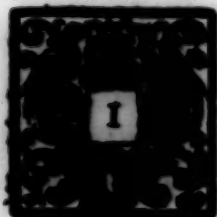
Anglicè

The Stage turns all the World to Ridicule.

SATURDAY, February 17.

To CALEB D'ANVERS, Esq ;

S I R,



Sent you, some Months ago, an Account of the declining State of the *Royal British Academy*, occasioned by the Disputes between the two famous *Rival Queens* and their contending *Factions*, whether the *first Part* in the *Opera* belonged to *Cuzzoni* or *Faustina* ; which have been since carried to such an Height, that (like most other Animosities) they have almost brought that *mighty State* itself into Contempt. We have
seen

seen it dwindle by Degrees, for a Year or two past, till it is, at length, in a Manner deserted even by its greatest, quondam *Admirers, Subscribers and Directors*---O! *Tempora!* O! *Mores!* that ever the Theatre in the *Hay-Market* should be obliged to yield to that in *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields!*----that the coarse *Ribaldry* and vulgar *Catches* of a *Newgate Hero* shou'd prevail over the melodious Enchantments of *Senesino!* whilst the once celebrated *Cuzzoni* and *Faustina* lay aside their former Emulation, and, with united Resentment, behold the Palm of *Precedence* given to pretty Miss *Polly Peachum*----with a *P!*

I hope the *Beaumonde* will give me Leave to observe (which nothing but the present *melancholy Occasion* could extort from me) that this is an undeniable Mark of a *vitiating Taste* and a *degenerate, licentious Age*, which delights in seeing Things of the greatest Importance turned to *Ridicule*. Who can help being surprized to find two of his Majesty's *Theatres* prostituted in this Manner, and made the popular Engines for conveying not only *Scandal* and *Scurrility*, but even *Sedition* and *Treason* through the Kingdom? Have we not, lately, seen the awful Solemnity of a *Coronation* openly
bur-

burlesqued at both Theatres? Have not the *Nobles*, the *Prelates*, the *Judges* and *Magistrates* of the Land been personated by *Miller*, *Johnson* and *Harper* at one House; and by *Harlequin* and his Associates at the other? Have not *some Persons*, in a *certain, honourable Assembly*, been traduced, for almost *Thirty Nights* together, in the Character of a *wrong-headed Country Knight*, of *mean Intellects* and a *broken Fortune*? And lastly, is not the *Opera-State* itself become the Subject of Mirth and Derision to *crowded and clapping Audiences*?

Though I am a ^{*} *constant Spectator* of the *Beggar's Opera*, which affords me a *nightly Entertainment*, and have always had a great Respect for Mr. R---ch; yet I am often surprized at the late *unprecedented Insolence* and *Audaciousness* of that Gentleman; and have often wondered that such *Entertainments* are suffered to be exhibited, *Night after Night*, to the whole Town, with Impunity--How could it enter into his Head to turn the *fine Songs* of the Opera into such high *Ridicule*? He knows very well who goes to, and takes delight in those *Diversions*. It was impossible to think that all the *Disappointments* in the World could have transported Him to this Degree.
But

* Vide Col. Platoon's Letter to Mr. I-----

But as the best Actions are liable to malicious and invidious Turns, this innocent Amusement of the K-----g must not escape the Ridicule of righteous Mr. R-----ch-----Did He mean to insinuate by this, that nothing but Sing-song, empty Sound and Gesticulation please and recommend at an Opera? Or did He hope, that other, harsh Inferences would be made by the Disaffected, which I detest, and He dares not name?

It will, I know be said, by these *libertine Stage-Players*, that the *Satire* is general; and that it discovers a *Consciousness* of Guilt for any *particular Man* to apply it to *Himself*. But they seem to forget that there are such Things as *Innuendos*, (a never failing Method of explaining *Libels*) and that, when all the Town sees through their Design, it is unreasonable to suppose *those Persons only* incapable of understanding it, to whom it belongs to *punish* such Enormities. Nay the very *Title* of this Piece and the *principal Character*, which is that of an *Highwayman*, sufficiently discover the mischievous Design of it; since by this Character every Body will understand *One*, who makes it his Business arbitrarily to *levy* and *collect* Money on the People for his *own Use*, of which he always dreads to

give *any Account*---Is not this *squinting* with a Vengeance and wounding *Persons in Authority* through the Sides of a *common Malefactor*?

But I shall go still deeper into this Affair and undertake to prove, beyond all Dispute, that the *Beggar's Opera* is the most venomous *allegorical Libel* against the G——t that hath appeared for many Years past.

There are some Persons, who esteem *Lockit*, the *Keeper* or *prime Minister* of *Newgate*, to be the *Hero* of the Piece; to justify which Opinion, they take Notice that He is set forth, on the Stage, in the Person of Mr. *Hall*, as a very *corpulent, bulky Man*; and that he hath a *Brother*, named *Peacbum*, who, as represented by Mr. *Hippesly*, appears to be a *little, awkward, slovenly Fellow*. They observe farther, that these *two Brothers* have a numerous Gang of *Thieves* and *Pick-pockets* under their Direction, with whom they divide the *Plunder*, and whom they either *screen* or *tuck up*, as their *own Interest* and the *present Occasion* requires.---But I am obliged to reject this Interpretation as erroneous, however plausible it may be, and to embrace another, which is more generally received; *viz.* that Captain *Macbeath*, who hath also a *goodly Presenc*

Presence and hath a tolerable *Bronze* up; on his Face, is designed for the *principal Character* and drawn to asperse *somebody in Authority*. He is represented at the Head of a Gang of *Robbers*, who promise to stand by Him against all the *Enquiries* and *coercive Force* of the *Law*. He is often called a *Great Man*,---particularly in the two following Passages, *viz.* *It grieves one's Heart to take off a Great Man.*---*what a moving Thing it is, to see a Great Man in Distress*; which, by the Bye, seems to be an *Innuendo* that some *Great Man* will speedily fall into *Distress*. Soon after his *first Appearance* on the Stage, He is *taken up* and *confin'd* for a *certain slippery Prank* on the Road; but hath the good Fortune to *escape* that Time, by the Help of a *trusty Friend*. He is afterwards retaken in much *better Plight* and *Apparel* than before and ordered for *Execution*; which is prevented for no other Reason that I can see, than that the *Poet* is afraid of offending the *Criticks*, by making an *Opera* end with a *tragical Catastrophe*; for He plainly tells us, that this Observance of *dramatick Rules*, in one Point, hath made Him violate *poetical Justice* in another and spoil a very good *Moral*; *viz.* *That the lower People have their Vices in a De-*

gree as well as the Rich, and are punished for them——Innuendo, that rich People never are.

But herein, I confess the *Author* seems to be somewhat *inconsistent*, by ranking his Hero *Macheath*, whom he had before called a *Great Man*, amongst the *lower People*. But this, perhaps, might be done for a *Blind*; and then, no doubt, the *Reprieve* was brought in, to inculcate the same *Moral*, in a stronger Manner; viz. by an *Example* of a *Great Man* and a notorious Offender, who escapes with *Impunity*.

His *satirical* Strokes upon *Ministers*, *Courtiers* and *Great Men*, in general, abound in every Part of this most *insolent* Performance. In one Place, where *Polly Peachum* acknowledges her Match with *Captain Macheath*, her Father breaks out, in a Passion, with these Words; *What marry an Highwayman! why he'll make as bad an Husband as a Lord——innuendo* that all *Lords* make bad *Husbands*.—Soon after, when *Miss Polly* questions her Spouse's *Constancy*, he tells her that you might sooner tear a Pension out of the Hands of a Courtier, than tear Him from Her --- *innuendo*, that all *Courtiers* have *Pensions*. In the very first Song, the Employment of a *Statesman* is,
by

by *innuendo*, made as bad or worse than that of *Jonathan Wild*, represented under the Character of *Peacum*; which He introduces by a general *Libel* on Men of all Professions, even the most *sacred*, in order to make that of a *Statesman* more black and vile.

*Through all the Employment of Life,
Each Neighbour abuses his Brother,
Whore and Rogue they call Husband and
All Professions be-rogue one another. (Wife;
The Priest calls the Lawyer a Cheat,
The Lawyer be-knaves the Divine;
And the Statesman because he's so great,
Thinks his Trade as honest as mine.*

The *second Act* begins with a Scene of *Highwaymen* drinking together, who solemnly promise never to *betray* one another for *Interest* or any other *Motive*; upon which one of them gets up and says, *Shew me a Gang of Courtiers, who can say as much — Innuendo, that Courtiers have less Honesty than Highwaymen.* — In another Place, it is said, *that our Gang can't trust one another any more than other People — innuendo —*

In a Scene between *Peacum* and his Brother *Lockit*, *Peacum* takes upon him to say *that he does not like these long Arrears of the G* — — — — — *t (innuendo, that*

the G——t is in Arrear) — Again, says He, *can it be expected that we should hang our Acquaintance for nothing, when our Betters will hardly save theirs without being paid for it — Innuendo that some Persons have been well paid for saving or screening their former Acquaintance. — He says farther, that unless the People in Employment pay better (innuendo, that they pay very badly) He shall let other Rogues live besides theirs — innuendo that there are other Rogues. —*

He goes on with observing *that, in one Respect, their Employment may be reckoned dishonest, because, like Great Statesmen, they encourage those, who betray their Friends; — which contains, by Innuendo, a Confirmation of that ridiculous as well as scandalous vulgar Errour, that great Statesmen frequently betray their Friends.*

Upon this, *Locket* advises him to be more guarded, and sings the following Air.

*When you censure the Age,
Be cautious and sage,
Lest the Courtiers offended should be;
If you mention Vice or Bribe,
'Tis so pat to all the Tribe,
Each cries — that was levell'd at me.*

I submit it, whether this is not a *plain Innuendo* that every Courtier is *corrupted* either with Vice or a Bribe, or with Both? — The same infamous Design is carried on in the two following Songs; the *first* of which is sung by *Lockit* and the *second* by *Mackbeath*.

*Our selves, like the Great, to secure a Retreat,
When Matters require it, must give up our Gang,*

*And good Reason why,
For, instead of the Fry,
Even Peachum and I*

*Like poor, petty Rascals might hang, hang,
Like poor, petty Rascals might hang.*

*Since Laws were made for every Degree,
To curb vice in others, as well as me,
I wonder we han't better Company
upon Tyburn Tree!*

*But Gold from Law can take out the Sting,
And if Rich men, like us, were to swing,
'Twould thin the Land, such Numbers to string.
upon Tyburn Tree!*

For my part, if any of the *Persons*, who are thus malovently treated in this Piece, will think fit to employ me, I will undertake to do them Justice, notwithstanding the *Aspersions* which have been cast upon me as an Enemy to *Great Men*, and I think that I have still *Law* enough left to ground a *valid Information* upon it.

This is, I think, sufficient to demonstrate the *malignant Tendency* of this Piece and my own *good Intentions* —
What

What Reasons induce the G——t to be thus passive, under such repeated Insults, I do not take upon me to determine. But though I am far from wishing, as I know it will be objected, to see the Liberty of the Stage intirely abolished, yet I think such licentious Invectives on the most polite and fashionable Vices require some immediate Restraint; for if they continue to be allowed, the Theatre will become the Censor of the Age, and no Man, even of the first Quality or Distinction, will be at Liberty to follow his Pleasures, Inclinations or Interest (which is certainly the Birth-right of every Free Briton) without Danger of becoming the May-game of the whole Town. — I submit this to your sage Judgment,

And am, SIR,

Your constant Reader

and humble Servant,

PHIL. HARMONICUS.

F I N I S.



I N D E X

T O T H E

Second Volume.

There being two Pages in this Volume printed by Mistake 367, and two 368, the Reader is desired to take Notice that 1 placed after the said Pages refers to the first, and 2 to the second.

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